

A treatise of the causes and symptoms of the stone; and of the chief remedies now in use to cure this distemper. Containing, a history of Mrs. Stephens's medicines, and her receipt. Observations upon them. Answers to the objections made against; and cautions to those who use them. An examination of lime-water and soap, and cases concerning them. Of Dr. Jurin's lithontripticum, or soap-lye; and remarks relating therunto. Of soap. Of the liquid shell, and other nostrums. Of forcing and softening remedies. Cases of persons who have taken Mrs. Stephens's preparation, in a solid form, with the sequel of a few printed before ... / By D., brother-in-law to Mrs. Stephens.

Contributors

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by D'ESCHERNY


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A
TREATISE
 OF THE
CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS
 OF THE
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 AND OF THE
CHIEF REMEDIES now in Use
 to cure this **DISTEMPER.**

CONTAINING,

<p>A History of Mrs. <i>Stephens's</i> Medicines, and her Receipt.</p> <p>Observations upon them.</p> <p>Answers to the Objections made against; and Cautions to those who use them.</p> <p>An Examination of Lime-water and Soap, and Cases concerning them.</p> <p>Of Dr. <i>Jurins's Lithonripti-</i></p>	<p><i>cum</i>, or Soap-lye; and Remarks relating thereunto. Of Soap.</p> <p>Of the Liquid Shell, and other Nostrums.</p> <p>Of Forcing and Softning Medicines.</p> <p>Cases of Persons who have taken Mrs. <i>Stephens's</i> Medicines in a solid Form, with the Sequel of a few printed before.</p>
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By **D. D'ESCHERNY,**
 Brother-in-law to Mrs. *Stephens.*

*Ratio sine Experienciâ velut Navis absque Rectore fluctuet:
 Experiencia verò, cui Ratio non praelucet, coeca fit et fortuita.*
 VALENTINI.

L O N D O N,
 Printed by J. HABERKORN:
 And Sold by J. GRIFFITH, at the *Dunciad* in *Pater-*
Noster-Row; T. JAMES, at the *Royal Exchange*; and
 J. JOLLIFFE, in *St. James's-Street.* 1755.

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TREATISE

OF THE
CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS
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CONTENTS
A History of this Stone, its
Causes, and the
Symptoms, and
Observations upon them.
Answers to the Opinions
made by the
Physicians, and
Cases of Persons who have
been cured by the
Use of the Stone, and
with the Secret of a few
printed before.



By W. B. S. C. H. E. R. N. Y.
Printed in London, 1752.
Printed by J. H. B. R. O. W. N.
And sold by J. G. B. R. O. W. N. in
London, T. J. B. R. O. W. N. and
J. B. R. O. W. N. in
London, 1752.

T O T H E
S U R V I V I N G T R U S T E E S

Appointed by Act of Parliament to examine into the Effects of Mrs. Stephens's
M E D I C I N E S *for the Stone.*

M Y L O R D S,

TH E great and extensive Benefits which Mankind has received by the Publication of Mrs. *Stephens's* M E D I C I N E S, are entirely to be attributed to the Wisdom of Your Proceedings in that important Affair, where nothing was wanting to render this Discovery as useful as the Legislature intended it. A great Lustre is certainly thereby added to the BRITISH NAME. And as those who were afflicted with the Stone, and have been cured by these Means, have already praised the ALMIGHTY for so great a Favour, and blessed the Promoters of a Medicine to which they owed their Recovery; in the Number

of whom have been a MONARCH in the *North*, an ELECTOR in *Germany*, and several of the highest Quality both here and abroad; so no doubt but the same Gratitude will continue to be expressed hereafter.

In consequence of my being nearly related to Mrs. *Stephens*, I was, and still am, concerned in the Administring of this Preparation, whereby I have had more Opportunities than others to observe its wonderful Effects. I hope, therefore, that it will not be thought too great a Presumption in me to give the World convincing Proofs that Your LORDSHIPS Decision in Favour of this Remedy, has been farther justified in the great Success it has had since. I most humbly beg Leave to lay this Undertaking under Your Protection, and to subscribe myself,

May it please YOUR LORDSHIPS,

YOUR LORDSHIPS

most humble, most obedient,

and most dutiful Servant,

DAVID D'ESCHERNY.

not remember what Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines are. A few learned and very ingenious Gentlemen have, it is true, published the Improvements they have made upon them, but they cannot be of public Benefit, except they are supported by proper Experiments. Several do pretend that they have found out other Remedies a great deal better than these; and even two or three have been at the Charge of getting Patents, in order to colour their Designs; by all which many have lived for Years in great Tortures, and at last died of the Stone, because of the Obstacles they met with to prevent them from taking ours. A small Number, indeed, after having tried these new Preparations, have been advised to come at last to us for a Cure, as will appear hereafter. I always thought that it was Providence more than any thing else that directed them in this. Others have wrote, and not a few speak against our Remedies. I must confess that I have not been easy in my Mind for some Years, because I thought that I failed in my Duty by not helping those who were afflicted with the Stone, to make a right Judgment of all this; in which I hope to have succeeded in the following Papers. I have endeavoured to do it in as short and plain a Manner as the Nature of these Things would admit, and that every one might, with little Trouble, be able to determine what Course to take for their Relief, and avoid all the specious Arguments brought forth by the Enemies of these Medicines to hinder the Use of them:

All

All Terms of Art are as much as possible omitted, that every Capacity might reap the Benefit I intended by this Performance. And in following this Method, I could not help inserting Observations which have been already made by Persons of more than ordinary Sense and Penetration.





Of the Causes of the Stone.

WHEN a small Substance naturally indissoluble is fixed in any Part of the Body whatever, a Stony Cruft soon forms itself about it, either more or less, which proceeds from the Saline and Earthy Particles of the Blood and become Stones which are of various Colours; some are red, some brown, some white and some azure. It appears by chemical Experiments made upon Stones, that those of an azure Colour are separated with the greatest difficulty; the ash coloured the next; the white next, and the brown or red are most easily dissolved. Hence it is that Stones may be formed in all Parts of the Body, such as for Instance in the Stomach, in the gall Bladder, in the Liver, in the Lungs, in the Womb, in the Joints and in the Interstices of some of the Muscles; and the great Artery itself has not been free; but no where do they produce such terrible Consequences or excite such intolerable Pains as when lodged in the Kidneys, the Ureters or urinary Bladder. I shall now only speak of these last. They are composed of the same Particles which are found to exist in the Blood and solid Substances of Animals; only there is not so much Oil in them. They consist then of a Salt which is not much unlike Sal-Armoniac, and this Salt being analysed or separated there are found in it a volatile Alkaly and an Acid; besides these there are also in their Composition Earth and Oil; Air and Water. Those Particles attract one another so strongly, that when even they are reduced into a Caput mortuum (that is a dead Head or the thick dry Matter which remains after Distillation) and into an

impalpable Powder, diffoluble in Water, the Salts can separate themselves in a little Time and unite again fo strongly that they will diffolve no more, let the Degree of Heat given to the Water be ever fo great. The Celebrated Nuck took two round Balls the bigness of small Marbles, the one made of Wood the other of Ivory and introduced them into the Bladder of a live Dog. After some Time he cut the Dog, and found two Stones formed with Coats which had the two Balls for Foundation that he had put before into the Dogs Bladder. Clods of Blood or Viscid Pus or Matter may do the same.

For the most Part however, this unnatural Body of the Stone cannot be formed, unless the Blood be too much loaded with those Salts which must produce a Chrifalifation of these Particles, and this may happen in two different Manners. The first may be owing to the Quantity or the Quality of our Food: For if we eat or drink more than our digestive Powers can assimilate to make good Chyle, or if generally we eat Salted, Smoaked and high seasoned Meats, or drink Spirituous and vinous Liquors, all which abound with Salts, then the Blood possesses too much the Principles that compose the Stone. The second Cause which may produce a Stone proceeds from an obstructed Perspiration; for when excrementitious Salts which should go off thro' the Pores of the Skin and those of the Lungs in Respiration, as well as in other Parts (and here in England this Evacuation should amount generally, to half of what we take inwardly) when this Function, I say fails in the Animal Oeconomy, these Salts must return to the Blood, and when they do not Stop in the Lungs and cause an Asthma, or being farther carried to the smallest series of the Vessels in the Body do not produce the Gout, then they, by their Weight, and particular Figure are precipitated towards the Kidneys, and are separated

rated by the Urinary Passages, and may according to the Time they have to remain there, form a Christallisation, and this happens when Persons do not use sufficient exercise: for instance as old People and Children, who can not stirr sufficiently; besides that the Circulation of the Humours is slower in them. The Urine also stays too long in the Body where there is a Weakness in those Vessels which separate or contain it, and this may be occasioned by hard drinking, using strong Diureticks or by former Fits of the Stone.

An obstructed Perspiration may be caused by Heats and Colds, Anger, Grief, immoderate Venery, a sedentary Life, a close Application to Study, a bad Digestion, &c.

Costiveness, a Suppression of the Hæmorroides, or Piles, or of the Menses, and forbearing from letting Blood when a Person has been used to it, too great a Fulness of the Vessels, and an Exulceration of the Kidneys may produce the Stone.

Persons of a sanguine Constitution, of a Lax and Spongy Habit of Body; and those whose urinary Passages are smaller than they should be. Children sooner than Persons in the Vigour of their Age; Men sooner than Women, but especially old People are most subject to it, as well as those who have the Scurvy or are troubled with Hypochondriack Complaints.

Viscous Food, such as Fish, Cheese &c. may also by not being well digested, cause ropy Urine, and perhaps furnish a more tenacious Oil to cement those Particles together which compose the Stone; and even occasion those Salts which should go off by Perspiration to remain in the Blood.

A farther Cause of the Stone, may be owing to the drinking Water only, or little else besides, (and no doubt some Waters are worse than others in this Respect) which prevent the Salts of our Food from being well dissolved, and consequently they are not

subtilized enough to be assimilated, and some of them too large, to go off by Perspiration. And it is a melancholy Thing to see some Persons exceedingly troubled with the Stone, who, to avoid it, had confined themselves for many Years to this Way of drinking Water only. I have great Reason to believe by Experience, that the Stones formed in this Manner are a great Deal harder than any other to be dissolved, and I am persuaded that a very abstemious, and low Regimen is productive of more obstinate Distempers than the contrary Way. Happy are those therefore who can, and know how to keep a Medium in every Respect.

But the last Cause of the Stone I shall mention, and which indeed is not the least, is that derived from Parents to Children: for it is as easy to apprehend that they should communicate a particular Disposition of their Solids and Fluids, as to imprint their Features, and Complexion upon them.

Yet, notwithstanding all the Causes I have enumerated, we see a great many Persons so circumstanced as those I have mentioned above that are not troubled with the Stone at all, which must be attributed to the strong Constitution they are born with, and that has endowed them with a good Digestion, by which laudable Blood is produced, and consequently a regular Function of all the Parts. Not but this great Advantage, however, may be acquired by Temperance, and moderate Exercise as well as by a particular Way of living.



The Symptoms or Signs of the Stone in the Kidneys.

WE can not sufficiently admire the Mercy of the Author of our Being, in preserving us so wonderfully from the Distemper I am treating of,

of; for in perusing what I attribute the Formation of the Stone to, one would be apt to think that few can escape it, but Experience shews that far the greatest Number of Mankind are free from it, and farther that there are many Instances of Persons who have had Stones for some Years in the Kidneys especially and Ureters, without feeling any great Pain or Uneasiness, till by some Accident or other they have been dislodged, which may happen by a Fall or lifting a Burthen, &c. But besides this some have had large Stones, and yet they have felt no Pain, nor found any Inconveniency from them. So the learned *Theo. Zwinger* in his Collection of choice Dissertations, relates out of *John Lanzonus*, that Stones were found in the Kidneys of the Body of *Innocent the Ninth*, the Roman Pontif, who died in 1689. which were wonderfully shaped and amounted to Nine Ounces Weight, altho' this Pope never had felt any Pain during all his Life Time from the Stone, and *Bonetus* relates after *Anthony de Pozzis*, that he found in each Kidney of a Person a Stone which weighed Six Ounces, without there having been any Symptoms of Gravel before, or a Numbness in the Loins, or any Diminution of the usual Quantity of the Urine, which on the contrary came away more plentifully, but clear like Water. The Patient had suffered nothing else but an unquenchable Thirst. I myself was informed that the Grand Father of the present Sir *John S----th*, Bart. of Hill Hall in Essex, coming one Day from Hunting, as he alighted from his Horse, found the Ground lower than he thought, which consequently gave him a sudden Jirk, and dislodged a Stone of which he never had the least Suspicion before, and was the Cause of his Death in about 48 Hours after, and being opened, a Stone was found in his Bladder as big as a large Hen's Egg.

The Symptoms of the Stone are various, and often difficult to be distinguished from other Disorders. Besides those I am going to mention, it would be very proper for a Person who suspects his Case to be the Stone or is uncertain what his Complaint may be, to read very carefully the CLV Cases published in 1738-39, besides those which are in this Book.

I have observed that Persons troubled with the Stone, are generally low spirited, which may be attributed to the Nerves being pressed by such hard Particles, as the Stone is made up with. I shall begin with the Symptoms of a confirmed Stone, which are very different from those caused by a gravelly one.

When there is a Stone in the Kidneys, it causes a Heat, an Obstruction, and a dull Sensation there, and sometimes a Pain which is felt in them as if a Thorn were fixed in those Parts, and settles without shifting, except that sometimes it communicates itself thro' the Groin towards the Hip or neighbouring Testicle, and which is sometimes swelled; The Leg on the same Side with the affected Kidney is sometimes contracted; and now and then seems as if it were benumbed: gravelly small Stones and Filaments, or Threads are discharged with the Urine that is generally foul and bloody, especially after riding, and shews the Stone in the Kidney when there is no Pain, nor any other Mark by which it can be known or so much as suspected. And indeed if a Person finds his Pain encrease after using Exercise of any Sort, and his Water grows higher coloured, it is almost always a sure Sign that he has the Stone or Gravel, either in the Bladder or Kidneys.

But when a Fit is coming on, there arises a Pain in the Region of the Loins, in the share Bone, and
Parts

Parts adjacent, which extends itself to the middle Rib, so as to cause the Disease to be often times mistaken for a Pleurisy; there is a Sense of Weight upon the Hip; The Patient bends forward with Difficulty, and can scarce move his Back; he labours under severe Gripings which are attended with a Sensation of Heaviness, and remove sometimes from one Place to the other, but generally it is fixed. The Urine is little in Quantity thin and more like Water than Urine.

If there be too great a Plenty of Urine, the Parts are distended, and the Patient is tormented with a Desire to make Water like a Woman in Labour. He becomes filled with Flatulencies or Wind which is not readily discharged, a biting, and dry Fever seizes him, his Tongue is parched, his Belly costive or bound, and his Body wasted; he loaths all Food, or if he takes any sustenance it is with great Difficulty that he digest it or receives any Refreshment from it. If a Stone falls into an Ureter, it raises a shivering as from cold, and the Agony is so great that large Drops of sweat fall from the Patients Face; he is very sick at Stomach, and endeavours to vomit, and the Progress, of the Stone is felt, attended with a violent Pain. If a Stone drops into the Bladder there is a plentiful Discharge of watery Urine, the Belly is evacuated, the Wind is expelled, and the Stomach is easie. There are Eructations or Belchings, the Water grows higher coloured, and the Patient is freed from those Evils which before molested him. If the Ureter is lacerated or tore by the Stone, Blood sometimes passes off with the Urine.

The left Kidney is generally more subject to the Stone than the Right; because the Circulation of Humours is not promoted by so great a warmth in the one, as in the other which is covered by the Liver.

But when one of the Kidneys has the Stone, the other may also feel a Pain; because the Nerves of those Parts have Communication together: and by the same Reason the Stomach, Testicles and Thighs are affected.

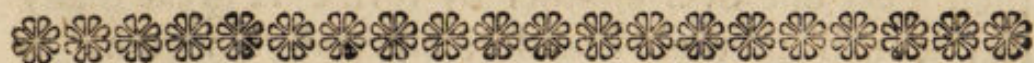
A Stone will sometimes cause a mortal high Fever, and large ones have been found in the Kidneys of Persons who died of a *Tabes renalis*, that is a wasting of the Kidneys. The Stone may also occasion from a Suppression of Urine, a Dropsy of the Breast, a Lethargy or Convulsions. There are some Disorders appearing to be much like the Stone, but the following Observations may help to clear this Matter.

A Fit of the Stone differs from the Colic in this Respect, that the Patient who is troubled with the first of these Complaints, feels a Pain which bears down more powerfully, does not waste the Strength so much, and which sometimes remits at Intervals, so that the Person can frequently rise and walk about; which does not happen in the Cholic. If the Pain arises from the Stone, the Vomiting, and Loathsomeness are greater when the Stomach is empty than at other Times. The Vomitings are more, and the Matter ejected crude, and pituitous; the Belly also is more bound, and the Wind more retained. The Fit also is not only more severe, but fixed principally in one Place, and this is not so in the Colic.

When it is the Rheumatism that imitates the Stone, the Patient feels a Pain after stooping in getting up again as if he was cut thro' the Middle. In a Fever caused by an Inflammation of the Kidneys the Urine is high coloured, and grows paler afterwards when towards a Cure; all which is quite contrary in a Fit of the Stone. And indeed by inspecting the Urine, one may know pretty near what the Complaint may be.

It is also proper to mention, that the Gout, Latent intermitting Fevers, and Hystericks have often been mistaken for the Stone. However the Symptoms of all these Disorders, which I said were sometimes taken for it, happen very seldom where there is one. But in doubtful Cases, it will always be the safest to have recourse to a Physician.

The Signs of an Ulcer in the Urinary Passages are the voiding of a Coat or thin reddish Membrane like a Spiders Webb, or white Pus, or Matter with the Urine. The Ulcers are of the biting Kind, and sometimes pure, sometimes foul, which is known by the Pus, or Matter, and from the Urine having sometimes an ill Smell, at other Times none at all.



The Symptoms of the Stone in the Bladder.

A Stone may sometimes grow to the Bladder, and when this is the Case, it discovers itself by the Uneasiness, and sometimes Pain which it excites, and a Weight that is felt, besides this, the Patient by setting upon something hard, as also by pressing against that Part, which is between the Scrotum, or Bag, and the Anus, or Fundament finds ease. When the Stone lays in this Manner, there is hardly any Trouble in making Water, and sometimes it even comes away involuntarily, especially when it keeps far back in the Bladder. But if it doth not stick to it, there is a Pain felt and a great Difficulty in parting with the Urine, with a continual Desire to make it, and a Kind of Strangury, so that the Urine seems hardly to be restrained and yet, as soon as it begins to flow is on a sudden quite interrupted, having often a Stoppage in full Stream, and thus is the Evacuation performed with continual Interruptions. The Pain is most after making Water, and is felt all along the

Penis but most in the Glans, attended with an Itching, and mean while there is also a Desire to go to Stool, for the Anus, or Fundament, suffers by Consent; (because when the Bladder is affected, the other is not free) sometimes it will discharge nothing, tho' the Belly be not costive, at other times there will be a great Looseness. From some, the Urine comes off more freely when they stand upright, than when they lie upon their Back, if the Stone be large. Others evacuate bending forward, several can make Urine only when they are in a particular Posture; And endeavour to ease their Pain by handling the privy Parts.

Many Patients in the midst of their Agony cross their Feet one over another by turns. A great many feel it roll in their Bladder, especially in going to bed, and laying down, as also in Jumping or making a false step. A lesser Stone more easily slides into the Neck of the Bladder, and more obstinately retains the Urine than a larger; for the latter by a proper Position of the Body, or by introducing an Instrument, may with no great Difficulty be removed from the fore mentioned Part.

