

Reply to Dr. Kinglake on the obstetric practice / by J. Atkinson.

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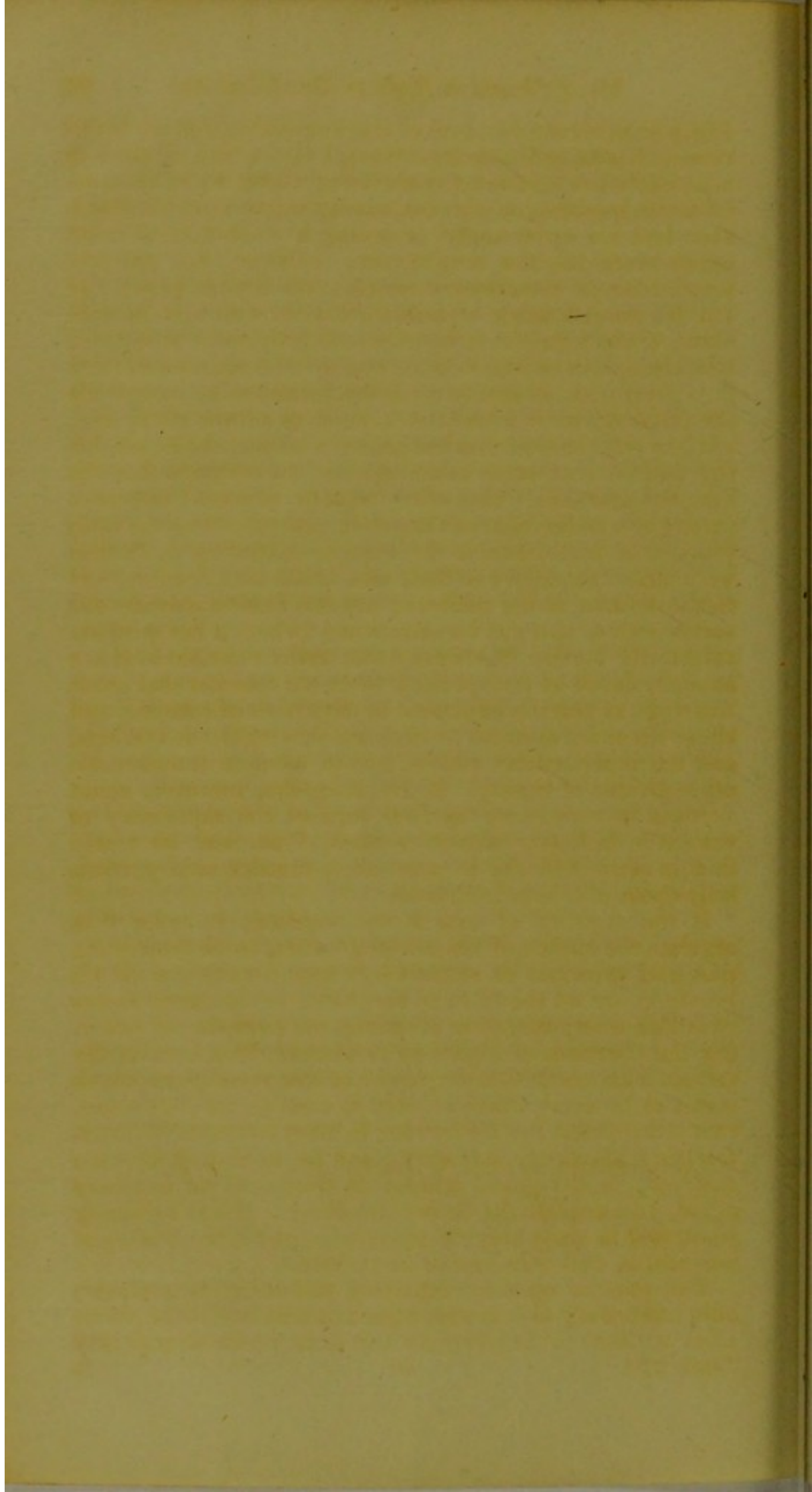
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The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. The second fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third fact is that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace-loving people. The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progressive people. The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these just people. The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty-loving people. The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equal people. The tenth fact is that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these united people. The eleventh fact is that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these strong people. The twelfth fact is that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these wise people. The thirteenth fact is that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these courageous people. The fourteenth fact is that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these faithful people. The fifteenth fact is that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these hopeful people. The sixteenth fact is that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these loving people. The seventeenth fact is that the United States is a nation of kindness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these kind people. The eighteenth fact is that the United States is a nation of gentleness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these gentle people. The nineteenth fact is that the United States is a nation of meekness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these meek people. The twentieth fact is that the United States is a nation of mildness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these mild people. The twenty-first fact is that the United States is a nation of lowliness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these lowly people. The twenty-second fact is that the United States is a nation of modesty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these modest people. The twenty-third fact is that the United States is a nation of humility, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these humble people. The twenty-fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of simplicity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these simple people. The twenty-fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of plainness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these plain people. The twenty-sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of plainness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these plain people. The twenty-seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of plainness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these plain people. The twenty-eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of plainness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these plain people. The twenty-ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of plainness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these plain people. The thirtieth fact is that the United States is a nation of plainness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these plain people.



