

ridate or Venetian treacle;²⁰ but "Zongiva" of the modern drug store had its prototype in the Gingilavium, a lotion for the gums, "when affected with the scurvy or putrifaction therein"—pyorrhoea was still far in the future; the druggist would not know how to make anything "pulticular", or a "stagma", or a "vehiculum".²¹

To those who think there is no new thing under the sun the definition of aminealcule may appeal—"a living creature so exceedingly minute or small as to escape the naked sight and discoverable only by help of glasses. These are by some, now-a-days, deemed not only the original of ourselves but of *our diseases also*".²²

The other matter of most interest to the amateur is the "postscripta", added when the sheets were in the press. This contains an abstract of Dr. Freind's History of Physic. Dr. John Freind, the first real English historian of medicine was born 1675; he took his degrees in Arts and Medicine in Oxford, became a F.R.S. and a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He got mixed up with Bishop Atterbury's treason and was sent by Sir Robert Walpole to the Tower; his release gives us one of the most striking stories in the history of the profession. Dr. Richard Mead, born 1673, was educated in medicine at the University of Utrecht under the celebrated Archild Pitcairn and took his M.D., at Padua; he also became a F.R.S. and, after receiving his M.D. from Oxford, became a Fellow of the College of Physicians on the same day in 1716 as Freind. He had already (1702) written the work by which, perhaps, he is best known, "A Mechanical Account of Poisons".²³ He and Freind were great personal friends, both fine Latinists, both inveterate authors, both devoted to their profession—but they disagreed on almost every conceivable subject. While both were, at first, of the Iatro-mechanical or Iatro-mathematical school, they both made wide divagations from its precepts; Mead was a thorough Whig and Freind a fierce Tory, and they were rival practitioners.

Walpole sent for Mead to attend him, Mead refused to prescribe for him until Freind should be released, and he was set free.

The history of Physick was Freind's principal work and it was addressed to Mead.

Turner's abstract is short; amongst other things he says that Freind "proposes bleeding in all inflammatory fevers, whether erysipelatous, variolous, morbillous, bilious, scarlatine, etc., in whatever stage of the disease when the symptoms run high or affect the head, breast, or other parts with intense pain", and that "traverse section of the arteries, especially behind the ears and afterwards cauterizing the same for defluxions and other diseases of the head" was recommended by the celebrated Paulus of Aegina (circ. A. D. 625-690). I must now leave Dr. Turner²⁴.