The Urine which comes off is crude, whitish, thick and foul, with a purulent or mucous Sediment, and a Sandy Kind of settlings resembling Scurf or a bloody concreted Matter is discharged with it, especially after using Exercise. If all or most of these Symptoms above mentioned concur, they will amount near to a Certainty that there is a Stone in the Bladder.

However, if after searching the Stone is found, it will make the thing quite sure. But except a Person who suspects that he has the Stone is searched by a skillful Surgeon (and then there is hardly any inconveniency in it) he runs a very great risk, and most probably may have the Trouble of that Operation without any Success.

A History of Mrs. Stephens's Medicines &c.

THe terrible Pains, and Agonies Persons afflicted with the Stone or Gravel suffer, exceed those of any other Distemper whatever not excepting the Gout itself. Every one therefore, who makes Use of all the Means he knows of to cure this once thought unconquerable Malady, and points out the Way to relieve the Misery of Patients that are tormented with it deserves all the Attention so weighty a Matter requires.

Many have been the Attempts of very great Men in all Ages towards finding out a Dissolvent for the Stone; but till the Almighty thought fit to make use of *Mrs. Stephens*, the Medicines prescribed to give Relief to this grievous Complaint, have been found very insufficient for this Purpose, and was I to enumerate them and their Qualities, it would take too much Time because of their Number, could be but of little Service, and consequently might perhaps be judged only Ostentation in me.

What confirms this Want of proper Remedies, is the Act that the high Court of Parliament passed in 1739, in Consequence of what was represented to them in Relation to *Mrs. Stephens's* Preparation; which was said to have the Power of dissolving the Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys. One Hundred and Fifty five Cases were produced to confirm this. And in order that Physicians might make Improvements upon it, a Reward of Five Thousand Pounds was resolved to be given to *Mrs. Stephens*, for the Discovery of her Secret, which was to be published before her receiving this Sum, that there might be a sufficient Time for every Body all over the World to examine its Virtue, and Safety; and accordingly it was published in all the News Papers in *July 1739.*

be taken out of the Crucible, and immediately rubbed in a Mortar to a fine Powder, which ought to be of a very dark-grey Colour.

Note, If Pit-coal be made use of, it will be proper, in order that the Fire may the sooner burn clear on the Top, that large Cinders, and not fresh Coals, be plac'd on the Tiles which cover the Crucibles.

These Powders being thus prepared, take the Egg-shell Powder of six Crucibles, and the snail Powder of one; mix them together, rub them in a mortar, and pass them thro' a Cypress-sieve. This Mixture is immediately to be put up into Bottles, which must be close stoped and kept in a dry Place for Use. I have generally added a small Quantity of Swines-creffes burnt to a Blackness, and rubbed fine, but this was only with a View to disguise it.

The Egg-shells may be prepar'd at any Time of the Year; but it is best to do them in summer. The snails ought only to be prepared in *May, June, July,* and *August*; and I esteem those best that are done in the first of these Months.

The Decoction is thus prepared.

Take four Ounces and a half of the best Alicant-soap, beat it in a Mortar, with a large spoonfull of Swines-creffes burnt to a Blackness, and as much Honey as will make the Whole of the Consistence of Paste; let this be form'd into a Ball. Take this Ball, and green Chamomile or Chamomile-flowers, sweet Fennel, Parsley and Burdock-leaves, of each one Ounce; when there are not Greens take the same Quantities of Roots; cut the Herbs or Roots, slice the Ball, and boil them in two Quarts of soft Water half an Hour; then strain it off, and sweeten it with Honey.

The Pills are thus prepared.

Take equal Quantities, by Measure, of Snails calcin'd as before; of wild Carrots-seeds, Burdock-seeds, Ashen-keys, Hips and Haws, all burnt to Blackness, or, which is the same Thing, till they have done smoaking; mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and pass them thro' a Cypress-sieve; then take a large spoonful of this Mixture, and four Ounces of the best Alicant-soap, and beat them in a Mortar, with as much Honey as will make the whole of a proper Consistence for Pills, sixty of which are to be made of every Ounce of the Composition. When there is a Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, the Powder is to be taken three Times a Day, *viz.* in a Morning after Breakfast, in the Afternoon about five or six, and at going to Bed. The Dose is a Dram avoirdupois, or 56 Grains, which is to be mixed in a large Tea-cup full of white Wine, Cyder, or small Punch; and half a Pint of the Decoction is to be drank, either cold or Milk warm, after every Dose.

These Medicines do frequently cause much Pain at first, in which Case it is proper to give an Opiate, and repeat it as often as there is Occasion.

If the Person be costive during the Use of them, let him take as much lenitive Electuary, or other laxative Medicine, as may be sufficient to remove that Complaint, but not more; for it must be a principal Care at all Times to prevent a Looseness, which would carry off the Medicines; and if this does happen, it will be proper to encrease the Quantity of the Powder, which is astringent, or lessen that of the Decoction, which is laxative, or take some other suitable Means by the Advice of Physicians.

During the use of these Medicines, the Person ought to abstain from Salt Meats, Red Wines, and Milk, drink few Liquids and use little Exercise, that so the
Urine

Urine may be the more strongly impregnated with the Medicines, and the longer retain'd in the Bladder.

If the Stomach will not bear the Decoction, a sixth Part of the Ball made into Pills must be taken after every Dose of the Powder.

Where the Person is aged, of a weak Constitution, or much reduced by loss of Appetite, or Pain, the Powder must have a greater Proportion of the calcin'd Snails than according to the foregoing Direction; and this Proportion may be increased suitable to the Nature of the Case, till there be equal Parts of the two Ingredients. The Quantity also of both Powder and Decoction may be lessen'd for the same Reasons. But as soon as the Person can bear it, he should take them in the above Proportion and Quantities.

Instead of the Herbs and Roots above-mentioned, I have sometimes used others as Mallows, Marsh-mallows, Yarrow both red and white, Dandelion Water-creffes, and Horse Radish Root; but do not know of any material Difference.

This is my Manner of giving the Powder and Decoction. As to the Pills, their chief use is in Fits of the Gravel, attended with Pain in the Back, and vomiting, and in Suppression of Urine, from a Stoppage in the Ureters. In these Cases, the Person is to take five Pills every Hour, Day and Night, when awake, till the Complaints be remov'd. They will also prevent the Formation of Gravel, and Gravel-Stones, in Constitutions subject to breed them, if ten or fifteen be taken every Day. *Thus far the Receipt.*

To carry these salutary Purposes into Execution, The only proper Judges that could be in a Thing of this Nature (than whom *Europe* never produced greater Persons and perhaps not equal for Eminency in their several Stations) were appointed as Trustees, to direct and order the Trials required to be made for having further Proofs concerning this Remedy.

They

They were

His Grace John, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke
Lord High Chancellor of great Britain.

The Right Honourable Spencer Earl of Wilmington Lord President of the Council.

The Right Honourable Francis Earl of Godolphin Lord Privy Seal.

His Grace Lionel Duke of Dorset, Steward of His Majesty's Household.

His Grace Charles Duke of Grafton Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

His Grace John Duke of Richmond and Lennox

His Grace John Duke of Montagu.

The Right Honourable Henry Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

The Right Honourable Earl of Scarborough.

The Right Honourable Henry Lord Viscount Lonsdale.

The Right Rev. Martin Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

The Right Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford.

The Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Esq.
Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Right Honourable Henry Hyde, Esq.
Lord Viscount Cornbury.

The Right Honourable Charles Lord Baltimore.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole,
Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Honourable Stephen Poyntz, Esq.

The Rev. Stephen Hales D. D.

Doctor Thomas Pellet, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

Doctor

Doct. John Gardiner, Doct. Robert Nesbit,
Doct. Simon Burton, and Doct. William
Whitaker, Censors of the Royal College of
Physicians.

Doct. Peter Shaw.

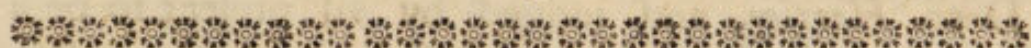
David Hartley, M. A.

William Cheselden, Esq. Surgeon to Chelsea Ho-
spital.

Cæsar Hawkins, Esq. Surgeon to his Royal
Highness the Prince of Wales.

Master Samuel Sharp, Surgeon to Guy's Ho-
spital.

After preparing the Medicines according to the
Receipt published, the above Trustees pitched upon
four Persons to make a Tryal of their Efficacy.



A Copy of the London Gazette.

Whitehall, March 18, 1739-40.

Yesterday Mrs. *Stephens* received the Five Thou-
sand Pounds Reward, assigned to her by an
Act of Parliament, on the Discovery of her Medi-
cines for the Stone and Proofs made of their Utility,
Efficacy, and dissolving Power, and the following
Accounts relating thereto are published by order of
the Trustees, named in the said Act.

At a Meeting of the Trustees appointed by Act
of Parliament to examine Mrs. *Stephens's* Medi-
cines, on Wednesday *March 5, 1739-40*, in the
Prince's Chamber adjoining to the House of Lords,
four Persons appeared before them, on whom these
Medicines had been tried, *viz.*

1. Mr. *Gardiner* of Fetter-Lane, aged 61, who
had the usual Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder,
with violent Pains for several Years. He was
searched by Mr. *Nourse*, Surgeon, Dec. 30, 1738,
when both he and Mr. *Wall*, Apothecary, felt a

Stone in the Bladder. Mr. *Gardiner* took the Medicines about 8 Months, voided many Pieces of Stone in that Time, was freed from all his Symptoms, and being searched again, first by Mr. *Sharp*, Sept. 14, 1739. and then on the 30th. of *Nov.* following by Mr. *Nourse*, Mr. *Cbeselden*, Mr. *Sainthill* and Mr. *Belcher*, Surgeons, at Child's Coffee-House in *St. Pauls Church-yard*, no Stone could be found.

2. *Peter Appleton*, of Black Fryars, aged 67, who had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder for more than Seven Years, with excessive Pain for the five last Years of that Time. He was searched July 6, 1739. by Mr. *Sharp*, and found to have a Stone in the Bladder, which Stone was also felt by Doct. *Pellet*, Doct. *Nesbit*, Doct. *Whitaker*, and Doct. *Hartley*, and judged by all present to be a large one. He took the Medicines for about five Months, during which Time he voided a very large Quantity of Stone in Flakes and small Fragments. He grew quite free from all his Complaints, and was searched again first by Mr. *Sharp*, Nov. 9, and afterwards by thirteen Physicians and Surgeons, Nov. 30. at Child's Coffee House in *St. Pauls Church Yard*, but no Stone could be found.

3. *Henry Norris*, of Leather-Lane, aged 55, who had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder for about a Year and a half, Aug. 17, 1739. He was searched at *St. George's Hospital* by several Physicians and Surgeons, who all felt the Stone. He took the Medicines about four Months, and voided only a thick Sediment in that Time, however he was entirely freed from all his Symptoms, and being searched again Dec. 14. at *St. George's Hospital* by eight Physicians and Surgeons, no Stone could be found.

4. *William Brightly*, of Colchester, aged 79. who had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder for more than three Years. He was searched Sept. 8, 1739. at *Guy's Hospital*, by Dr. *Gardiner*, and
Mr.

Mr. *Sharp* Surgeon, and found to have a Stone. He took the Medicines for about 4 Months, voided many Pieces of Stone during that Time, became free from all his Symptoms and being searched again at Guy's Hospital, *Jan. 19, 1739-40.* by Dr. *Gardiner*, Mr. *Sharp*, and Mr. *Belcher*, no Stone could be found.

After these Persons and other Evidence had been produced, the following Certificate, being that which is required by the Act of Parliament, was signed by all the Trustees that were present at this Meeting, except Dr. *Pellet* and Dr. *Nesbit*, who having some Doubts with respect to the Words *dissolving Power*, chose to give the separate Certificate hereunto annexed.

The Certificate required by the Act of Parliament
March 5, 1739.

We, whose Names are underwritten, being the major Part of the Trustees, appointed by an Act of Parliament, entitled; *An Act for providing a Reward to Joanna Stephens, upon a proper Discovery to be made by her, for the Use of the Public, of the Medicines prepared by her for the Cure of the Stone,* do certify, That the said *Joanna Stephens* did, with all convenient Speed, after the passing of the said Act, make a Discovery to our Satisfaction for the Use of the Public, of the said Medicines, and of her Method of preparing the same; and that we have examined the same Medicines, and are convinced by Experience of the Utility, Efficacy, and dissolving Power thereof;

Jo. Cant.	Pembroke.
Hardwich C.	Baltimore.
Wilmington P.	Cornbury.
Godolphin C. P. S.	M. Gloucester.
Dorset.	Tho. Oxford.
Montagu.	St. Poyntz.

Stephen Hales.
 Jo. Gardiner.
 Sim. Burton.
 Peter Shaw.

D. Hartley.
 W. Chefelden.
 C. Hawkins.
 Sam. Sharp.

Doct. Pellet's Certificate.

I am satisfied from Experience, and do hereby certify, That the Medicines published by Mrs. *Stephens* for the Cure of the Stone in the Bladder, are often useful and efficacious in that Case. Witness my Hand :

March 5, 1739.

Tho. Pellet.

Dr. Nesbit's Certificate.

The Case of *Appleton* I take to be as strong a Proof of the Utility and Efficacy of Mrs. *Stephen's* Medicines within the Meaning and Intent of the Act for providing a Reward to *Joanna Stephens*, as can be had from one Experience during the Life of the Patient, because I am thoroughly satisfied, that *Appleton* had a Stone in his Bladder before he took the Medicines, and I do now believe he has not one.

March the 5th 1739.

Rob. Nesbit.

Now I beg leave to add what follows, to set these Things, which are certainly very interesting, in as clear a Light as possible.

1. It appears by the Book published before the Act of Parliament, that out of 155 Cases, 119 of the Patients were cured or received Benefit by the Medicines, and indeed most of them had tried every other Means before, tho' to no Purpose, and that several of them were very much worn out by the Distemper, so that many Lives were saved, and they from the greatest Tortures were not only restored

restored to Ease, but even enjoyed a better State of Health in other Respects, as will more plainly be seen by any one who reads the said Book; and those that were not cured, received no Hurt by the Use of them, and it is very probable that most of these last might also have succeeded, if they had been treated as Persons under the same Circumstances are now, since this Remedy has been brought to greater Perfection; besides its being more varied according to the Constitution and Case of the Patient.

2. If there had been any other Cure for the Stone, so many Persons of Distinction and Learning would have hardly ventured to have taken the Medicines, especially as they were then given in a Manner disagreeable enough, and there must be added to this, that they were prepared by a Person of the other Sex; so that I think nothing but their undeniable Efficacy could have induced these Patients to have Recourse to them.

3. The Parliament could not possibly take more prudent and cautious Measures to discover the Nature and Qualities of a Remedy, in order to prevent an Imposition upon themselves and the Public; and consequently, as soon as Mrs. *Stephens* had published her Medicines, several Trials were made upon them both here and abroad, especially in France; where the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris named the most proper Persons to examine strictly this new invented Preparation, and to give it to several Patients, which they did: and in the Accounts read before the Members of the said Royal Academy, it appeared plainly that it had succeeded as well in dissolving the Stone, as it had done in *England*, Mr. *Morand* one of them observes in his Narrative “ that the Medicines
 “ dispersed a swelling in the Legs of two Patients;
 “ and one of the Children brought away Worms ”
 and farther has these Words. “ It is very remarkable
 “ that these Medicines have never, even in a single
 “ Instance, disordered the Appetite, the Digestion, or
 “ any

“ any one principal Function, and most Patients had
 “ taken them very chearfully ”. All this farther proves
 what I advanced before, *viz.* that Medicines were
 absolutely wanting to dissolve the Stone, and that
 Mrs. *Stephens* had found some entirely new.

4. If any Thing hurtful to the Constitution had
 been observed in this Remedy, would the Trustees
 have signed these Certificates? Would the Royal Aca-
 demy of Sciences at *Paris*, and the learned Persons
 they desired to enquire into its Nature, have suffered
 People to take it for the Stone, and would they not
 likewise have made Objections to some Part of this
 Composition, had there been a single Article prejudi-
 cial to the Health of Mankind? And to put this Matter
 beyond Dispute, I can make it appear that there are
 more alive now in the above Number of 155, tho’
 they were very ill then, and a great many advanced
 in years, than of the like Number of 155 who were
 alive then, and of the same Age as these, and never
 had taken our Medicines: and several who have
 been cured since, and some of them long ago, still
 enjoy a good State of Health; all which are incon-
 testable Proofs that they are very safe.

5. Is it not therefore more rational to conclude,
 that nothing but the Goodness of these Medicines
 above all others; their Conviction of the Facts, and
 the Justice, they owed the Public, could have induced
 the Trustees to give their Approbation? Several of
 them on the contrary must have had powerfull Mo-
 tives, and such as govern most Part of the World to
 have refused it; for they being Physicians and Sur-
 geons very eminent for cutting for the Stone, lost con-
 siderably every Year by this Discovery; and this I
 have heard a few of them say myself.

6. Some of the Trustees have taken our Medicines
 themselves, and recommended them to others as much
 as possible. The Rev. and most learned Dr. *Hales*, in a
 Letter he honoured me with a few Months since,
 makes

makes use of these Words “ Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines have proved a great blessing to Mankind in “ many Respects.” Would so good and humane a Divine still persist (after 15 Years) in the Praise of them, if he had observed or heard of any Mischief they had done? Fifteen Years is a long space indeed to prove their good or bad Qualities. The most amiable, and witty Author of the Essay on Deformity declared publickly in the House of Commons a few Years ago, that he owed his Life to this Remedy, and that no public Money, had ever been bestowed for a better Purpose. This Gentleman enriched with all the good Qualities a human Mind can be possessed of, has communicated his Case in the above Essay, as it was before, and after he took our Medicines; and therein are incontestable Proofs of their Safety and Efficacy, that the tenderest Constitutions may Use them, and that they are very near like common Food.

7. Can the Persons, who have been cured, receive any Benefit, by imposing upon others, and can they themselves have been deceived, when, (after trying all other Remedies in vain) from great Tortures they have recovered Ease, and have enjoyed that great Blessing for several Years after? Which must also be visible to all about them.

8. If Mrs. *Stephens* had not been very sure of the Efficacy and Safety of her Medicines, she never would have submitted them to such universal Tryals (for these things were not done in a Corner) but all the learned had sufficient Time given, either to approve or reject them, and should they not have answered in most Cases very clearly, she would have been deprived of her Reward, and lost the Benefit of selling a Remedy very much in Vogue, and which became by her Publication, the Property of every one who could prepare it.

9. She

9. She might have got a much larger Sum by not discovering it, or by having a Patent from his Majesty for the sole vending of this Composition; therefore every impartial Person may plainly perceive, that she was not mercenary, but preferred the Honour the Parliament did her, and the public good to her own private Advantage.

10. We should be very cautious to listen to any Thing that is said against these Medicines, especially by those that may have an Interest in preventing our taking them; considering what Number of Witnesses there are, who speak all in the same Terms as to their Effects.

11. Great Care should be used in the Design of altering or improving them, and that, not without very good Reasons for so doing; the chief of which must be, to render them easier to be taken, or if possible of greater Efficacy. Both of which I hope, I shall prove hereafter has been done by Mrs. *Stephens*.

12. It is to be wished that her Name should always remain to every Remedy designed as an Improvement, the Knowledge of which is derived from her Medicines, as for Example, *Lime-Water and Soap, Lixivium lithontripticum* &c., otherwise the Legislature's good Intention, and hers may possibly be frustrated in a few Years; For it has been and still is the Interest of many to blot out her Name if they were able, or to speak despicably of her Invention, in order to make theirs considerable.

13. If a Medicine cures above three out of four, as hers appears to have done in the Book of 155 Cases mentioned before, and under all the Disadvantages I spoke of already; it is as much or more than any Remedy we know of now performs in other Distempers, and as to the Stone, none could succeed till this was used.