or a person totally destitute of this knowledge, (which is the case with most ordinary midwives), I say, which of these is most likely to do harm? I could bring a long list of facts to solve this question, at which humanity would shudder, (for I have had the opportunity of seeing a good deal of their handy work in a few neighbouring villages), but this appears to me an unnecessary trespass upon your pages. If Dr. K. imagines that women do less than men in natural cases, I can assure him he is most egregiously mistaken; the fact is, that, where nothing ought to be attempted, they do a great deal, as in rupturing the membranes, extracting the placenta, &c. I heard of a midwife a little while ago, who, in order to expedite her patient's labour, shook her, by the assistance of some other persons, so violently that she became quite sore. The only instance wherein I can perceive any disadvantage to the public, resulting from the male practice of midwifery, is the expense attending it, (unless we mention the injury to their own health and comfort, and to the delicacy of the patient); but this I think scarcely deserves notice, if it can be ascertained (which it has most satisfactorily by Dr. Merriman) that many valuable lives are annually saved by it, especially when we consider that about five times as much is expended in the article of tobacco, and about ten times as much in tea; the one highly deleterious, and the other at least useless, not to mention innumerable other articles of luxury. If Dr. Kinglake, however, could succeed in convincing medical men of the superiority of women in ordinary midwifery cases, I am sure he would find no small difficulty in persuading females, and particularly those who have tried both.

If the sagacity of man is not required, in order "to regulate the motion of the celestial bodies, or to modify the universal principle of attraction," both totally out of his province, are we therefore to conclude, that he has no power to influence any operation of nature, not even that of relieving the distresses of his fellow creatures? Man is evidently endued with a considerable portion of that intelligence which seems to be every where exerted in creation for the promotion of happiness and perfection; in many instances his interference is absolutely necessary; and he seems to have been reserved, in the grand scheme of things, as an auxiliary agent, to complete the benevolent design: this is strikingly illustrated in many surgical operations, also in the healing of wounds, as well as in human parturition.

The popular opinion respecting midwifery is undoubtedly erroneous; so it is with regard to medicine,—the public often attribute to the physician that fame which belongs only

to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*; indeed, where there is much ambiguity, I believe the popular opinion is generally wrong. But, although the good women imagine that in all cases the obstetrician is to afford actual manual assistance, and that he can, under any circumstances, deliver whenever he thinks proper; yet this affords no argument why he should therefore, in order that his practice may coincide with their prejudices, interfere with the salutary operations of nature; neither do I believe those operations, when efficient, ever are intermeddled with, unless by those practitioners who are destitute both of knowledge and humanity.

With regard to the successful labours of the Asiatic, the African, and the uncivilized American women, I would observe, in addition to Dr. Merriman's arguments,—First, that as correct tables of lying-in women in those parts have not been produced by any historian that I know of, we cannot form a proper estimate of their danger. Secondly, Mr. White, of Manchester, and Professor Camper, have fully demonstrated, that the structure of the pelvis, as well as that of the bones of the fore-arm and of the head, is very different in these women from that of the European. Mr. White says, (as near as I can recollect,) “that, in consequence of the approximation of the African skull to that of the monkey, not one of this tribe could ever be made to comprehend the problems in geometry.” Thirdly, historians relate that many of these women plunge into a river soon after they are delivered, which would probably kill an European lady.*

If these facts are correctly stated, it appears, that the above circumstance can no more affect our arguments in favour of accoucheurs, than the parturition of brutes, which is daily occurring before our eyes.