14. Tho' some few Persons may have missed their Cure, no body troubled with the Stone should be deterred

terred from taking Mrs. *Stephens's* Preparation, and they act entirely against their own Interest and Relief, who have Recourse to other Prescriptions, unless they are sure that the Medicines they are going to take, have had as many fair Trials as these, and are as good or better.

15. It is very great Imprudence, not to say Self-murder in any one afflicted with this Disorder, not to try Mrs. *Stephens's* Preparation, which certainly is safe and efficacious, before submitting himself to the Operation of cutting, (except the Case should be very urgent,) or give himself up for incurable, and dye by Degrees, in the greatest Tortures and Agonies that can possibly be imagined; and for those who have a Stone in the Kidneys or Ureters, the Operation above mentioned, is never attempted.

16. It is not to be thought, that because Mrs. *Stephens* has had the Happiness to discover these Medicines, which were not found out for so many thousand Years, (notwithstanding such eminent Men have laboured at it) that it is now in the Power of every Capacity, to find as good or better for this Distemper, as several pretend; and they have fatally but too well succeeded in their Attempts upon the Lives and Fortunes of several unhappy Sufferers; as I shall shew hereafter.

17. We never should be prevailed upon, to conclude from few Instances in Favour of, or against, a Remedy: for Example, if we hear that one Person has received some Benefit by Lime-water, Soap, Soap-lyes, &c. that therefore they will cure in such Cases as the Medicines, I am treating of, can. Or, if another has taken Mrs. *Stephens's*, (no Matter how, whether according to Directions, well made up, or not) and yet has not succeeded, that therefore her Preparation is not good.

18. A Patient should not imagine, that because he has taken these Medicines for the Stone, he must of course be freed during that Time or afterwards from all other Distempers, and that every Accident that may happen to him proceeds from their Use; and consequently, when we hear that a Person died of such a Disease, who had taken Mrs. *Stephens's* Remedy, that if we make Use of it, it will happen the same to us; it would be as unjust and wrong a Conclusion (for which we may suffer greatly) as it would be, if we never should make Use of Medicines for a Rheumatism or Asthma, because whilst we are taking a Remedy for these, we may possibly be seized with a different Disorder, or when we have been cured of the present, we may afterwards suffer by a Complaint of another Nature.

For want of considering this well, I have known many Persons, that have actually been prevailed upon by the self-interested Enemies of our Remedy, to leave it off, among whom was a certain Wine-Merchant, who, after having received almost incredible Benefit by it, was seized with a Fever in 1741, which was Epidemical at that Time, and persuaded by the Person who attended him, that this Fever was occasioned from thence, and that if he took any more, it would have the like Effect. The Consequence was, that he lived several Years after, in the greatest Pains imaginable, and died in most terrible Agonies and two very large Stones were found in his Bladder after Death. It happened that a Gentleman (See Case XXVIII. of the 155 Cases) had a Dropsical Complaint during his taking the Medicines; and altho' he owns that they had done him no Harm, yet it has prevented every Body in the Neighbourhood from having Recourse to them. Such a Case as this, happening in the Country, has a very great Influence, where so few have taken our Preparation.

How

How wrong is it, to judge from particular Cases to general ones in Physick as well as in other Matters? The best Things by this false Way of arguing may be rendered useles or pernicious. There have been a great many such Instances as these made Use of against this Composition. Let us suppose a Person, subject to the Gout, or any other Chronical Complaint, to have a Fever, will the Medicines he takes for this last Disorder, cure him of the former? Yet it is expected ours, which cure the Stone, should rectify what is amiss in every Constitution. I could never have believed, that such Consequences were drawn as these are, but I have often heard them mentioned as Proofs against the Medicines, otherwise I should not have troubled myself or Reader in this Place. I really believe, if a Corn grew troublesome it would presently be attributed to this excellent Remedy.

19. Every one, who invents any Thing against this new Preparation, or dissuades Persons from taking it, is certainly answerable for the Pains the poor Patient suffers, and consequently for the loss of his Life. It is much to be lamented, that so many will pretend to judge of the goodness or ill Qualities of a Medicine, tho' they know in their Conscience, that they are quite ignorant of every thing belonging to Physick, and several, who may understand it in other Cases, yet are not acquainted with the Nature or Effects of this. I have a Letter by me, from a Clergyman in the West, where he told me, that he was seized with an Ague, and his Apothecary had advised him to go on with Mrs. Stephens's Preparation, as being good for this Complaint also; but before my Answer could reach him, he was dead.

20. Except a Person takes the Quantity of these Medicines, which is prescribed, and follows other proper directions relating to them, it is very unjust to attribute the failing of a Cure to their Want of Vir-

tue. It was never pretended that they could work Miracles, but their Success must be according to their Nature; for want of rightly understanding this, among a great many Instances, I have known a terrible one to happen a good while since, which it will be necessary to relate here. The late L-d D-m-re took our Remedy about 13 Years ago, for several Months, but as he had no Directions from us, and did not let us know his Case, he took but one Ounce of the round Pills in a Day; his Lordship finding that he was not cured, left them off, being easy however, so far as to be able to go abroad, and was at the battle of Dettingen; but in Process of Time, he lived several Years in great Misery, trying every medicine that was told him, even the Pizzle of a Turtle, which was greatly extolled, tho' no body knew why. His L-p had all the Help besides, that the Gentlemen who attended him could give, but at last he died, and being opened, large Stones were found in his Bladder. His Lordship, I am informed, paid that infamous impostor, the *Italian Doctor*, who made so much Noise two or three Years ago in London, for two poor persons, into whose Bladders, this Empiric injected every Day his Nostrum, to cure them of the Stone; and a report was constantly made to My Lord of their Progress, which was fatal to them at last.

21. Cases and Constitutions are so very different, that no one ought to despair of his Cure, and forbear taking this Medicine on Account of the Miscarriage of others, which may generally and rationally be accounted for, and very often is entirely the Patient's own Fault, and not at all that of the Remedy. We must certainly be encouraged to try it, when we consider, in what Variety of Instances, it has been used with surprising Success, by Persons of both Sexes, of all Ages and Constitutions. I am fully convinced, that these Medicines are so inoffensive, that if even the
 Case

Case was not the Stone, or was doubtfull, (provided always that there is nothing material, that forbids their being prescribed) they could do no Hurt; and I believe that many die of the Stone in the Kidneys, or Ureters, without their Distemper's being known to any one; so, it is very probable, that if after having tried all other Medicines in vain, they had taken Mrs. *Stephens's*, they would have been cured by them. I have had unexpected Success when I have tried them upon Persons to whom I frankly owned, that I was very uncertain whether their Complaint was actually the Stone. This Distemper appears in several Shapes, sometimes it will cause the falling Sickness; the Dropsy, swelling of the Body proceeding from Wind, Loss of the Use of the Thighs or Legs, Colic, Obstructions occasioning Pains far from the urinary Passages, &c.

This Remedy has also had a very good Effect in the Gout, as well as, in the yellow Jaundice, and in those Distempers that arose from Acids in the first Passages, *that is the Stomach and Belly*. And where the Gall is too thick or too thin, by which the Stomach can not perform its function, it will render it of a due Consistence. The Rev. Mr. Fetherston (near Maidstone in Kent, whose Case is one among the 155.) by using the Medicines for the Stone (with which he was troubled) was cured in such a Manner of the dead Palsy (that had seized his whole right Side and affected the Rest of his Body in some Measure) as also of the Gout, with which he had been grievously afflicted before; that he never was troubled with them to the time of his Death, which happened several Years after; till when, he enjoyed a perfect State of Health, and travelled many Thousands of Miles.

22. It is dangerous to be too credulous; it has been the Cause of the Death of Numbers; but it is equally of as bad Consequence, to withstand all the Proofs that
that

that are given in these Things. Would it not be more benevolent, and our Interest, as well as that of others, to incline rather in Favour of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, tho' there should not be so many Instances of their Efficacy? Especially as it has been hitherto impossible, for the enemies of this Remedy, to have found any Thing, beside what was in Practice before it was used. We should consider what terrible Consequences will follow this Incredulity, what exquisite Tortures Persons undergo, who labour under this Distemper I am treating of, and how dangerous it is to suffer that Disorder to remain in our Bodies, from which often, proceed Ulcers and an Inflammation of the Bladder &c. ; A Person, who has it, is obliged to sit still, or if he is able to move, he runs a great Hazard by using Exercise; and consequently he is deprived of most of the Pleasures and Profits this Life may afford. What continual Uneasiness must not these poor Patients be in, to think, that an Enemy is in their very Bowels, and that it will most certainly one Time, or an other, assault them, and give them no Release, till they dye; that it is daily gathering Strength, and gradually weakening them, till they can bear it no longer? On the contrary, what Pleasure can equal the Satisfaction arising to a benevolent Mind, in being the happy Instrument, under Providence, of promoting the Recovery of our Fellow Creatures from the acute Symptom of this dreadful Distemper?

23. If we should not make Use of our Reason, and unhappily fall upon a Course of wrong Medicines, we run into equal, if not worse Danger, than if we took none at all; for thinking ourselves safe, we trust to what is prescribed for us, and at last finding that it doth not Answer the End, we despair of a Cure, and pass the Rest of our Lives in great Anxiety and Misery. Many fatal Instances have come to my Knowledge of this Way of proceeding, among which I shall mention but one. A certain very rich Gentleman

man had all the Symptoms of the Stone in the Bladder about seven years ago, and after trying different Things began to take our Medicines, which he continued for near two Months, during which Time he voided several Fragments of the Stone, and went on as well as could be wished; but unfortunately for him, finding by Chance some Account in one of the Magazines of a Person in Ireland, who had taken Lime-water and Soap for the Stone, he thought as this could not have been printed with a Design to aim at his Money, he would immediately begin to take this Remedy, and as it has happened to some others, it gave him ease, till he went a Journey into the North, when he was seized with most terrible Fits; as he had voided nothing, he began to think as well as his Physician, that he had no Stone, but to be more certain he was searched, and unfortunately for him, it was by an unskillfull Person, who made him suffer so much, that he did not recover it for some Years, and even was expected to dye of it. However he went on with Lyme-water and Soap again, and all the other Helps, such as Opium, Clysters, Emulsions, Oils, Mucilages, Bristol-water, and a very particular Regimen, but all to no Purpose; About a Year and a half ago being greatly pressed by some Gentlemen, who had heard of a late Cure, which had been performed by our Medicines, they persuaded him to take them. He sent for, and communicated then to me the above account, but as I saw him surrounded by the same Persons who had attended him for so many years, I was fully convinced that I could do him no good, however I endeavoured as much as possible to explain to him the nature of our Preparation, and the Difference there was between this and what he had tried in vain for so long a Time.

He took half an Ounce of the Medicines in all, which I had prepared as mild as possible, but the next Time I waited upon him, I found that he had been prevailed upon to take no more of them; I said nothing,

thing, nor never went again. He continued in the greatest Pains imaginable, and I hear now, whilst I am writing this, that he is dead, and Stones found in his Bladder. Thus this poor Gentleman lived almost for seven Years in great Torture, without being certain what was his Disorder, and what Remedies could cure him.

24. Every Body must own, that these Medicines, as well as others, deserve great Allowances to be made, especially by Persons who are ever so little conversant among the Sick. How many Patients are there, who will not take a sufficient Quantity of our Composition to dissolve the Stone, or if they do, will not go on regularly, especially when once they find themselves easy; and often will receive hurt, by using too much Exercise? Several others drink more than what we allow, or make Use of improper Liquors and Diet, and by that Means greatly weaken the Strength of their Urine. All these Things considered I must own myself surpris'd to see so great a number of Cures performed by it.

25. Many will wonder, that Notwithstanding the glaring Proofs in Favour of these Medicines, there should be any Objections against them; but those who have been acquainted with the World, must know, that Self-interest, Pride, and Ignorance will produce a Shew of Arguments against every Thing, tho' ever so clear in itself, and which must appear such, to all unprejudiced Persons.

1. The chief Objection, that is made by the Enemies of our Remedies, is, that Stones have been found in the Bodies of Persons after their Death, who had taken Mrs. Stephens's Preparation, and were said to be cured; but this can be of no Force, except it is proved that these Patients had taken constantly a few Pills every week by Way of Prevention, and that, to the Time of their Death; For Persons the least experienced in these Matters must know, that those who
have

have had the Stone, will generally be subject to a Return of it, which will cause an Encrease according to the Propensity of the Constitution to breed it, and that the longer any one lives, who is subject to it, the more frequent will the Fits be. And it has been proved, that the Stone is formed in some Persons in a very little Space of Time, so that those who find fault with our Medicines by such Arguments, might as well conclude, that, because a Person has been Cut, and a Stone taken from him, and his Bladder quite cleared by the Operation, that cutting did not cure at that Juncture, because he has been obliged to go thro' the same a second, and even as far as a seventh Time, as it has happened. I shall prove hereafter that several are now alive and well, who have been cured many Years ago, and have had no Return of their Complaint, and that others of our Patients have died of different Disorders, without having had the least Symptoms of the Stone; which must be the same as if they had not had any. It is great Pity that they have not been opened after their Death. I can safely affirm, that not one of those Persons has died of the Stone, after their being pronounced cured, if they have taken Care to use a small Quantity of the Medicines, in order to keep the Urinary Passages clear. These Gentlemen who oppose us, can not be ignorant, that the least Grain of Gravel remaining a small Time in the Kidneys, Ureters or Bladder, as appears plainly in the Case of the Hon. Mr. *Carteret* * and others, may be the Foundation for a Stone.

2. It is said and thought sufficient by many, that these Medicines are no more in Vogue, without alledging any other Reasons for their Inefficacy. Is it not very ridiculous, not to say wicked, and full of Mischief, that Fashion should be introduced into

* See Case C. in the View of the Evidence.

Physick? Yet it is too much a Matter of Fact, and it may be said with Truth, that this Infatuation prevailing, has killed Thousands. It is not to be doubted but many Remedies have been left out of Practice, without sufficient Reasons, if any at all, unless self-interested ones are reckoned good; and so Patients must miss their Cure, because such and such Preparations are out of the common Method, and other pernicious ones are used, and have a very great Run, because they are a la Mode.

3. It is very industriously reported, that ours are very nauseous, that they take away the Appetite of those who use them; and some are pleased to say, that they are so strong, and such a Load, that it requires the Constitution of a Horse to bear them, and such like impertinent Expressions. In the following Cases we have several Instances of Persons who had no Stomach, were quite weak, and could not move, and yet recovered in a surprising Manner, from all these Complaints. There are many also, where our Medicines have encreased the Appetite, even tho' the Patients had a tolerable good one before, and we shall see hereafter, that the most Part of those who took them, found no Manner of Difficulty or Nauseousness in them. It would be true, indeed, to say, that in the common Practice, oily Medicines constantly taken as they are, and that for a Time, pall the Stomach of those who follow this Way of Cure *. It may have happened that out of a Hundred, some few may not have been able to take the full Quantity of the Medicines, in the same Manner as they could not eat with the Appetite others did their common Food; and let but such a Case appear, the Enemies of public Benefit presently make Use of this Argument, against these Medicines: Is it just? Is it reasonable to do so?

* See Cases Mrs. Newel, and Mrs. Ravenel &c.

I repeat it again, we are only to look for their Virtue in general, and leave out a few Exceptions. The Nature of this Remedy is neither to purge, vomit, or sweat; but only to change the Quality of the Urine, that instead of breeding, it may dissolve the Stone without injuring the Body, which was thought impracticable till now: How then can these People say that it is a Medicine strong enough for a Horse? There are but too many who will invent any Thing, and others as ready to believe without being at the Trouble of an Examination.

4. It has been reported, in order to prevent others from taking our Medicines, that when once a Person has began, they must continue them as long as they live; to which I answer, that several have been cured by this Preparation, and have taken no more afterwards, as I shall make it appear by and by. It is true, that some of our Patients, after finding themselves easy, have not chosen to continue the full Quantity, but have taken just enough to keep the Distemper under; can this be attributed to the want of Efficacy in the Medicines? Others under our Care, after having been cured, have taken a very small Quantity of them, as I observed before, and it is certainly the only safe Method, by the Omission of which, some have suffered greatly, and others have died at last of the Stone; Is it just to attribute what they underwent, and their Death to their not being cured? Now I shall take the Liberty to retort the Argument, and charge all those that follow the old Practice of Emulsions, Diureticks &c. &c. that when once they have a Patient under their Care, who has the Stone or Gravel, too large to pass, that indeed, he is obliged to take their palliating Prescriptions as long as he lives, with no lasting Benefit or Hope of a Cure, and at last die in the greatest Tortures, being worn out by the Distemper; this is so true in Fact, that I dare say no one will be able to contradict it with Success.

5. A certain Enemy to our Medicines, tho' eminent in other Respects, told a Friend of mine, that they relaxed the Bladder, and consequently the whole Body, and killed People; that Stones had been found in the Bladder of some Persons in Bags, who had used this Remedy, and to which he attributed it, &c. This Gentleman could not but know that when a Stone or Stones (large ones especially) have continued long in the Bladder, it often happens that by their Weight they settle in a particular Part of it, as it has frequently been found in Persons after their Death, tho' they had never heard of these Medicines. And no doubt, but when it has happened so, that a Stone had made itself a Bed, and Mrs. *Stephens* had cured such Patients; yet the Urine would of Course stagnate there, and not be expelled entirely, and perhaps lay a Foundation for other Stones; as I do not doubt it did in the late Mr. *Gardiner*, because he had taken none of our Pills by Way of Prevention. How then can the Medicines relax the Bladder, or any thing else, since those grow stronger, that make Use of them, and can retain their Water as long, and very often longer than they did before they were troubled with the Stone, and from a continual Irritation and Provocation to make Urine, they are five and even eight Hours in the Day, and all Night too, without wanting to make it? A Relaxation of the Parts must render the Body weak, cause the Urinary Passages to loose their Elasticity, or Force, and of Course a continual Dribbling of the Water. I defy this Opponent, or any body else, to prove, that this has been true in any one Instance, where these Medicines have been used, and I refer to Matter of Fact, in the following Cases. How comes it to pass, that so many Persons are alive now and well, who have taken the Medicines for a considerable Time, and many Years ago?

ago? What absurd Stories will not Self-interest invent!

It is very remarkable, that most of those who take our Preparation, find their Urine from high coloured and muddy, and sometimes too pale, to become of a fine Lemon Colour, which denotes Health; and from a fallow and pale Complexion, they appear fresh coloured, and of a clear Skin.

6. The following Objection was made Use of, to prevent a worthy Gentleman, altho' he was in very great Pain, from taking the Medicines again, after an Intermission of three Years. It was alledged, that when once a Person's Constitution was used to any Remedy, it could have no Effect, and they brought Examples of Opium, and some Purges; &c. which specious Arguments urged, both by the learned and the ignorant, and perhaps all self-interested, deterred the poor Patient from taking them, till he had tried every thing that was prescribed, when growing worse and worse, and being almost at the last Extremity, he sent for me, took the Rolls, and was cured, and is now alive and well.

We may easily see, by the Cases published in this Book, how many have always found the same Benefit, whenever they have wanted to take the Medicines again; so that let other Remedies have no Effect, when once a Person is used to them, yet, it is certain, these can, in no wise, justly be placed in the same Rank.

7. It is urged against these Medicines, that several Patients, who have entered upon a course of them, have for some Time been in as great, or greater Pain, than before they took them, which has occasioned our Enemies to say, that it would be better to undergo the Operation, than to have Recourse to them. It must be owned, that in the first Method of Draughts and Powders, in which entered several forcing

forcing Herbs, and the Medicines being in a liquid Form, and a Watery Vehicle thereto, no doubt but the Pains of some were encreased, and if there was an Ulcer, the Soap, which entered into their Composition, prevented, in some Measure, a Cure, and caused an irritation; but now the Case is entirely altered, and such an Effect is hardly ever found. The chief Reason of which change, I take to be their being administred in a solid Form, without so much Herbs and Water; by which Means they are introduced into the Blood more gradually and slowly, especially as they are taken in a smaller Quantity at a Time, and washed down with soft Malt-liquors, very little hopped: the Urine by these Means remains longer in the Body, and the Medicines consequently have more Time to work upon the Stone. It happens, indeed, sometimes, that when People have taken many forcing Things, which injure the Vessels, by driving the Stone against them, and they being so very tender, our Composition may cause some Pain; however, it will be seen hereafter, that many of our Patients find a Cessation of Pain very soon after they have began with the Rolls.

Those are not the least Enemies these Medicines have, who seem to appear Friends to them, and tho' they praise them in general, yet they dissuade the Patient from taking them, by saying; the Case is not the Stone, or that it is very doubtfull; or if it should be the Stone, that it is not proper to take them in their present Condition; especially as they are forcing, (which I have proved they are not) that the best Method they can follow, is to take softening Things &c. otherwise they will undergo greater Pain than they do now; which must be sufficient, indeed, to frighten every Body that suffers already enough (otherwise they would not have sent for a Physician) and when once a Patient is persuaded of this, the Time never comes in which they can be in such a Situation as to be able

to begin with Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines. And as those Advisers are most commonly Persons eminent for their Learning and Skill, they are by so much the more dangerous. But suppose there should be no Stone, or that the Case is doubtfull? What Danger can there be to begin with our Medicines, since they are as harmless as common Food, and several have taken them, who had neither Stone nor Gravel; to whom they were prescribed for other Complaints by their Physicians.

Having now answered the chief Objections, I ever heard mentioned against these Medicines, I shall proceed to give some Cautions to Patients who use them. And first:

As these Medicines were not known before, and as they require a Deal of Skill, great Care should be taken to have them rightly prepared, by Persons known to understand their Nature, for fear of either receiving great Mischief or missing a Cure. This Caution is of the utmost Consequence. A Pamphlet published 12 Years ago by Dr. Ruddy, mentions the bad Effect of them, in a Case where they had been wrong made up. Two Misfortunes of this Kind happened also in Lancashire, of which I have Letters by me; and Capt. Woodhouse of Hull writes to me, that several who took this Remedy in the North, and which was prepared there, died of Disorders in their Bowels. A certain Person, who kept an Alehouse in Coventry Street, Piccadily, having taken the Preparation of an ignorant Man, was in the utmost Danger, and escaped Death surprisngly, and that was by the Skill of several Physicians who attended her. A Watchmaker at Woolverhampton prepared the Medicines himself, not considering that the Reason alledged in the Act of Parliament for making them public, was for Physicians to prescribe and improve them, and not to render every one that had a
Mind

Mind to make them up, a skilfull Artist: his Pills bound him so, that he lost entirely his Appetite; he wrote to me his Case, but it was too late to do him any good. A Gentleman had them prepared by his Apothecary, a very honest and understanding Man in other Respects. But the Rolls, or Pills, which he gave, could not be digested, and put his Patient upon trying Soap Lye, of which he took one Thousand Drops a Day, but finding himself grievously tormented, he resolved to be searched, and in Case a Stone was found, to be cut. But the Gentleman, whom he employed for that Purpose, upon finding the Stone, (altho' we had then no personal Acquaintance) persuaded him to try the Medicines first, as prepared by me, before he underwent the Operation. Accordingly I was sent for, and they answered to Expectation. A Justice of Peace one Mr. *Str---*, of Broad-Street Soho-Square, very soon after Mrs. *Stephens's* Publication, made them up himself, and dying soon after, was opened, and whole Pills were found undigested in his Bowels. This was attributed, tho' very wrongfully, to her Medicines, and let who will prepare them now, they are still called Mrs. *Stephens's*: and she is blamed when People dye, who have taken the unskilful Compositions of others. The Library-keeper of the late *P---*, took them in such a Manner that they caused a Loss of Appetite, and he died. Mr. *D---y H---*, late of Bishopsgate-Street had the same Fate, as well as Mr. *F---*, a Vinegar Merchant, who lived in Goodmansfields. It is very true, that several have been frighthened from taking the genuine Medicines upon these Accounts, and I could name a great Number of other Instances of this Nature, but these are sufficient to deter every one from thinking that they have a Knowledge of preparing them, without having sufficient Grounds for it. There are many Cases, it
must

must be owned, where these wrong Preparations have not caused a visible Mischief, but yet those that have taken them have received no Benefit, and have been discouraged, and so died of the Stone. Some few Persons have, after taking the Medicines from us, tried others, but have been obliged to come to us again. And even this right Method of preparing them is not the chief Thing to get cured: Directions according to the present Case and Constitution of the Patient are absolutely necessary, for Want of which many have miscarried. None but Physicians can remove these Difficulties.

2. I have already mentioned, but must repeat it in this Place, that when once a Person has been cured of the Stone or Gravel, he should take half an Ounce of the Medicines in one Dose, going to Bed, or just after Supper, and repeat it every Week. This Quantity has been commonly sufficient; sometimes indeed, when the Constitution is very apt to breed the Gravel, it has been repeated two or three Times a Week, and some few are obliged to take it every Night, and then they are sure to have no Relapse. If by neglecting this, they begin to feel any Pain tending that way, the safest Method is to take the full Quantity very regularly again, till all Symptoms cease, and the Urine becomes clear, which generally happens very soon; and for Want of observing this Caution, which is absolutely necessary, several have died *. In the Number of those I have known, it is true, there are some who have taken none since they were cured, and have found no Inconveniency by it; but certainly the safest Way is to take a few Pills often, as directed above, especially, when a Person is arrived at a certain Age; For when the Stone generating Disposition has once attacked a Man, that is past the Meridian of Life, it seldom

* See Case 45. of the View of the Evidence Dr. Sh--n of Oxford had the same Fate.

goes off; and I know that by using the Medicines properly, several Distempers may be prevented by hindering the Particles that constitute the Stone, and are continued in the Blood, from throwing themselves (if not upon the Kidneys) upon the Joints, from whence proceeds the Gout; or upon the Lungs, which may cause an Asthma, as I have mentioned before.

3. A Person subject to the Stone should never make Use of forcing; and very sparingly of softening Medicines, either by themselves or whilst he is taking ours. In the Number of the first, are Balsams, Turpentine, Geneva, Parsley-break-Stone, Daffey's Elixir, sweet Spirit of Nitre, Sal-Prunellæ, and all Mineral Waters. Dr. *Sydenham* takes Notice of several of his Acquaintance, who had killed themselves by using the Steel ones as the Tunbridge, &c. For, all these, if they do not hasten Death when the Stone is too large to pass, will in Time destroy the Tone of the Kidneys, and leave a Foundation for the Stone. Softening Medicines must be administered very prudently (as I observed above,) for all oily and lubricating Ingredients relax the Fibres of the Stomach and Intestines, and by that Means will cause a Loss of Appetite, as it has happened *. And it is the same with them as with the above forcing Medicines, for if the Gravel is too large to pass, they can be of no Service, and will not prevent the Stone from encreasing, but must certainly deceive the Patient. It is much to be lamented, that this should be still the common Method, and pursued by those who are Enemies to our Remedy, and how many Lives are lost by it, may easily be imagined. Wherefore in a future State, (which I hope these Gentlemen believe,) what Accounts will they be able to give for their

* See Cases of the Rev. Mr. *Drake*, Mrs. *Newell*, and others. Several have also got Ruptures by their Use. Hot Baths relax too much.

Conduct in this Respect ; in suffering the poor Patients to undergo such Tortures, and to dye at last ; all this without being moved with their Misery ? Our Medicines can have none of these bad Effects, as so many, who have been cured, testify. A very small Quantity of them will prove far superior in Virtue in the Gravel, than many Pounds Weight of the above Ingredients.

The Oil of the Soap is softening, the Alkaline Salt opens the Body, and the Lime, which is binding in its Nature, qualifies them both, so as to render them quite safe even in a Fit of the Stone ; and dissolves it besides.

Those who do not understand the Nature of our Preparation, (and indeed they are the general Part of Mankind) have often asked me, whether as it is prescribed for the Stone, it could cure the Gravel ; to whom I replied, that what can conquer the worst Case of the Stone, can consequently with very little Difficulty cure the easiest, which is the Gravel ; and that for answering this Purpose, the full Quantity of the Medicines should be taken, and in the like Manner as if there was a Stone ; for as it is impossible to know the Hardness, Size and Number of the Gravelly Stones, the safest Way is to follow this Method, in order, that we should not be obliged to take the Medicines so long, and by these Means that they might come away without causing Pain: and the sooner the Urinary Passages are clear, the better.

4. If malt Liquors do not agree with the Patient, he must try Red or White Wine ; soft Water either by itself, or with a little Rum or Brandy, Cyder, or Whey ; For in some Constitutions, one Sort of Liquor will dissolve the Pills in the Stomach better than another ; but generally our Patients have made Use of small Beer and Ale. However, many have been cured, tho' they used different

Kinds of liquids, and often several Sorts alternatively. Tho' I prefer soft Malt Liquors, because the Urine of those who use them, remains longer in the Body, and consequently it has more Time to work upon the Stone.

5. If the Appetite is not good, a very small Quantity of the Rolls is to be taken at a Time, and often repeated, *viz.* about Half a Drachm, or less, or a Drachm at most at a Doze. This Want of a good Stomach can not any more be attributed to the Nature of the Medicines, than to our usual Food, as I have hinted before. But for the most Part, those that have made use of our Remedy, have been able to take Half an Ounce at a Time, every three or four Hours; four or five Times a Day.

6. If the Appetite should go off during a Course of the Medicines, as it may happen in particular Constitutions; a proper Physician, *a Friend to our Medicines*, must be immediately consulted, and Patients should not either go on, with, or intermit taking them without his Advice; otherwise Mischief may ensue. But if the Stomach is greatly weakened by having suffered several Fits of the Stone, which will in Time destroy the Strength of it, because there is a Consent of Parts between this Bowel, the Kidneys, Ureters, and Bladder; you may, in this Case, take a sufficient Quantity of our Pills; (but very little at a Time,) to keep you easy, and prevent the Increase of your Complaint; which is far better, than to take none at all. And perhaps this Method may, as I have observed it in some Persons, recover the Appetite, and render you able to take them in the full Quantity; and altho' you can not get cured without taking a certain Weight of them daily, yet you are not to despair, and neglect the Means above mentioned.

This should warn every one immediately to have Recourse to these Medicines, as soon as he finds the
least

least Complaint of the Gravel, and not suffer it to encrease to a confirmed Stone; for by following this Advice, a Person may be cured very soon, and keep himself free from all Pain of this Kind as long he lives.

7. Some have left off our Preparation before they were cured, because whilst they took it, there happened a Looseness, or an excessive Costiveness, or Sickness at Stomach; to prevent which, they should have consulted a Physician, who could easily have given them proper Help. Every Body doth wrong to give up their Cure, till they have tried every Method that can be pursued to render them able to use this Remedy with Success; for if they quit it, there is nothing else in the World, that can be of service to them, in the Case of the Stone. A certain Gentleman in Cheshire had taken our Medicines in small Quantities, tho' he had not either sent his Case to, or desired Directions from us, and not finding the Benefit he expected by them, was going to send for the liquid Shell, as it was confidently asserted, that it certainly dissolved the Stone. But by good Luck for him, he consulted an eminent Physician, who advised him to continue Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, and take them in a larger Quantity, which he did, and they cured him. After which he wrote me a Letter, wherein he saith, that he could not have lived long, if he had not followed this Gentleman's Direction. For Want of consulting proper Judges, I say, that by leaving them off, the Patients may be worse than before they took them, and in great Danger, when what remains of the Stone grows hard again, and will be probably left in a more irregular Shape, than it was at first *.

* See Case 97, 204 of the View of the Evidencce.

I know that several have left off the Medicines, just before they were cured; whereas if they had but had a little more Patience, and continued them for a few Weeks longer, they might in all Probability have been freed from this Disorder, who have afterwards died of it. Others after, an Interval of two or three Months have been obliged to take the full Quantity again, as if they never had took any; for the Stone during that Space of Time was become hard and increased again, and have gone on so for Years; by which Conduct they have done a very great Prejudice to this Remedy. And some have complained without Reason of the Expence they had been at, and the great Quantities they had taken, which was entirely their own Fault; and so have prevented many, who were ignorant of this management, from having Recourse to them at all.

8. In a Fit of the Stone or Gravel, bleeding (if there is no material Objections against it) affords generally very great Relief. If Costive, I prefer Clysters (in a Fit of the Stone or Gravel especially) to Purges; and the following Form in this Case, or where the Pains have been very great, I never knew fail. Take of Caraway-feed, Coriander-feed, Cummin-feed, and sweet Fennell-feed, of each a Quarter of an Ounce, first bruised and then boile them half a Quarter of an Hour, in Half a Pint of Urine, strain it, and add to it one large Spoon-full of common Oil of Turpentine, put it into the Bag, and give the Clyster warm when in Bed. Repeat it, if necessary, in about Half an Hour, and as often as Occasion requires. If Clysters can not be conveniently given, lenitive Electuary is best and easiest to take; and in the mean while the Medicines may be washed down with common Whey. But sometimes Purges are necessary besides Clysters, and that is, when the small Guts are overloaded with crude Humours, which lay beyond the Operation of Clysters. If the
Patient

Patient is laxative, the Powder which is Part of the Medicines will remedy it best. Water, in which Cinnamon has been boiled, may also be used with Success. In very great Pain liquid Laudanum or Matthews's pill is most proper. All these Directions are to be observed, only where a Physician can not be had; the having him to overlook, and direct the Cure, must be owned to be the safest and most proper Method.

9. When any Body takes but a small Quantity of the Medicines in a Week, they should be prepared fresh and fresh; otherwise by opening them often, and their being exposed to the Air, they will lose their Virtue. There was a Gentleman in the Country, who had for some Years sent for a Quantity sufficient to last him six Months, he was in process of Time seized with a Fit of the Gravel, upon which, I advised him to have but enough to serve him for two Months, and he has had no Relapse these five Years.

10. Persons who take the Medicines, and are troubled with the Stone, should use as little Exercise as possible, especially if it lyes in the Bladder; for Motion will cause a greater Provocation to make Water, and consequently not give a sufficient Time to the Urine to have an Effect upon the Stone; Besides that they will perspire or sweat too much; and probably some Part of the Medicines will go off thro' the Pores of the Skin. Yet those, whose Complaint lays chiefly in the Kidneys, and make no bloody Water, may use moderate Exercise.

11. As to the length of Time, necessary to take this Remedy, it is impossible to determine it, for that depends entirely upon the Bigness, Number, and Hardness of the Stones, according as they are in one, two, three, four, or five Places at once, in the same Person. Some have been cured in a Fortnight, others

others have used it some Months, and it sometimes happens, but it is very seldom, that the Stone is so hard and large as to be obliged to continue it for Years. But if it should unfortunately be any ones Case, he must not be afraid that a long Continuance of his taking it, can do him any hurt; since we have some few Examples of Persons who have persevered in it for a long time, and are alive and without having received any Injury as to their Health, but on the contrary, must certainly have been dead many Years ago, had they not taken it. However I must observe in one particular Case, which makes a great Noise by the length of Time, that if the Gentleman in Question had taken the Medicines, prepared by us, (as he did at first) instead of those of his own making, I have Reason to believe that he would have been cured long ago: and this is the only Instance I know of but one. I can not sufficiently admire the wonderfull ways of Providence in this respect, that in Instances seemingly the least favourable to these Medicines; incontestable Proofs are drawn from thence of their Safety, and of their being entirely agreeable to the human Constitution. No Body should be deterred from taking them by Reason of such long Cases, no more than any other Person should be afraid of going to Sea, because some few Ships do not arrive at their Port as soon as the generality do. I can assure every one troubled with the Stone, that, as far as I know, there is not above one in a Hundred in whom the Stones are so very large, and hard, and that those who suffer the greatest Pain may be the soonest cured; those feel most who have rough Stones, and they are the easier dissolved because their Pores are the larger. Whereas smooth ones, on the contrary, are the closest and hardest, and longest in dissolving, all which appears, in Patients who have been cured, and by several Experiments

made

made upon these Sorts of Stones with the medicated Urine out of the Bladder.

An Examination of Lime-Water and Soap &c.

The Year after Mrs. *Stephens* had published her Medicines, she improved them greatly; for finding that her first Preparation was disagreeable to take in a Decoction and Powders, she reduced it into a smaller Compass, and into a solid Form, made into Rolls or long Pills, which renders it very easy to take, and not at all unpleasant, notwithstanding the Clamour raised against this Remedy of its being nauseous: for the Virtue of which new Method I appeal to the Cases, printed in this Book.

During the Time I have been engaged in this Business, I have seen several Medicines introduced, to bring down ours, if possible, in such a Manner, that they might never be heard of again. Which if it could be accomplished, those Remedies industriously set against ours, not answering the End of curing the Stone; People would insensibly be discouraged from taking any, thinking that there were none good, and indeed as Things stand now, it doth not require a little Share of Sagacity for a Person, who is troubled with the Stone, to discover the Truth, and to know what Method to follow as the best and least hazardous. Each of those new Inventions, I am going to treat of, have been, and still continue to be, in great Vogue, because they succeed sometimes in very favourable Cases, which were artfully extolled by their Authors, and by some of the Enemies of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines; but the Disasters they have caused are not a few, and any one acquainted with them, as I am, must grieve to see, how People have been infatuated, and what sufferings they have undergone by their Credulity.

The most considerable of these Remedies are first Lime-Water and Soap, which appeared about the

Year 1743 in the medical Effays, published at Edinburgh. There are in them several ingenious Experiments, exhibited with these Ingredients, upon Pieces of Stones out of the Bladder. After I had read them, I considered, that Lime-water had been prescribed long ago for the Stone, and I did not know that ever it had had any remarkable good Effect; Besides, I had myself advised it, in particular Cases, to palliate, if possible, the Distemper; but it did not answer my Expectation. Every one who looks out for a Dissolvent for the Stone, will certainly be deceived, if he contents himself with such as the above Experiments, or any other like them made with Acids and other Ingredients; which tho' they answer his desire, yet will be far from having the Success he thinks, when once these Remedies are given inwardly. Even common River-water dissolves the Stone out of the Bladder. But any one, acquainted with Digestion, must know, that the Substances which are taken in at the Mouth, meet with several Fluids of very different Qualities, and which must absolutely alter the Nature of the Food before it enters into the Lacteals to make Chyle, and afterwards circulates with the Blood, from whence the Urine is separated. To be perfectly a Judge, therefore, of this Matter of Lime and Soap, or of any other Prescription, said to dissolve the Stone, we must have several Instances of Persons cured, who were as bad as those, who took Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines. But as it may be objected, that as Stones are different in their Bulk, Softness, Colour &c. and that it is impossible to know what they are, as long as the Patient is alive, this comparing of Cases, tho' absolutely necessary, could not decide the Question. And here I defy any one to produce such, as some of those mentioned in this Book. I thought the only way to come at the Truth, and put the Thing quite out of doubt,

was, to make Experiments upon Pieces of Stones with the Urine of two Persons, one of whom took two ounces and a half of our Medicines, in a solid form, every Day, and the other three Pints of Lime-Water, made exactly, according to the Receipt given in the above mentioned Essays, and One Ounce of Soap daily. I took two Pieces of the same Stone, each of which weighed ten Grains, I put each into a different Phial, one I marked N^o. 1. upon the Cork, and the other N^o. 2. I placed them both in a Pipkin-full of Water, and covered, which was put in a sand Heat, in the Laboratory. I kept a sufficient Fire under it, and with Farenheit's Thermometer, or Glass, I kept them, as much as possible, in the same Degree of Heat as the Urine of a living Person in Health. I changed the Urine every Morning, and every Night. I took care that these two Persons should have the same Food. As for him who took the Pills, he drank some Part of the Time small Beer, and two or three Glasses of old red Port-wine, after Dinner and Supper, and upon his being lax, he was forced to take them in Water in which Cinnamon had been boiled; which was much to the Disadvantage of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines. The other Person drank nothing but the Lime-Water, except now and then, but very rarely, half a Pint of small Beer in four and twenty Hours.