Dr. Kinglake makes the two following assertions, which, if am not greatly mistaken, I shall be able to invalidate most completely.

1st, He asserts “that medical practitioners in *full midwifery* employ upwards of thirty years, have never met with an unnatural presentation, have never had an occasion for

* The Indians in the Isthmus of America receive no injury from plunging into cold water when in a sweat; and, as the most speedy remedy for intoxication, the women throw their husbands into a river when they are drunk. The minute after delivery, women scruple not to bathe in cold water with their infants, and yet, dangerous as we should consider this practice, these women are rarely known to die in child-bearing.—*Buffon's Nat. Hist.* page 345, vol. 3.

an instrument, and have always found the natural efforts equal to all the exigencies of salutary parturition."

Secondly, He asserts, "that he believes not one practitioner in a thousand in any age has met with a case of placental presentation."—If assertions be considered any proof, however, I assert, and I speak from experience, that the converse is much nearer the truth (*viz.* that not one practitioner in a thousand, in full midwifery employ, has failed to meet with a case; I have met with three in the course of ten years' practice.

For the following statement, I am indebted to Mr. Hey, jun. who has been so obliging as to give me a brief description of every case here mentioned; they occurred successively in a given and not a long period of that gentleman's practice; it is but just to state, however, that to many of the cases (probably not less than thirty) he was called in consultation with other practitioners. From these documents it appears, that, out of 827 labors, 150 were such as to require manual aid, either with regard to the expulsion of the placenta or child,

- 5 were cases of presentation of the placenta,
- 9 cases of arm or shoulder presentation.
- 3 ——— hydrocephalus.
- 41 ——— breech and feet presentation.
- 3 ——— puerperal convulsions.
- 2 ——— ruptured uterus.
- 2 ——— arm presentation, in which turning was impracticable; but the delivery was effected by art in another manner.

The remainder were, face presentations, floodings, cases that required the extraction of the placenta, &c.

Surely Dr. Kinglake will be more cautious in future how he makes assertions so open to attack; for, were he espousing the cause of truth, and assailing some serious popular error, a recourse to falsehood, either through ignorance or design, would not be very likely to ensure success.

I have seen Dr. Kinglake's last communication in answer to Dr. Merriman, and have to remark, that it is principally an effusion of wit, exerted against the latter gentleman for raising a "hue and cry" about murder; this accusation seems to have stung the doctor so keenly, that it has engrossed his whole attention, insomuch that he has forgotten to attempt a confutation of the demonstrative evidence there brought forward of the superiority of accoucheurs; which evidence rests not upon vain speculation, as in the case of the ancient method of treating the small-pox and yellow fever, but upon the solid basis of fair, extensive, and reiterated

rated experiment, which can admit of no ambiguity, and on which the philosopher may as safely rely, as he may upon the demonstrations of Euclid.

I think whoever has candidly examined the present discussion must perceive that the doctor has completely failed in establishing several of his positions, and that we are warranted in concluding—

First, that preternatural cases are much more frequent and dangerous than he has asserted. Secondly, that women, as they are at present educated, are much more mischievous, intermeddling, and inefficient, than accoucheurs. Now, if these propositions are demonstrated, this corollary irresistibly follows, viz. that, although we cannot deny, that many midwifery cases would terminate favorably, if left solely to the operations of nature, yet, in a state of civilization (if not in a savage state) the cases of danger and wrong presentation are so numerous, as to demand the regular attendance of conscientious and well-educated men; that the practice is not one of those instances of pernicious craft, which time has rendered sacred, but a necessary and salutary aid which can do no harm when properly exercised, but which has saved the life of thousands, and which, if not as extensively useful, is as certainly so as vaccination.

Leeds;

June 24, 1816.