After sixteen Days Digestion, I took the Pieces of Stone out, and laid that belonging to the Phial N^o. 1. upon a Piece of Paper marked N^o. 1. and that of the Phial N^o. 2. upon another Piece of Paper marked No. 2. I set them near the Window of the Laboratory, and left them for 8 Days in the Sun and Heat of the Air; after which I weighed them, and found that N^o. 1. which was immersed in the Urine of the Person who had taken our Rolls, had lost five Grains; and that, which was No. 2, belonging to the Urine of him who had used the

three Pints of Lime Water, and one ounce of Soap every Day in my Presence, had rather encreased in weight than lost. I expected such an Event indeed, as this, when I observed almost every Morning his Chamber Pot furred; whereas, on the contrary, the other Pot was as if it had been fresh scoured, and nothing at all sticking to it. This Observation every one may easily make, who takes *Mrs. Stephens's* or any other Medicines; and we may depend upon it, that if the Pot is furred, it is impossible the Remedy we take, should Cure us. However, the outside of this Stone No. 2. appeared to me a little soft. In order to be quite out of doubt, in this Matter, I desired the Person who had took the Lime Water and Soap, to take the Rolls, and the other who had took these, to Use the Lime Water and Soap, which they did, for the same Number of Days. I put two other Pieces of the same Stone, and the like Weight of ten Grains, into Phials, and proceeded exactly as I had done before. The Event was, that No. 1. which had been put in the Urine of the Person who had taken our Medicines, had lost six Grains; and No. 2. in the Urine of him who had taken the Lime-water and Soap, had gained one Grain. These Experiments are so easily understood, and rational, that I entreat every one who is troubled with this Disorder to put a Piece of a Stone in his Urine, impregnated with the Medicines, let them be what they will, and proceed, as near as he can, as I have done above; and if, in a Fortnight or three Weeks, this Piece of Stone loses none of its Weight, he may be convinced that he can never be cured by the Remedy he is then taking; and that he must look out for others more efficacious, otherwise he will certainly be deceived, and very probably may loose his Life beside. A Patient may possibly find Ease during his taking the Lime-water and Soap; tho' the Truth is that
in

in several Cases I have known, it has given no Relief, and I have seen one dye in the greatest Tortures, after having made Use of them for a considerable Time. What gave the greatest Renown to Lime-water, was the Case of the Hon. Horatio Walpole, published by himself, which being given as the most favourable to them, and even inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, I shall (that I may not be accused of partiality) set it down in the following Abstract.

The late L--d Or--d,* having received great Mischief by Dr. *Jurin's* Lithontripticum or Soap-lyes, Mr. *Walpole* was under great Difficulties in his Disorder of the Stone, for fear of undergoing the same Fate, as his late Brother had done. After having suffered exquisitely, and trying for a whole Year Things of a lubricating and cooling Nature without any good Effect; and the Opinion of an eminent Surgeon and Apothecary being that it was certainly the above Complaint in the Bladder; by good Fortune Lord *Barrington* sent him the Medical Essays, in which this Gentleman saw the Case of one Mr. *Millar*, who had been cured of some large gravelly Stones, which he had in his Bladder. Upon reading which, Mr. *Walpole* began in *March* 1747 to take gradually Lime-water and Soap, till he came to three Pints of the one, and one Ounce of the other in a Day, and continued them in the same Quantity for two Years. And altho' he had voided nothing, yet he found himself so easy, that he reduced the above Dose to one Pint of Lime-Water, and a third of the Soap every Day, and observes that he voided now and then red Gravel, after he had sat a great while in the House of Commons. †

* See Ranby's Case of L--d O--d.

† See the foregoing Page where in my Experiments the Pot was furred.

But in *Nov.* 1750. He was seized with as great Pain as ever, and was obliged to begin again the full Quantity of Lime-Water, and One Ounce of Soap, to *April* the 28, 1752, where ends his last Account. This Instance had so great an Influence, that Lime-Water became entirely the *Fashion*.

I beg leave to make some few Remarks upon this Case.

1. It is a very melancholy Consideration that such a Gentleman as this, should find himself in so uncertain a Situation, as not to know what Medicines to choose, and in the mean while to suffer so cruelly, as he did. We can not doubt but he had all the Assistance that a Person in his Circumstances, of his Rank and Fortune could have; and yet it was all to no Purpose. And had it not been for Lord Barrington, he must not only have suffered a lingering, but extreme painfull Death. Can any one who reads this, and has the least Grain of Humanity left, refrain from Tears? I might proceed more severely, but it is always against my Inclination that I am obliged to take Notice of Things which may displease any Body. Indeed nothing but the love of Truth could have been strong enough to induce me to publish this Book. My being silent for fourteen Years, during which time so much Mischief has been done, and very probably, many Persons have lost their Lives, for want of having all these Things set in a clear Light, causes me no small Trouble.

2. That, except a Person who is troubled with the Stone, sees that it comes away in some Shape or other, tho' he finds himself quite easy, he may depend upon it, that the Stone remains still in the Body, and will trouble him again, as it did here.

3. That as one Pint of Lime-water, and the third Part of an Ounce of Soap was not sufficient

to keep this Gentleman free from a severe Relapse, so consequently this great Quantity of Water and Soap is not so much as four Rolls or Pills weighing half an Ounce, which being taken every Night, I never saw fail of preventing a return of Pain. I am not surpris'd this Dose of Lime-water and Soap did not succeed, when I see in the Case of the Rev. Mr. Sturges, that three Pints in a Day could not have that Effect, and that he bred the Stone in the mean while. It is also remarkable that Mr. Walpole voided red Gravel now and then.

4. That, to be obliged to drink nothing but Lime-water for Years, and very probably for ones Life-time, and in such large Quantities; besides its being so nauseous, that many People's Stomach can not bear it, must be a continual Anxiety, as well as the severe Regimen, in regard to food, which should be followed. This sudden Change of Drink and Eatables must, one would think, be prejudicial to a great many who have been used to a quite different Way of living, and by curing one Distemper may perhaps bring on another. What a great and comfortable Change have not those found, who, after taking this Lime-water, have entered upon a Course of Mrs. Stephens's Remedy? As they are never deprived of eating or drinking any Thing but Acids, and forcing Liquors; and they all have acknowledged that ours is an elegant Preparation in comparison of this Lime-water.

The next Improvement to be treated of, is that famous one of the late Doctor *Jurin*, called by the pompous name of *Lithontripticum*, tho' it hardly differs from common Soap-Lye, and is sold as a *Nostrum* by appointment of the Dr. at an Apothecary's.

The Name of Dr. *Jurin* in the Republic of Letters is so great, and his Capacity as a Physician so
uncon-

uncontested, that it is not at all surprizing that such a great Number took his Remedy without examining any farther into its real Merit, and found but too late its dire Effect.

I shall observe here, that Dr. *Hales*, that excellent natural Philosopher had made some Experiments, concerning Soap-lye, before that Dr. *Jurin* took Notice of it, and found, that Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Drops were equal in Strength to Two Ounces and a Half of Soap. But it is impossible to swallow that in 24 Hours, for it makes near Forty Tea Spoonfulls. The greatest Quantity I have known any Body to take since, has been 1100 Drops daily; whereas before Dr. *Jurin's* Publication, People did not exceed 3 or 400 Drops in a Day.

The Doctor's Pamphlet appeared in *Feb. 1741-42* containing his Case, his Reasons for not taking Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, and his Cure. After relating the Symptoms of his Complaint, which proceed from a gravelly Stone, that had passed in Christmas 1740, thro' one of his Ureters into the Bladder, by which he suffered bloody Urine, &c. for two Months, before he began with the Soap-lye; his Reasons for preferring them to our Preparation deserve very great Attention, and are as follows:

“ Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, I was sensible, had
 “ given Relief to many Persons in my Condition,
 “ and some Numbers had to Appearance been cured
 “ by them; But on the other Hand, I considered
 “ that of those, who had died, and been opened, after
 “ they were reported to be cured by taking these
 “ Medicines, there had not been one, but what had
 “ a Stone or Stones found in his Bladder. To this
 “ I added, that the Number of those, who had
 “ taken those Medicines ineffectually, was very
 “ great: and it fell in my Way to be informed of
 “ not

“ not few Instances of such, as after taking them
 “ for many Months together without any Benefit,
 “ had submitted to be cut, rather than go on any
 “ longer with a Medicine so extremely *nauseous*, and
 “ which had greatly encreased their Pains without
 “ bringing any Thing away.

“ These Considerations, joined to the Knowledge
 “ I had of the Weakness of my Stomach, which
 “ could ill bear any *nauseous* Medicines, especially
 “ in large Quantities, and often repeated, made me
 “ turn my Thoughts to the Lixivium or Lye of
 “ which Soap is made, by boiling it with Oil or
 “ Fat.

“ This Lixivium I knew, had, notwithstanding
 “ its caustick Quality, (*which signifies burning, and*
 “ *very near as much as Aqua Fortis*) been taken with-
 “ out Inconvenience by several Persons; and tho’
 “ the good Effects of it, which had come to my
 “ Knowledge, were not considerable; yet, that,
 “ I thought might be owing to the Smallness of the
 “ Dose it had been given in, &c.” After using
 this Lixivium for above Six Months, (*Tho’ I cer-*
tainly could have cured him in a Fortnight) he found
 himself perfectly recovered. The greatest Quantity
 he took was 1080 Drops, which the Doctor com-
 puted made about an Ounce and a half troy Weight
 in a Day.

Upon publishing this, the Doctor had a great
 Number of Patients for the Stone and Gravel.

Now I must beg leave again to speak freely. A
 Case of so grave a Nature, and which has proved so
 fatal in its Consequences to several, absolutely
 requires it. I must begin to observe first.

That this learned Gentleman was as much at a
 loss, how to Cure himself as the Right Hon. *Horatio*
Walpole, before mentioned; and how many Millions
 of Men are there not of far inferior Capacity than

these two Gentlemen? What Difficulties and Danger must they not be subject to when they are troubled with the Stone? Happy, therefore, should I be, if my weak endeavours prove of Service to those who may be seized with this Distemper, for the Time to come! The suspence the Doctor was in, still farther confirms, that there was no Cure at all for the Stone, not even for a gravelly one, like this, if it was too large to pass by the usual Method, before Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines were known. So that I don't doubt but for the future it will not be still insisted on, that our Remedy was nothing new, or that the old Way was like to be successful.

2. The Doctor, by speaking against the Virtue of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, did not consider, that the Rev. Dr. *Hales*, and several other Gentlemen, made it appear, that there was very little Efficacy in the Soap Lye, and that what it possessed, entirely proceeded from the Lime, which enters into its Composition; the other Part, which is the Alkaline Salt, having been also tried by itself, was found incapable of touching the Stone. Soap Lye being joined with Oil in the making of Soap, did not diminish their Power, as was shewed by the same Experiments, and far from preventing the Lye from having a good Effect, it renders it safe to be taken inwardly, in order to sheath its fiery Particles in their Course thro' the Blood. Beside the Oil, the Doctor rejected also that Part of our Medicines that was agreed on all hands to be the chief, I mean the Powder. What success therefore the Doctor could expect, or what Foundation he had for believing it would dissolve a confirmed Stone, doth not at all appear. I have already answered his Objection concerning those who had been opened after their Death, and Stones found. The Doctor asserts that "*the Number of those who had taken the Medicines ineffectually was very great*". I wish
he

he had proved this; if he really believed it, how came it that he took Remedies of the same Nature, tho' infinitely inferior in their Virtue. I have shewed before, that in the 155 Cases, under all the Disadvantages in which the Medicines lay; above three in four had been cured. And I must observe here, that all the Cases that could be got, good, or bad, were printed; and an Invitation was inserted in the public Papers, for every one to send theirs, let them be what they would; favourable, or otherwise, and consequently we meet with several therein very discouraging; owing especially to the Form in which the Medicines were then given.

The Doctor saith farther, “ *that it fell in his*
 “ *Way to be informed of not a few Instances of such*
 “ *as after taking them for many Months together,*
 “ *without any Benefit, had submitted to be cut rather*
 “ *than go on any longer with a Medicine so extremely*
 “ *nauseous* ” &c. The Doctor would have obliged the Public, to have named, *not a few*, but only some as he might have done, if it had been so. The being cut for the Stone, is not generally kept secret. As for my Part, I can safely affirm, that in fourteen Years that we have had Patients, I have not known one Case like it. Asto the extreme *nauseousness of the Medicines*, the Doctor might have known, that Mrs. *Stephens* had since rendered them quite easy and agreeable to take, for it was public every where. But suppose she had not; the Matter was not much mended, since Soap Lye is very disagreeable and truly nauseous, when it is taken in any great Quantities; for it must be repeated oftner than Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines are, and all the Patient drinks must have some in it. A sad Penance, indeed, and to very little Purpose to do good. “ *These Considerations* ” continues the Dr. “ *joined*
 “ *to the Knowledge I had of the weakeness of my*
 I 2 “ *Stomach,*

“ *Stomack, which could ill bear any nauseous Medi-*
 “ *cines, made me turn my thoughts to the Lye*”.

There is a prodigious Eloquence in those Words, NAUSEOUS MEDICINES, which are thrown out with a Design to prevent any favourable Thoughts of our Preparation, and are used as a Charm to this Day. All the Quacks in the News Papers, follow the laudable Example of the Dr. in advertising their Impositions by branding them thus: only they put nauseous but once; here we have it twice in four Lines. A beautiful Flower of Rhetoric indeed!

“ This Lixivium I knew had notwithstanding
 “ its caustick Quality been taken without Inconve-
 “ nience by several Persons, and tho’ the good Ef-
 “ fects of it, which had come to my Knowledge,
 “ were not considerable, yet that, I thought might
 “ be owing to the Smallness of the Dose it had been
 “ given in.”

If Mrs. *Stephens’s* Medicines had had a caustick Quality, it would not have been surprising, that the Doctor should have had Recourse to mild and innocent Remedies, as ours really are. The caustick, or burning Quality of the Soap-lye must be excellent for a weak Stomack, as the Doctor imagined his was: And if Mrs. *Stephens’s* Medicines had been taken by several without any considerable Effect, as the Lye was; it would have been very right to have rejected them. I state the Reasons pro, and con, thus.

“ Mrs. *Stephens* Medicines have given Relief to
 “ many Persons; Some Numbers have been cured
 “ by them; they are not hurtful, otherwise the Tru-
 “ stees would not have signed her Certificate; They
 “ are not at all nauseous, as she prepares them now,
 “ and yet I will not take them. On the other Hand,
 “ continues this Gentleman, the Soap-lye shall go by
 “ the

“ the Name of Lithontripticum, (Stone-breaking,)
 “ tho’ there was no Proof, it had ever cured any
 “ Body. The Lye is caustick, and may be very dan-
 “ gerous, it is very nauseous taken in large Quan-
 “ tities, and my Stomach is very weak; therefore
 “ I prefer it.’ And the Doctor might have ad-
 ded all the Reasons I have before mentioned in Fa-
 vour of Mrs. *Stephens*’s, for he was perfectly acquaint-
 ed with them at that Time.

These Arguments are so strong, that it is not sur-
 prising they should prevail upon every one.

Here, we can not but lament the Weakness of
 human Understanding; and I most heartily bewail,
 that the Authority of so great a Man, should have
 had so much Weight with the Public. As his Deter-
 mination appeared decisive to Numbers of People;
 they believed all without examining, and thought
 themselves as skilful in managing this burning Medi-
 cine as the Doctor himself. May this fatal Example
 be of Use to us for the future; in believing nothing,
 but what is supported by Matter of Fact.

The Doctor after having been cured for Two
 Months, had a little Return of his former Com-
 plaint, upon which he saith: “ I returned to the
 “ Use of the Soap-lye, taking about three Tea
 “ Spoonfulls, or about Half an Ounce in a Day,
 “ and having done this for about a Week, I voided
 “ a small rough reddish Stone, and then was per-
 “ fectly easy; since which I take Two Tea Spoon-
 “ fulls in a Day, in small Beer, and Ale, which
 “ Quantity I find pretty generally keeps my Urine
 “ from furring the Chamber Pot, and therefore I
 “ hope may be sufficient to prevent the Generation
 “ of Gravel.”

The following Cases were communicated to me,
 and I can produce Vouchers.

1. The late L. B. of B--th, and W--s after having been so far recovered by the Use of our Medicines, as to be able to go from W--s in a Coach, and four, through very rugged Roads, 160 Miles in 4 Days without any Inconvenience in 1744. his L---p, notwithstanding he had some of our Medicines with him to take by Way of Prevention, and for Fear of an Accident, yet was prevailed upon by two Physicians to take Soap-lye, that they procured him, and which his L---p carefully concealed in his Pocket; and tho' he used but a few Doses, before he was taken ill, he had an Inflammation, which turned to a Gangrene in his Bladder, and killed him in 24 Hours; and it was but Half an Hour before his Death, that he discovered to his Lady what he had done.

2. The late L. Orford's Death, was absolutely attributed to his taking the Lithontripticum, and tho' he was attended by the Author of it himself, besides two other very eminent Physicians and Surgeons, yet the Lye proved so forcing and broke the gravelly Stone, which were his L---p's Case into Pieces as cutting and as hard as Glass, that they tore the Vessels in such a Manner as to cause a Bleeding, which could not be stopt; and tho' the Earl had a very good Appetite, he was allowed nothing but weak Chicken Broth and small Beer to support him, so that with a very strong and sound Constitution in every other Respect, he was starved to Death, for fear Food should encrease the Fever and the Bleeding. It was however industriously reported, that Mrs. Stephens's Remedies had killed his L---p; whereas neither she or I had ever been there. Tho' I believe, if my Lord had applied in Time, he could have been cured in less than a Month by our Medicines.

3. Mr. B--d of Bishop Stortford having taken our Preparation with very great success; (Tho' he

he was not yet quite cured;) to his great Misfortune read Dr. *Jurin's* Pamphlet; and was encouraged to take the Soap Lye, by making the following Trial *viz.* he “ put one of the largest, and hardest
 “ Stones he had voided before into a Phial, into
 “ which he had put 4 spoonfuls of cold Pump
 “ Water, and a Tea spoonful of the Lye, which
 “ in four Days was reduced to a Powder, and
 “ fell to the Bottom of the Phial.

This determined him to begin with the Lixivium; soon after which, he was seized with a Fever and Convulsions, the Mucus of his Bladder, as also the Urine and Blood forced a Passage thro' the Vessels, and at last he died in the greatest Torture. The two Physicians who attended him were of Opinion, that the Soap Lye was absolutely the Cause of his Death. This I have from his Lady in a Letter she favoured me with after this melancholy Affair had happened.

I might bring a considerable Number of Cases more, but these may suffice.

As to its Virtue, I have known several who had taken a Thousand Drops in a Day, without having found any Benefit at all. The late Serjeant D--ks, Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty, had taken the above Quantity for three Months very constantly, and finding no Relief, came to us, and was cured.

I do not know one who has taken the Lye, in any considerable Quantity, that is alive now; and several of our Patients, after having been cured by us, having taken the Soap Lye when they had neglected themselves, and had a Relapse, being persuaded that it was more efficacious than our Medicines, have died soon after. And all others who never used our Preparation, but had taken this Lye, and have been opened after their Death,
 their

their Liver has been found friable or dried up. O how the Enemies would exult, if such Instances could be produced against us.

I will not say that the Doctor's death can be attributed to his Remedy, it would be very unfair; except I had farther Proofs, how he proceeded in his Regimen, after the publication of his Pamphlet; however I greatly suspect it was the Cause.

I own that several may have taken the Soap Lye in small Quantities, or very much diluted, and for a short Time without any Damage, but then, I believe, it is next to impossible to prove they received any great Benefit by the Use of it.

Even the famous Italian Quack, called Dr., who imposed upon so many, could not inject this Lye into the Bladder, without causing Pains so great that his Patients were obliged to take Lodgings near him; and one, I know, had a terrible Fever, caused by what he suffered from the Injection. If this Dr. had not been detected, he might have gone on for Years as well as others do; tho' they can not cure one that has a confirmed Stone. Provided they are not Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, other Preparations will always find abettors, and even some among the learned, as the Method of this Italian did, in order to encourage Patients to have recourse to these new Things. With what Views this is done is very easily imagined.

I have mentioned before, that some Persons have suffered by taking Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, prepared either by Patients themselves, or other unskillful Persons, and so probably, these may be accused of the same Inconveniences, as what I attribute to the Soap Lye. But I beg every one to observe, that the fault of administering our Remedy, can be attributed only to unskillful Persons, who might kill People equally, by purging the Sick
impro-

improperly with Rhubarb or Jalap, tho' these Drugs are very useful when taken as they ought to be.

But here the Lye is corrosive and burning, and altho' administred by the Doctor himself, yet had fatal Effects. How many are there, who do not know the Nature of Soap-Lyes, and will perhaps take them without being diluted?

Several Persons having taken Soap, even in large Quantities, thinking to cure themselves by it; I beg they would observe that the Soap Lyes, which I have treated of, are the chief Ingredients in Soap; the Oil and Water, added to them to make Soap, having no Virtue at all in dissolving the Stone. I have made it appear already, that the small Virtue, the Soap-Lye has, proceeds entirely from the Lime, that enters into its Composition, and consequently the taking Soap alone, will deceive the Patient if he is troubled with any Thing of a hard Stone, or even very large Gravel.

Now I proceed to the famous liquid Shell, whose Excellency consists chiefly, and I believe very near only, in the Patent the Person who disposes of it has obtained. And I must also add to this another Circumstance, which is not the least Part of its Virtue, *viz.* The Proprietor's Assurance in advertising that it certainly dissolves the Stone, and is a grand Alkali. All which has been sufficient to induce great Numbers (who believe every Thing that is printed in the News to be very true;) to take this preparation; and it is still in great Vogue without any more Reasons than these I mention. It is very happy, indeed, for those who have taken it, as well as for others, who will no doubt do the same, for all that I can say against it; because People are often suffered to be infatuated, and to

resist the plainest Evidence ; It is happy, I say, that the chief Hurt it can do them, is to their Pocket ; yet, what I said before must always be remembered *viz.* ; That People by trusting to this liquid shell ; or any other of the like inefficacious Nature, do as bad as if they took nothing at all, if not worse. See Page 30. Observation 23.

All the Cases I have read of its Performance, and which are given with the Directions, are only slight Gravelly ones ; but these *Nostrum Gentry* magnify every small Gravel into a huge Stone. (The Spanish Gentleman in particular would make you believe that he brings it away by Quarts in a few Days). But I know that it would be impossible for him, or any Body else to produce such a Person, searched as one of the Four which the Trustees chose, who had a Stone found, and has been cured by the liquid shell, or any of their Preparations. I could relate a great many Instances of Persons, who have taken it in very large Quantities, so far as to spend a Guinea a Week upon it that had received no Benefit thereby, whom I have cured afterwards in a very short Time.

But that I may not be thought too severe, and not to do Justice to every Medicine I treat of, which would be wronging, both the Proprietor, and those who have a Mind to take it ; it will be proper to examine, how this liquid shell is made, both according to the Receipt left in the Patent office, and Experiments communicated by the Ingenious Dr. Whytt, in his Essay on the Virtues of Lime-water. For a Medicine, as I observed before, can not act magically, but only according to its Nature. I wish every Body would continually observe this, and then they could not possibly be deceived. The Preparer tells us, that his *Nostrum*

is made out of factitious Salts and Oyster-shells, made into an Alkaly.

Now here follows an Extract of the above Effay of Dr. *Whytt*, Page 101. to 104.

“ If an Ounce of Spisit of Sea-Salt be mixed
 “ with Eight or Ten Ounces (*p*) of Spring-water,
 “ or Lime-water, and poured upon calcined Oyster-
 “ Shells, fresh from the Fire, a great Ebullition
 “ and Heat ensues. After this is over, and the
 “ Lime quite fallen to the Bottom, a clear Liquor
 “ remains above; which being filtered through a
 “ Piece of Flannel, is pellucid, and void of Co-
 “ lour as Water. This Ley has no Smell; but a
 “ pretty strong, saline, and somewhat pungent
 “ Taste, with a small Degree of Astringency. If
 “ it retains any Thing of the peculiar Smell or
 “ Taste of the Spirit of Sea-Salt, this shews that
 “ the Spirit has not been thoroughly saturated
 “ by the Lime. To prevent this, I found it of
 “ Use to mix with the Spirit of Sea-Salt and
 “ Water, before I poured them on the Lime, a
 “ small Proportion of purified Pot-ash, not with
 “ a View to saturate the Spirit, but a little to abate
 “ its Force, and strong disagreeable Scent.

“ This Ley of Sea-Salt and Shell-lime has very
 “ little Virtue in dissolving the Calculus. It is
 “ true, that after lying some Time in it, in a mo-
 “ derate Heat, the Surface of the Stone becomes
 “ white, and throws off a few rotten Scales; but
 “ it is three or four Times longer in dissolving,
 “ than in Oyster-Lime-Water. And I have ob-
 “ served, that when no Pot-ash was added to
 “ the Spirit of Sea-Salt, although the Ley were
 “ pretty free of the peculiar Taste of the Spirit;

(*p*) According to the Strength of the Spirit.

“ yet it seemed to have no Power almost at all of
 “ Dissolving the Stone. Hence we see, that, while
 “ in Soap-lye the dissolving Power of Quick-lime
 “ is greatly heightened by the Addition of an Al-
 “ kaline Salt, which of itself has little or no Li-
 “ thontriptick Virtue; this same Quality of the
 “ Lime is greatly weakened, or entirely destroyed,
 “ by an acid Salt, which is naturally a Solvent of
 “ the Calculus or Stone.

“ The Quack Medicine sold at London under
 “ the Name of the *Liquid Shell*, said to be calcined
 “ Shells, reduced to a liquid Form, and discover-
 “ ed by Baron *Schwanberg*, a German Nobleman,
 “ seems to be no other than such a Lye of Spirit
 “ of Sea-Salt, Pot-ash, and Shell-lime, as we have
 “ just now described; at least, so far as I have been
 “ able to observe, they agree in every Quality.
 “ They have precisely the same Colour and Taste;
 “ mixed with Spirit of Vinegar, or Spirit of Vitriol,
 “ neither of them effervesce: Hence they are not
 “ Alkaline. With a Ley of Pot-ash, they make
 “ no Ebullition, but are turned into a white *Coa-*
 “ *gulum*. Upon adding Oil of Vitriol to them, a
 “ violent Ebullition ensues, with a strong Smell of
 “ Spirit of Sea-Salt, and a white *Coagulum* falls to
 “ the Bottom. When mixed with a Solution of
 “ Mercury in Aqua Fortis, they immediately pre-
 “ cipitate the Mercury.

“ A Piece of B, four Grains, after Twenty
 “ eight Hours warm, and as long cold Digestion,
 “ in a small Phial full of the *liquid Shell*, had one
 “ Half a Grain of its Substance dissolved.

“ Hence it appears, that this Medicine is neither
 “ acid nor alkaline, contains litt'e of the Virtue
 “ of the calcined Shells, and has but a very incon-
 “ siderable Power of dissolving the Stone. How
 “ justly then it is said to dissolve the Calculus
 “ (Stone)

“ (Stone) out of the Body in a few Hours, in a
 “ moderate Heat, or has been extolled as a grand
 “ Alkali, and a powerful Solvent of the Stone in
 “ the Bladder is left to every one to judge.”

Every Person acquainted with the Experiments, made by Dr. *Hales*, and many other Gentlemen, must know that the very small Effect this Liquid Shell may have in the Body (if any) is derived from the Lime of the Oyster-shells. Any one who tastes it, finds that it is exactly like Water, in which Sea-Salt is dissolved. This acid Spirit of Sea-Salt being next in Virtue to Aqua Fortis, and consequently stronger than Lemon-Juice, must contribute to the Effect it has upon Stones out of the Bladder. It is in that Sense, namely out of the Bladder, that the Proprietor saith, that it *certainly* dissolves the Stone, this is what he *certainly* must mean, and not that he believes it doth it *in* the Body. If you take Lemon-Juice, it will dissolve the Stone better than this Liquid-shell, but this Juice, taken inwardly, has no such Power.

Boerhave, in his Chemistry, after having spoke of the formation of the Stone, goes on and saith;
 “ hence we may perhaps deduce the Reason why
 “ the Author of Nature has made nearly all the
 “ Aliments of Animals incline to Acidity; for the
 “ acid Salts, on this Account, predominating in
 “ the Stomach, dispose such Aliments to dissolve
 “ more easily, whose firmer Parts cohere princi-
 “ pally by Means of Earth; whence they would
 “ otherwise with much more Difficulty be dissolved
 “ into fluid Chyle, but when afterwards a Matter
 “ is to be formed of this Chyle, fit to bind the
 “ Solids together, the Tendency to Acidity, which
 “ was necessary in the Chyle is changed, and an
 “ Alcaline Tendency of the Salts introduced;
 “ which by binding the earthy Particles, forms a
 “ Struc-

“ Structure indissoluble in Water, and fit to resist
 “ the Action of the Fluid. At least we know,
 “ that Bones remain solid and firm, if steep’d in
 “ Alcalies; but grow soft and flexible, if detained
 “ in Acids &c. ”.

By which we plainly see that Acids, if they do no Mischief in the first Passages, as Spirit of Sea-Salt would, being a mineral acid, and not to be dissolved by the Stomach; will be quite of a different Nature, when they are entered into the Blood. Other Acids, being used in too large Quantities, must produce several obstinate Distempers, one of which is the Stone. So that Acids can never cure this Disorder. I must however observe here, that the Spirit of Sea-Salt is greatly corrected by the Potash, and the Lime, which are of a contrary Nature.

This small Virtue of the liquid Shell, induced a worthy Gentleman, whom I cured afterwards, to take it; because he found that a Piece of a gravelly Stone being put into it, was somewhat dissolved. He told me, his Mouth was saltish during his taking it, which rendered it very disagreeable. But let every one who has a mind to get cured, carefully follow what I say Page 52. *viz.* to make an Experiment with a Piece of a hard Stone in his Urine, after having taken the prescribed Quantity of this liquid Shell for some Days, and he will find, as I have done, that it has no Effect upon it; and consequently he will be sensible, that he is deceived in his Expectation, if he thinks to be cured by this Remedy.

I put a Piece of the same Stone, I made my other Experiments with, in a Phial of the genuine liquid Shell, weighing Four Grains and Half; I kept it warm almost in the same way as I had done the others, with medicated Urine; and in the space
 of

of Eighteen Days, it had lost nothing at all. I infused at the same Time another Piece of the same Stone, weighing five Grains and a half in Spirit of Sea-Salt; in Two Days Time it was broke into pieces, but was not quite dissolved, when I took that Fragment from the liquid Shell. In the like Manner I used a Piece of Three Grains in Lemon Juice, it was reduced to a soft Substance, in the same Length of Time, and weighed but One Grain. I dried them all before a Fire for some Days before I weighed them again, after they had been infused. This Experiment shews, that the Stone I made Use of, was harder than that the Dr. put in the liquid Shell. So that for what I say of the Virtue this Nostrum has out of the Body, I rely upon Dr. *Whytt's* Authority, and that of the Gentleman mentioned before; and not upon my own Experience.

I hope, I have said enough of this Matter, to prove plainly, and to make Use of this Nostrum Monger's Words, that it doth not *most certainly* and *assuredly* touch a Stone, when taken inwardly. I think the Proprietor is very much obliged to me, that I have let him go on, for such a Number of Years, without taking Notice of him.

Mr. *Blanchard's* Remedy comes next; which makes a very illustrious Figure in the News Papers here, in Paragraphs as coming from Paris; where it is sold by one Cartier. And all the Dutch Gazettes are full of his Advertisements. I am credibly informed, that by these Means, many Persons have taken it both here, as well as abroad; two of whom I am acquainted with. It would take too much of my Time, and swell this Treatise to a monstrous Bulk, was I to dissect every Nostrum published in the Papers. What I know of this, is, that by the printed Directions given along with it, it is intended

tended by the Invention to force the Gravel thro' the Urinary Passages. It is binding, and you must take it in Half a Pint of White Wine, and Half a Pint of Ale, in the Morning, for the first Dose. Mr. *Blanchard*, I find, diverts himself, by seeing his Patients merry, if not d--k, early in the Day, which may make them good natured, and liberal in parting with their Money. The Effect it has, is to make People void Gravel; but if this is not soon done, it causes such frequent Motions to make Water, that his Patients can hardly sleep in the Night. But let this, and all other Nostrums be brought to the Test, I advise; that is to try their Virtue in the urine of those that take them. The Iron-Pear-Tree-Water being advertised, as infallible for the cure of the Stone; as I have already mentioned Mineral Waters, which were used long ago, and as this is no uncommon Sort, I shall say nothing farther.

Collet and *Jackson's* Balsam has been taken by several, because it was affirmed that it cured the Stone. And in order to entice People, no Cure no Pay was put at the Bottom of the Advertisement. The best Quality it has, as much as I know of this Nostrum is the Opium, which enters into its Composition, and which may be of Use in asswaging the Pain in a Fit of the Gravel, and may besides by its oleous Quality lubricate the Passages, and bring it away; but that it can dissolve the Stone, I absolutely deny. As this Balsam and *Turlington's* are very near, if not the same, in Quality with others, as were given long before, to palliate the Distemper, and can have no greater Efficacy. I refer the Reader to what I have said already concerning the old Method. Several other Medicines are daily advertised, and advised as infallible; the first in order to get Money, and these last through
 Igno-

Ignorance, and no doubt, but every Year or Month will produce new Ones, and they may possibly have a Run. But if any one, after reading this Book, will risk his Life, and spend his Money, it will not be my Fault. It is sufficient, that I have done my Duty.

I own, and no doubt, but my Friends will think, that it is much beneath me to take Notice of such trifling Medicines as these last. But if they had seen the fatal Effects of Credulity as I have; and had they felt the Pleasure of rescuing a Patient from the greatest Tortures, to Ease, and from Despair of a Cure to Serenity of Mind, as I have done, after the Patient's having tried every other Medicines except ours; they would think, that I can not say enough upon this Subject; and at the same Time will allow, that one Life preserved is beyond any Price.

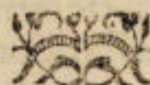
That this Book may be of as much Service as possible, I must recapitulate here, what I have observed before: and I beseech every one troubled with the Stone or Gravel to follow these few Rules, which are, I think, very plain and sufficient; by these Means the Door will entirely be shut against all present and future Pretenders, and an infinite Number of Lives, and a great Deal of Money, will be saved.

1. That before a Patient takes any Medicine recommended to him, he must be very sure, that it is entirely safe, and can do him no Hurt.
2. That if this Remedy can not dissolve the Stone out of the Bladder, it is impossible, that it can acquire that Quality by being taken inwardly.
3. That by trying a Piece of Stone in the medicated Urine, (that is the Water a Patient makes whilst he is taking any Medicines for

the Stone) and keeping it in a tolerable equal Heat ; if it has no Effect upon that Piece soaked in it, the Person may be very sure, that the Medicines he takes, can not cure him. But if a small Matter of the Stone should be dissolved thereby, it will be proper to try, how much a Piece of the same Stone would lose by being immersed as long in the Urine of the same Person who takes Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines.

Now I hope to have proved fully, and to the Satisfaction of every Person, who reads this Book that Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines are not only

1. Very safe, but also, as they have been used by so many Persons who are alive now, it is rational to conclude, that by preventing all Concretions in the Blood, they certainly prolong the Life of the Persons, who take them.
2. That they dissolve all Sorts, even the very hardest Stones out of the Bladder, has been proved by a great many Experiments.
3. That the medicated Urine of the Persons who take the Medicines, is unquestionably possessed of this dissolving Quality, appears plainly, first, by Experiments made from the Beginning of their being administered so publickly : Secondly, by Experiments made by the Patients themselves who have their Cases inserted here, and thirdly by those I have made myself. And every Body may be satisfied in this by their own Experience, that it is a Matter of Fact, whenever they have a Mind to try it.



I here insert the Cases, before referred to; which I don't doubt will farther prove and confirm, what I have advanced of the Efficacy and Safety of these Medicines: and shall proceed Alphabetically.

Mr. BARKER, in *Mount-Street* near *Grosvenor-Square*.

ABOUT *June 1753*. I was seized with a violent Sickness attended with a cold Shivering, and upon my drinking some warm White Wine and Water, I voided several very small Stones; but a little while after, I made discoloured Water, like Coffee; took Emulsions and Soap Pills, according to Prescription; then I took wild Carrots Seed; after which Linseed Tea; and seeing these Things did me no good, I was persuaded to take Lime-Water, which I did regularly for about Three Months; but continued to make bloody Water upon Motion, and felt a great Pain on my right Side between my Kidney and Bladder. Not knowing what to do, I took the Medicines *Dr. Ward* ordered me, which had no Effect. I knew of *Mrs. Stephens's* Medicines, but was prevented from taking them by hearing a great many Persons say, that they were very nauseous, and slow in curing, and that it must be a Year before I could perceive any Benefit. At last I grew so very bad, that I took the Resolution on *Feb. the 1st*, instant to begin with them on that very Day; and in about a Week after I found Relief, and made no more bloody Water; and in a Week longer, could walk and ride as usual, without having any Symptoms left. The Medicines have agreed with me extremely well, and they have hardly either Smell or Taste. I took one of the Stones I had voided, which was very hard, and I put it into a Phial filled with

my Urine, whilst I was taking the Medicines, and hung it on the Side of the Chimney, and in 24 Hours I took the Remainder of the Stone out, which broke all into Pieces between my Fingers. These surprizing Effects of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, I am very desirous should be known to the World, that other Persons may not be misled by false Reports, and not receive the same Benefit as I have done.

London, Febr. the 22. 1754.

JAMES BARKER.

By taking a few Rolls by Way of Prevention, this Gentleman has kept free from his Complaint ever since, except once that he neglected himself.

Mr. BERINGTON, in *East-Street, Red-Lyon Square.*

IT is about Fifteen Years since I was first seized with Pains from the Gravel and Stone, when I sat still or walked gently across my Room, I felt little or no Pain, but could not walk in the Streets, or bear the jolting of a Coach, without much Pain; almost every Jolt put me into a sudden Sweat. On these Occasions I often made bloody Water.

For about Half a Year, I took several Diureticks to no Effect; they brought away a Quantity of such Matter, as, they say, commonly is gathered about a Stone in the Bladder, which I imagined cleared the Way for Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, to reach the Stone, and work upon it the sooner. For, after I had taken the said Medicines for about a Fortnight, they brought away some small Shells and broken Bits of Stone: which last Sorts continued to come away by Fits, from Time to Time for some Months. Altho' after having taken the Medicines only one Month, I found myself able to take long Walks,
and

and bear the jolting of a Coach over the Stones of London Streets without Pain.

Yet by Mrs. *Stephens's* Suggestion, I continued taking the Medicines for 6 or 7 Months longer, in Hope of the Kernel of the Stone coming away. But nothing of that Nature happening, as I could find, only the Urine sometimes coming away thick and muddy, which Mrs. *Stephens* said proceeded from the Softening and Wasting of the Stone: I then having been so long easy, left off the Medicines. I continued free from Pain for Three Months; then the same Pains began again, then I took the Medicines again; and continued them for four or five Months. I then left them off. Three Months after this the Pains began again, then I took the Medicines again for about Three Months; then left them off, and was easy for Three Months; then the same Pains returned.

Having observed, that, upon taking the Medicines these 2, or 3 last Times, I became free from Pain after having taken them One Week only, I resolved to try how long One Week's taking them would keep me free from Pain; and I found it kept me free for the same Term of Three Months. I continued this Method for some Years, taking the Medicines only One Week in Three Months, and at last, I found, I could go 4, 5 or 6 Months without Pain, but would not quite leave 'em off, but continued taking them after this easy Method, partly by Way of Prevention, or occasionally, when going a Day's Journey in a Stage Coach. I have not felt, I thank God, any of the said Pains these 5 or 6 Years, and therefore conclude myself quite clear of that Stone in the Bladder, for which I took Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, Dec. 17th 1753.

THOMAS BERINGTON.

This Gentleman continues easy to this Day Nov. 5 1754, and has taken no Medicines,

Mr.

Mr. BINFORD, *Merchant at Exeter.* His Case was published in 1737. and reprinted in 1738-39, with the Sequel, of it (in the 155 Cases I have so often mentioned); in the following Words.

“ HE had a Stone taken out of his Bladder by
 “ the Operation, when about Ten Years old.
 “ Has had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder
 “ now again, for about Six Years. A Surgeon at
 “ Exeter examined him twice by the Finger in the
 “ Anus, and found both times in the most evident
 “ Manner a Stone in the Bladder, which he ima-
 “ gined to be as big as an Egg. Mr. *Binford*
 “ perceived the Motions of this Stone during the
 “ Examinations, and made bloody Water after one
 “ of them. He began Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines
 “ about the middle of last *August*, and in a short
 “ Time after voided many white Scales, and much
 “ brown Grit in a soft and rotten State: since this
 “ he has voided many irregular shells of Stone, of a
 “ considerable Size, and of such a Thickness as to
 “ consist of several Coats from two to Six in
 “ Number: many of these, when voided are covered
 “ with a whiteness, which being rubb'd off, the
 “ Shell appears to be brown. On the 30th. of
 “ *January* he had a suppression of Urine; Mr.
 “ *Hawkins* passed the Catheter then, and found a
 “ Stone in the Bladder, which he told Mr. *Binford*
 “ he believed to be very small, tho' he would not
 “ presume to be certain. Mr. *Binford* has voided
 “ many more Pieces of Stone since this, and Mrs.
 “ *Stephens* is in daily Expectation of his being per-
 “ fectly well. *Febr.* 19, 1737-8.

“ After this Mr. *Binford* voided several more
 “ Pieces, of one of which in particular, he observes
 “ in a Letter to me, that it was a large Piece of the
 “ Stone,

“ Stone, which appeared to him to be Part of the
 “ very Heart of it. It appeared also to be very
 “ rotten, was porous, and in Colour like Sponge;
 “ and had several white Particles, working out of
 “ some of the Pores of it.

“ He then became perfectly easy, and able to
 “ use all Manner of Exercise.

“ And in a Letter to me, dated from Exeter,
 “ May 24, 1738; he has the following Words.
 “ I have received your Favour of the 16th. instant
 “ and this Morning got Mr. Patch to search me in
 “ the Manner which you desire, who tells me that
 “ he could not feel any Stone, or any Thing like it,
 “ as he verily believes he should, if there was any
 “ remaining in my Bladder, since he felt it so very
 “ plain formerly, very near the length of his Finger.
 “ This, and seeing what I brought off, has convinced
 “ him of my being cured, tho’ he could believe nothing
 “ of the Matter before I came down. I shall be
 “ very glad if it may be of any service to you in
 “ satisfying those, who find it so hard to believe. I
 “ was well satisfied before, not having found the least
 “ Inconvenience in my Journey thither (tho’ I rode
 “ from Bristol at a pretty great Rate, on a hard
 “ trotting Horse) and continuing perfectly easy, since
 “ I have been here.

“ And in another Letter to me, dated February
 “ 17th. 1738-39. he says, that he continues very well
 “ and free from any Complaint, and that he never
 “ brought off any scales or Pieces, before he took
 “ Mrs. Stephens’s Medicines, nor since. The dis-
 “ charge of these is not therefore likely to have
 “ been from meer Accident; nor is there any Evi-
 “ dence of a Stone-generating Power in this Case,
 “ but much otherwise. Let it be considered im-
 “ partially”.

Thus far, the worthy and learned Author of the
 View of the Evidence in the 155 Cases which he
 published.

published. Here follows a Letter Mr. *Binford* wrote to Mrs. *Stephens*, dated Exon 30th. *Nov.* 1741.

“ M A D A M !

“ I thank God I continue very well, and free
 “ from any Complaints of my old Disorder, and
 “ am very glad when I hear of your being well, and
 “ going on successfully, as I often do by Capt.
 “ Hunt; of whom I make Enquiry. I promise myself
 “ the Pleasure of seeing you next spring, till when,
 “ and at all Times, I remain ”.

M A D A M,

Your most obliged Humble Servant,

T H O. B I N F O R D.

This Gentleman wrote a Letter to me dated,
Exon 27th. *March* 1754.

S I R,

In answer to your Letter of the 21st. instant, I have been free from any Complaints of my old Disorder, ever since I left off Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, and have not taken any Thing by way of Prevention. I am very glad to find that Mrs. *Stephens*, and her Sister now your Spouse are well, and am obliged for their so kindly remembering, and enquiring after me. I desire my sincere Compliments to them, and am,

S I R,

Your most Humble Servant,

T H O. B I N F O R D.

This Gentleman continues still in the same Way. I must take Notice here, that there can not be a clearer Case than this, to prove all that I said before *viz.* that there never were any Medicines in the World, nor are there any now, that can perform such a Cure as this. That the Objection of Stones being found in any Person's Body falls to the Ground absolutely, and that the Medicines are entirely safe ;

it being Seventeen Years ago, and more, since this Gentleman took them. That tho' he was cut, yet he had another Stone afterwards, and so may any one, tho' entirely cured before, by Mrs. Stephens Medicines. How ridiculous must it be for any one in his Senses, as there were then considerable Persons and now, I am informed, there are still some who say, that, what Mrs. Stephens's Patients voided, was the Medicines, and nothing else; and that they generated the Stone? This Preparation must be run down, let it be how it will: and tho' ever so absurd Things are alledged, many believe. *This Gentleman and all others, who have done like him, deserve greatly to be praised, for taking so much trouble to satisfy the Public.*

“ *The Rev. Mr. BURROUGHS near Clerkenwell*
 “ *Church. His Case is contained in the fol-*
 “ *lowing Letter to me, dated October 10,*
 “ *1738.” See View of the Evidence, &c.*

S I R,

“ **W**ithin the last Fifteen or Sixteen Years, I
 “ had three or four short Fits of the Gravel,
 “ but never was confined with any Thing of that
 “ Kind, till *May 1736*; when upon a violent Jog
 “ on Horseback, by the Horse's starting and
 “ jumping out of his Road, my Kidneys were
 “ affected. From this Time, for some Months,
 “ bits of Gravel, with some smooth round Stones of
 “ the bigness of Tares, were almost continually pas-
 “ sing from me, and with excessive Pain. In *Sept.*
 “ there was a suppression of Urine for Five Days,
 “ excepting what strained thro' the Pores of a
 “ monstrous Piece of Gravel which then came away.
 “ Three more such Pieces of different Shapes,
 “ came away in about a Week's time, after which
 “ I was very easy for about two Months; but in
 “ *Nov.* I had great Pains in the Neck of my Bladder,

M

“ and

“ and from that Time bloody Water came, and my
 “ Urine, especially in *January* and *February* fol-
 “ lowing, was almost continually scalding. I did
 “ not take Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines till the 12th
 “ of *February*, and on the 19, a pretty large Stone
 “ of a whitish Colour came away from me. In
 “ less than a Fortnight eighteen were voided, the
 “ last of which in a regular Oval Form, measured
 “ an Inch and a half one way, and above an Inch
 “ the other, and yet came away with very little
 “ Pain. Some of the rest were bigger than common
 “ Pease, being Parts of a smooth, round or oval
 “ Substance on one Side, and on the other Side
 “ rough, and broke into many different Shapes.
 “ Since that Time, thanks be to God, I have felt
 “ no Pain worth mentioning, nor has any Thing
 “ come away excepting a little red Gravel. Mo-
 “ reover there has been ever since, a perfect reten-
 “ tion of Urine, excepting perhaps the first Month
 “ or two, whereas for some years before it often
 “ passed involuntarily. There is one Thing at
 “ which I am very much surpris'd, that whereas
 “ while the Stones were coming away, they crowded
 “ so hastily forwards, that after every sleep, I waked
 “ with a suppression of Urine; upon taking five or
 “ six Pills provided by Mrs. *Stephens*, the suppres-
 “ sion went off, and a flow of Water constantly came
 “ in four or five Minutes.

“ This is a true Account of my Case, of which
 “ you may make what Use you think fit, with the
 “ full Consent of,

S I R,

Your Obedient Humble Servant,

JOSEPH BURROUGHS.

I received the following as a Sequel to this Case.

“ It is now upwards of Sixteen Years, since I
 “ took Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicine, and in less than

“ a fortnight voided eighteen Stones, the last of
 “ which measured an Inch round in the narrowest
 “ Part. By the continued Pain which I had suf-
 “ fered for a long Time before, I was brought into
 “ a great Degree of weakness, and therefore do not
 “ wonder, that I have not been so strong since, as
 “ before that Disorder; especially, as at the taking
 “ of the Medicine I was turned of Fifty. However,
 “ I am fully satisfied that my Weakness was owing
 “ to the Distemper itself, and not to the Medicine;
 “ which has so often since relieved me in a Day’s
 “ Time, when troubled with the Gravel, restoring
 “ my Strength and Spirits, and thanks be to GOD,
 “ I have never, since that great discharge above
 “ mentioned, had any attack of the Stone”.

JOSEPH BURROUGHS.

St. JOHN’S Square Clerkenwell,

7th. December 1753.

I have had the Pleasure of meeting this Gen-
 tleman often since, who appeared to be in perfect
 Health, Nov. the 6th. 1754.

Mr. B--x--n Merchant at Wakefield in
Yorkshire.

Wakefield March 1, 1741.

M A D A M,

“ I think it is now near Three Years since I began
 “ to be afflicted with the Stone, and when I rode I
 “ frequently made bloody Water towards the latter
 “ end of my Riding; I did it to such a Degree, that
 “ I was advised to leave off Riding, which I have
 “ done for two Years last past; but from the Be-
 “ ginning to this Time, my great uneasiness is in
 “ parting with my Water, and when I think some-
 “ times of parting with a good deal of Water, yet
 “ when I come to the Chamber-pot, I can part with

M 2

“ very

“ very little, only sometimes a small spurt or two ;
 “ which makes me think it is the Stone in the
 “ Bladder, which is the occasion of that Stoppage
 “ which causes me great Pain, but you are better
 “ able to judge what is the Reason of it. Since your
 “ Medicine was made public, I have had it made up
 “ here, but I continue very bad ; which makes me
 “ give you the trouble of this, to desire you would
 “ send me what you think most proper for my
 “ Disorder, with Directions how to take it. I shall
 “ be likewise glad to know, if I may not take a little
 “ Milk without being prejudicial to me. If you
 “ please to order me any Thing my Son will pay
 “ for it. I am,

M A D A M,

Your most Humble Servant,

JOHN B---x---n.

This and the following Letters are directed to
 Mrs. Stephens.

I sent him the Medicines prepared in a solid
 Form. In a Letter of the 26th April 1742, he saith,
 that he began them *March* the 31st, *that he had a Loos-*
eness (occasioned I suppose by the Motion of the
 Stone) *and had great Trouble to keep himself regular*
as to Stools, by using the Powder, I had sent him ; was
forced to take Laudanum. When he laid down, his
Water came from him insensibly, which made his Bed
unpleasant, and voided nothing as yet. May 22. he
writes that the Opium had made him so lifeless, that
he left it off by Degrees, as I had ordered him, had
parted with some slimy Matter ; and another Day with
a little hard Gravel ; but for some Day past, had parted
with hardly any ; had but a poor Stomach, his Water
still came from him insensibly in the Night, which
made him often uneasy ; had still Pain in parting with
his Water. June 12. His Pain was not so bad in
making Water, and came still insensibly in the Night
Time, had parted with Slime and Gravel. In Aug.
his

his Water came still involuntarily; was a good deal better; parted with soft slimy Matter, but only a little at once, and, for the two last Months, had not taken the Medicines in the full Quantity; the Looseness continued, and used the Powders from the Beginning, when he wanted them. Sept. the 2d mentions, that he had parted with a pretty deal of a soft Matter at several Times; and with a great deal of Blood, some of it in Lumps, could hardly bring himself to less than 3 or 4 Stools a Day; Blesses God that he is better, saith, that he seldom drank above a Pint of Wine in an Evening, and sometimes, One Third of it Water. In October. He wrote, that he had used the Fomentation I had ordered; observed a soft slimy Matter settled in his Urine, after letting it stand as I had desired him; parted with his Water easier, but yet ran from him in the Night, and, for 2 or 3 Weeks past, had parted with more slimy Matter, and likewise, more hardish Bits of Stone, than he had done since, and therefore would intermit taking them for a while: But I advised him against it. The 13th of the same Months; he saith, that there came from him frequently a soft Matter, and found frequently in the Chamber-Pot a shelly Matter pretty hard. Dec. 1st. He continued to part with some soft Matter in the Chamber-Pot, and sometimes some hard Bits. January 1st. He had gone on much the same, but his Water ran from him, as soon as he inclined to sleep, which was troublesome to him. Jan. 15th. This Complaint continued. Febr. 12th. His Water did not run away from him for 10 or 14 Nights, but for a Week past it had begun as before: He frequently found a soft slimy Matter in the Chamber-Pot, and sometimes small Pieces of a hard shelly Matter. March 14. parted with his Water easily, and with some soft slimy Matter, and now and then some hard Pieces of Stone; wanted to leave off the Medicines. April 16th. He now laid dry in his Bed, and found that there frequently came away some soft

Substance, and sometimes there came some of it hard, something like a Piece of a Stone. May 11th parted with his Water with a great deal of Ease, and as he wrote in his last, he thanks God he lyes very dry; which gave him a great Deal of Pleasure; upon which he wanted to leave off, but I told him, that if all Symptoms were vanished, and his Water was very clear, during the taking the full Quantity, I consented to it; to which May 22d he answered, that he had not attempted to ride, and could not be certain as to his Water being clear; but found he parted with nothing, yet was willing to go on again. June 27th He saith, that he parted with nothing; his Water had been clear for 4 Weeks or more, and had twice rode out, the first Time 2 Miles forward, and two back, and the other ride was 6 Miles out and in, and bore it very well, and continues very easy in parting with his Water; blesses God, he is much better than he was. July 9th He continued very easy, and his Water is very clear, blessed be God. Sept. 28. had taken the Pills only at Night, five at a Time, but thought proper to acquaint me, that he had sometimes, some small Stings of Pain from the Bladder, as if it proceeded from something in it, but it was bearable, and only mentions it, least, it should grow worse, and should be glad to know, whether I thought it needful for him to take any more; he blessed God, he kept very easy, and parted with his Water easily, and now lyes dry in his Bed, which he thinks is a great Mercy, &c. He saith that he was in hopes, he had been cured, when he began to take the Medicines only once a Day, but as he wrote in his last, he had now and then some stings of Pain from his Bladder, which makes him fearful, therefore desires Advice. Octob. 24. This Gentleman saith, that he had told me he had some small Stings of Pain from his Bladder, but for 14 Days past, he had been very easy, and for

some

some Time before *he began to take a less Quantity of the Rolls, his Water was very clear, and has continued so ever since; has parted with nothing this long while, and continued very easy: Nov. the 18th. had taken the Rolls very regularly again, and for two or three Nights his Water was thick and muddy; but ever since had been very clear; he had parted with nothing for a Time, and had been then very easy, and had left them off. Dec. the 12th, writes, that he had taken four Pills a Day as I ordered, and had only four left. He continued very easy and his Water very clear, had made only clear Water, whilst he was taking this last Time the full Quantity again. Only two of the first Nights his Water was muddy as he had writ in his last, and wanted farther advice. Upon which, I answered him, that he might leave them off, and only take a few, once a Week by Way of Prevention. June 20th 1744, sent for a very small Quantity to take, as I had ordered him; but observes, that, whereas he had taken them only once in six or seven Days, and then finding some Uneasiness, he took them once a Day, and had continued to do so, and was then very easy. January 26th 1744, he sent for another Jar of Pills, as above, and continued the same. Sept. 1745. had been for sometime very easy; but of late had something of his old Disorder (for want of taking the Medicines by way of prevention) and had now and then, an Uneasiness with parting with his Water, and thence stings of Pain from the left Side, and would be glad of my Advice. That he had yet some Pills by him. Dec. 2d. 1745, his Son writes that his Father had been for about 24 Hours in great Pain, but at last parted with three Stones, one of which was very large; and desired my Opinion. In 1747, the same Gentleman, in his Letter, saith, that his Father, continued pretty well; tho' sometimes had an Uneasiness in parting with his Water, and desired a few of the Medi-*

Medicines. July 11th. 1748, He acquaints me, that for Six Months, his Father *had been afflicted with the Gout, which he had been troubled with by intervals long before.* But had taken the Pills *twice a Week*; he had now and then a little *Uneasiness in parting with his Water* had been free from the Gout about a Month, and desired *some Medicines, if I thought proper for him to continue.* June 8th, 1749. He writes for the usual Quantity, and saith, that his Father, *about 14 Days before, had had a Stoppage in parting with his Water*; but since that, he had *been easy.* Sept. 12, 1750; writes for the same; and mentions, that his Father *had frequently a return of Uneasiness in parting with his Water,* so desired to know how he must go on, whether he must take more. I sent him some, and from that Time to this Day, have heard nothing further.

This Case I have extracted from this Gentleman's Letters; and tho' it may seem too long, to Persons who feel no Pain; yet I don't doubt, but those in the same Condition, as this Patient was, will not be of this Opinion.

I shall only observe, that this Patient's being so laxative, whilst he took the Medicines, did not proceed from the Nature of them, since they are prepared in such a Manner; as to be neither binding nor otherwise; but probably this Complaint was caused by the situation of the Stone in the Bladder. This looseness, and the involuntary parting with his Water, were two great Obstacles to his Cure, and protracted it very much. We have here as clear Proofs of the Efficacy, and Safety of the Medicines, and of their Way of Operating, as can be required by any rational Person. This is not the Case of a Person cured, of which we hear nothing more afterwards. And we may observe, this Gentleman's Way of proceeding, for whenever he found himself
easy,

easy for a long Time he neglected himself, and being very apt to breed the Gravel, he felt Pains again, which he would not have done, had he punctually followed my Directions, that were very easy to be observed; but when once we are well, we forget that we have been ill. And it is plain, that, had I not directed him, how to proceed, he never could have been cured; but had died in great Misery.

Mr. CALVERLY, *near the Church at Chelsea.*
Here follows his Letter, directed to me.

S I R,

“ I received the favour of yours; and as to my
 “ Case, I had the Stone almost ten Years, before
 “ I took your Medicines, and had used a great
 “ many Things from a Number of Doctors; and
 “ at several times brought away five Stones: not-
 “ withstanding which, I grew worse and worse, till
 “ I could make no Water, but by Drops, and that
 “ with prodigious Pain; at last it flew into my
 “ Thighs, and Legs, that confined me to my Bed:
 “ then I was advised to take Mrs. Stephens’s Me-
 “ dicines, which I did from *Christmasts* to *Mid-*
 “ *summer* Seven Years ago next *Decemb.* when I
 “ found I was perfectly cured. It is incredible,
 “ what vast Quantities of bits of Stone; bits like
 “ Egg shells and Sand I brought away: at last I
 “ voided a Stone like a little Mushroom. I have
 “ continued very well, ever since I left off taking the
 “ Medicines, and you are welcome to print my
 “ Case. I am,

S I R,

Your Humble Servant,
 JOHN CALVERLY.

Chelsea Nov. 11, 1754.

N

Mr.

Mr. CHAPMAN, in *Silver-Street, Golden Square.*

I Have been troubled with the Stone in my Kidneys, for about Twenty Years; but in very great Pain lately, at last, I grew excessive bad: and all the Medicines I took, by the Advice of my Physician, and Apothecary, could procure me no Ease; so that, I thought I could not live much longer. I tried also Lime-Water, which had no Effect; I continuing still to make bloody Water. At last, I began to take Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, about *April* last, and took them till about *Sept.* when by God's Blessing, and the Directions of Mr. *d'Escherny*, I was entirely cured, and continue quite easy, by taking a few by Way of Prevention. I never was in better Health than during my taking the Medicines; and found them very easy to take, and not at all nauseous, as commonly reported. *London, March the 8th 1754.*

ROBERT CHAPMAN.

He continues well to *Nov. 1754.*

WILLIAM DAWTREY, Esq. of *Doddinghurst Place, near Brentwood in Essex.* In the *155 Cases which were printed Febr. 1738-39* is what follows.

THE Medicine I received from Mrs. *Stephens* for the Stone, it is my Mind not only dissolves and melts away the Stone, but it brings perfect Health to the whole Body also. And were the greatest Prince in the whole World afflicted with the Stone, that sad and melancholy Distemper, what can he do if Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines be not?

WILLIAM DAWTREY.

This Gentleman as Mrs. *Stephens* assured him, left off the Medicines, before she thought he was cured, and from the above Account, to *December 14th 1745.* He took a few round Pills every Day, but not sufficient

eight to keep this Propensity to breed the Stone off, especially, as it was hereditary. But now he found himself very bad, having frequent Motions to make Water, and when he rode and walked, which he did constantly, tho' extremely slow, it came away bloody. Sending his Case, I advised him, by all Means to take the Rolls, which had far greater Virtue than the round Pills; he began to take a few in a Day, and could not be prevailed upon to take the full Quantity; fearing that, as his Water was rather more bloody, and his Strangury as frequent, if he took more it would cause a fatal bleeding. In a Letter of the 22d *January*; he saith, that he durst not venture again, for fear it should break the Blood Vessel within to Pieces, and did not know what to do: for, he found no bloody Water for two Days, when he left them off. The Pains were about his Back, and he was able to ride, or walk but little, it hurted him so much in the Penis; he blessed God, he was in Health, exclusive of this Complaint: when the Strangury comes, it causes a great Heat at the Fundament, and that he felt some mostly there, and was afraid, the Vessels in the Loyns, and Ureters were greatly injured. *Jan 26.* began to take the Medicines again, and he perceived more Blood, it frightened him so much, that he did not dare to take any more; but had had a good Deal of Gravel come away, and would begin again, please God, he could overcome his Lowness of Spirit; that he used very little Exercise, having not walked above a Quarter of a Mile in a Morning, for Half a Year past, and when he rid an Hour or two, it was so slow, that one could but just perceive the Horse to move, and the Strangury was upon him then. The 28th *Mr. Dawtrey* wrote, that he could not yet resolve to take the Medicines again. He blessed God, a great Deal of Gravel came away after taking the Medicines, and his Water was were easy. From this Time I heard nothing more by

Letters, till *July 8th 1748.* when he sent for me. I found him in a deplorable Condition. This Gentleman could hardly bear any Motion, and that, always attended with bloody Water; and suffering very long, and strong Fits of the Strangury; making Water almost every Minute, and was grown very bulky and very weak, and excessively troubled with Wind. He told me, that upon the continual Sollicitations of his Relations, and Friends (tho' he had as good an Opinion of the Medicines as ever, but thought they could not succeed in his Case) two Years and a Half before; he had been prevailed upon to send for an eminent Physician from *London*, and another from the Neighbourhood; that he believed they had made Use of all their Skill, but it had been in vain; that afterwards, he had took the liquid Shell for a great while, but it had no Success: that he had afterwards Recourse to Dr. *Jurin's* Lithontripticum, but had not taken much of it, because he was afraid of being hurt by it, and at last took every thing that he was advised to, which was assured to him, had cured other Persons. But still growing worse, instead of better, and hearing of a great Cure performed upon Mr. *Calverly*, whom he had recommended to me, he was resolved now to try what I could do, altho' he had very little Hopes of Success, but said, *let God Almighty's Will be done, for we must resign ourselves and submit to the kind Will of Heaven.* I directed him what to do in his present Circumstances, and sent him the Medicines in a solid Form, which he took without any Trouble, and I received a Letter almost every Week from him. I had in this Case several Difficulties to encounter with. For this Gentleman could take no composing Draughts. He was afraid of sitting still, for fear of impairing his Health, as he had been always used to strong Exercise, tho' now he could but just move about; he was pretty often laxative, and did not
take

take above Two Ounces of the Medicines in a Day ; (which is Half an Ounce less than I order,) and drank generally more (tho' it was only small Beer) ; than I allow commonly ; by which the Medicines were too much diluted. *July* the 26th. Mr. *Dawtrey* has these Words, I bless God Almighty, my Water comes away easy, but I am very weak and faint, and very thirsty, have a Pain still in the Fundament. *August* the 4th, had the Strangury again, and was surpris'd, I thought him in no Danger. Had voided some Sort of Gravel, or Stony Substance, but thought himself still in great Danger. The 11th had voided one Piece of a hard Substance in the Morning, and some in the Afternoon. The 18th was in Pain and thought himself still in great Danger, as the Pain continued, and was very faint, and thirsty. *Sept.* 1st had been pretty easy, but the Strangury came again. He was forc'd to this Day to drink a good Deal, (which weakens the Urine very much) continued to be afraid the Distemper would be too hard for him. 9th. thought himself still in great Danger. 15th, had had bloody Water. 26th. Voided a gritty Substance often. *Octob.* 6th, still in great Danger and bloody Water. The 20th, a great deal better. 28th, had found a good deal of ease, only a little bloody Water, but a return of the Strangury whilst writing. *Nov.* 9th, had still some Pain in the Fundament, and in making Water. 17th, had felt very little Pain since. *Dec.* 8th, had had some Return, and was ready to Despair of a Cure. 13th, had voided a gritty Substance and some soft Substance. 18th, the Water had come away with very little Pain, and once was either bloody, or very high-coloured. 22^d. continued easy, and takes notice, that, from the beginning of taking the Medicines, when he was bound, he felt most Pain in making Water ; and when laxative hardly any. 30th. could keep his Water longer ; had observed it a little bloody

three Times. *Feb.* the 2*d.* had made bloody Water ; which always made this Gentleman afraid, that he never could get cured. It would be useless to take notice of every Letter since ; they run pretty much the same. *April 5th*, had not had the Strangury since. Till *May 4th*, contained nothing but Blessings of God, and Thanks, and good Wishes to us all, had very little Pain but continued weak. To *June* the 16*th*, much the same, only had been, and was still, very thirsty, and drank more than he should. To *August* the 3*d.*, continued very easy, and had voided several Pieces. *Sept.* 15, contains these words : I Bless God, I have rode a Journey last Week, of about Forty Miles, and I think, I am the better for it ; and did feel no Uneasiness. He continued extremely easy, till *July 1st*, 1750, he had a feverish Disorder, that obliged him to leave off the Medicines ; which occasioned the Stone that was left, and kept continually coming away, from the first of his taking the Medicines, to come now in hard Pieces ; which caused a fit of half a Day, and he voided at least two spoonfulls of them, then he began to take half the Quantity of the Medicines again. *July* the 6*th*, had bloody Water, but without any Pain. *July* the 10*th*, had had no Return, but was very thirsty, and could not encrease the Quantity of the Medicines. The 16*th*, had a return of Pain. *July* 20*th*, upon my advising him to be blooded, and take some cooling Purges, Mr. *Dawtreys* saith ; that he had taken already many Times Glauber's Salt &c. before he knew me, and could not perceive he had found any good by them, nor any Thing else, excepting our Medicines ; after a while, he voided twelve Stones, as big as Peas ; which I am sure were the Kernels of so many Stones ; for he had parted with a prodigious Number of Pieces long before. As he continued very easy, and took a great Deal of Exercise, I advised him to leave off the Medicines in the above Quantity, and take only 4. every Day

Day, by Way of Prevention, but he continued them, for some Months longer; and then finding no return of Pain; he took my Advice, and he has followed it to this Day; which is three Years and a half since, and is very near as strong as he was, twenty Years ago; is a great deal less in Size, and is no more troubled with Wind, as he had been for many Years before. I begged of this Gentleman, to give me leave to insert this very remarkable Case; to which I received the following kind answer.

Dear Friend,

I am perfect willing to oblige you, and do what good I can to mankind, in this sad, and deplorable Case; by giving you leave to mention my Name; how bad the Distemper was to me &c. I give you my most hearty thanks for all favours. I am,

Dear Friend,

Doddinghurst, *Your most Affectionate, and Faithful*
Jan. the 25, 1754. *Humble Servant,*

WILLIAM DAWTREY.

I have already inserted one Case, out of Mr. B-x-n's Letters; tho' I had no leave, but wherever I have not received orders positively to the contrary, I think, it would be a great Injury to the Public, to conceal any remarkable Cure.

THOMAS D--sci--e Esq. *St. Edmunds Bury,*
Suffolk.

THIS Gentleman had been subject to the Gout for several Years, and was of a crasy Constitution; (as he called it in one of his Letters) and of a scorbutical Habit, and beside this Complaint, had the Stone in the Kidneys and Ureters; and did not make Water in due Proportion and grew fat. He began the Medicines *in 1741.* In his Letter of *April 28th,*

28th, he saith, that his Stomach was certainly better, and in the main, had had the good Effect of the Medicines; that finding the Gout in Motion, he then had decreased the Quantity, which had been about one Ounce and three Quarters in a Day of Rolls, but finding the Pain in the Kidneys again, he had been obliged to take it again, upon which the attack of the Gout was defeated; was sometimes Sick and low Spirited. Wanted to know whether he should go on: to which I answered that he might, but if the Fit of the Gout should come on again, and be severe, then to leave off the Rolls. *Aug. 4th*, complains still, that he makes less Water than he should, and his fatness encreasing, and very thirsty; found no extraordinary Pains, upon his not taking the Pills, in the Kidney or Ureter, unless in the right, which communicates itself to the Ureter, but bearable: on riding a hard trotting Horse, felt nothing of Pain, but whenever he did; on instantly taking the Medicines it ceased. Sensible he was, that the Defect was in his Kidneys, and that Defect, of such a Nature, as no human Medicine could prevent its being fatal to him. As to the Gout our Medicines had their real Effect, as on a Visit to the Bishop of *Ely* the Week before his Letter, he confirmed to his Lordship. *Octob. 22*, mentions that as to his back, it was easier, especially, since he had just got over a Fit of the Gout, which had been less severe, at least the Pain of shorter Continuance than heretofore. He always now, for some Months past, took 6 Rolls going to bed, and tho' he was scanty as to the Water made, he was free, thanks to God, from Pain: Gravel, and some of it large, since keeping his bed he had voided. Was not free from thirst. *May 29th, 1742*. this Gentleman saith, that as to his Health, in relation to his former Complaint, he thanked God, our Medicine had kept him from Pain, and found then no inconveniency from Exercise,
and

and was positive, it had been of singular service to him, and that he might not be without Medicines, he sent for some. *April 29th 1743.* had had a Fit of the Gout, but less severe, and tho' had felt but some small complaint of the Stone; yet feared some in the Bladder, and voided no Gravel lately. He verily thinks, thro' Providence, his Health in general much mended: sends for more Medicines, *Nov. 3.* his not writing, till he wanted more of our Medicines, was, in hopes he should have absolutely been free from any complaint. He took very few of them long before this, and that only occasionally. *April 16th 1744.* sends for some Medicines, *May 2:* that he would have wrote before, but determined, with Gods leave, to give me the best satisfaction from the Event he could: the first was a large Stone he voided, which lying longest in the Bladder; the Medicines seemed to have had most Effect upon; the other, camethro the Ureter, and was, he imagined, broke into two Pieces, larger than the first, but not so whitish. *July 27th 1745.* this Gentleman saith, he wrote on purpose, to give an Account, how Effectual the Rolls had been in his Case, and in Respect to himself, had made as particular Observations as he was capable of. That he had informed me in his last, he voided two large Stones; one in the form of a Cone or Sugar loaf, which, by some of the white Spots, had been affected by the Medicines, and came insensibly away: the other, tho' not so thick, was broader, and by distending the Ureter created more Pain; as there are apparently three Angles therein, it did not pass so freely, yet neither did it stop; by two Cavities in the Sides, he imagined the Cement was dissolved, and there might be some Remains: this past thro' the left Ureter; he remained easy, and free from Pain, even after a Journey of 20 Miles, making, no bloody Urine, till Tuesday last, when, his Chaise, in stony Roads, gave him some Disorder, and

found his Water discoloured, but bringing away Gravel, as he took it to be; thought it might proceed from thence, 'till he examined more nicely the suspected Gravel, and found them a Sort of Pieces of a Stone, which were whiter than usual and slippery, yet on Pressure, crumbled into Dust (if dried) after it; *Wednesday*, he was worse, but after riding a Mile or two, having first drunk some Whey, and taken three Rolls found himself easier, and on *Thursday*, thank God, it came away, succeeded by a large Quantity of big Gravel, such as he apprehended the Medicines had dissolved, and like that already mentioned; had had none of the Gout, except Aches, from the Variety and Changeableness of the Season: he should have told me, that this last was of the Colour of a Lime Stone, and seems much reduced; not staying in the Bladder more than a Night, and part of a Day. His right kidney seemed a little affected; his Hopes was, from Gravel only, which continued to come away. His Stomach was better, when he took his Pellets or Rolls, and was free from Heart-burning, and wanted a few more of the Medicines. *Nov. 7th*, writes for a small Quantity more. He had not, thanks to God, been ill since, saving large red Gravel coming away, nor had he had the Gout. *Feb. 27th 1745*. had had a Touch of the Gout, but not so severe as usual; as to the Gravelly Complaint, hoped he had succeeded tolerably well, by taking the Rolls, and voiding Gravel, and mucous Matter, where, or, in which, a Stone appeared, formed, but came away reduced; and wanted more of the Medicines. *Aug. 7th*, some Time past his right Kidney had been affected, whether by Wind, Gravel, or what, he could not tell; it was most troublesome in Bed, or turning; but on Horseback was easie; tho' some two or three Times, he had made bloody or rather black Water, and wanted the usual Quantity of Medicines. *Octob. the 29th*, had been in *Norfolk* some-

sometime past: had not had a Fit of the Stone, since his last, and mentions, that, some Apothecary, in *Norfolk*, pretended our Medicine was exploded, and out of Credit; upon which this Gentleman answered him, that he was under God, greatly helped by it, and should continue it, he hoped with the same Success. *Feb.* the 18th 1746-7. had a Fit of the Gout, and wanted the same Quantity of the Medicine as before. *May* 25. mentions that he continued to void Gravel and small Stones, but thanks to Heaven, and by Virtue of the Medicine, he had had no Fit, for a long Time. *Aug.* 21, thanks to God, he had held finely well from his old Complaint, but being determined not to be without our Medicine, he desired, some more might be sent. *Nov.* 23. this Gentleman saith, that by his Method of taking the Rolls, thanks to God, he had escaped entirely from any Complaints of the Stone, and was as free from the Gout since the last Fit till *Saturday* Night, when he found some Approaches of the Gout; which he imputed to his seldom taking them, having few by him, and catching cold. *March* the 10th 1747-8. had a Fit of the Gout then, and desired some Medicines. *June* 14th 1748. Miss *Dis-e* acquaints me, that her Papa was gone into *Norfolk*, and desired some Medicines. *Sept.* 14. his Letter contains, as follows; that by continuing the Rolls, he had, he hoped prevented the too usual Fits of the Gravel; that this Summer, had been free from Returns of that Sort, 'till the Week before, when by riding 20 Miles, he voided almost insensibly a small Stone. Generally, he took them before Bed-Time, as I had advised him, and believed it, from Experience, to be the properest Time. *Dec.* 31. sent for some Medicines; that thanks to God, he was both freer from Gout and Stone than ever. *June* 22d 1749. relates that ever since *February* last, he had felt some wandering Pain of the Gout, and Itchings about he Body, the Fits

of the Gravel hardly felt, and voided a small Stone the Day before : sent for some Medicines : at the Bottom, he adds ; that Dr. *Williams*, who, at first, had great Benefit from Dr. *Jurin's* Medicine was dead ; his Kidney being found vastly swelled, and of a large Size and Bigness. *January* the 20th 1749-50. has these Words : my Health, thanks to God, is much better than in the Summer. *June* the 5th 1750, had greatly neglected the Medicines, and had had the Gout, complains, that *April* had been a bad Time ; for the Gravel and Stone were troublesome ; however, under God, he found the mucous Matter and Gravel kept coming away, *Octob.* 10th 1751, sent for some more Medicines ; this is the last Letter I have received from him. I am credibly informed, that this Gentleman lived too abstemioufly. It is plain, that in this Case, the Medicines have been of great Service in the Gout : and had this Gentleman took them more regularly, and in a larger Quantity, he would have done much better ; but Ease, as I observed before, makes us forget, yet, we see, that he never took them again, when he had a Relapse, without finding the Relief he expected.

Sir JOHN DOLBEN, Baronet at *Durham*.

SIR *John* had parted with a great many Stones, at several Times ; but about a Twelve Months before he had Recourse to Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, he voided one in particular, of a pale Colour, which gave him very great Pain, and thought that he felt another ready to follow it, but that it was too big to pass ; and from thence forward, had all the other Symptons, which he had not felt before ; such as a Pain in making Water, bloody Urine, and an involuntary coming away thereof. This Gentleman was searched several Times ; Mr. *Skipton* could not pass the Catheter, and Mr. *Cbeselden* and Mr. *Bigge* both had a Difficulty

Difficulty in doing it. *Oct.* 1741. Sir *John* began the Medicines, and went on with them pretty regularly; could take them easily, and, thanks God, with less acute Pain than he expected, and voided very soon, Pieces of a scaly, thin Substance, that felt gritty; of the Colour of the Stone he had mentioned above, which crumbled easily between the Fingers. Some Drs. there, told Sir *John*, that, what he had brought away, was only the calcined Shells; but he did not believe a Word they said; for the Egg-shells being ground as fine as Snuff, saith he, in order to pass the Lacteals into the Blood; he could not see, how they could unite again, and come away as big as Scales of Fishes? (*We see that many Things may prevent the Cure of a Patient, if he listens to them*). During his taking the Medicines, Sir *John* found great Difficulties; such as a very great Trouble, especially at first, to keep himself regular as to Stools, which being sometimes lax, and then costive, occasioned frequently a Fit of the Strangury; he voided hardly any Thing but a white Sediment, but in large Quantities, and towards the latter End of his Cure had the Jaundice which proceeded as Mrs. *Stephens*, and I thought, from gall-Stones falling into the Passage; as had happened before to some Patients, and were voided; especially to the Hon. Mrs. *P---tz*; but his Physicians charged it all to the Medicines: afterwards Sir *John* got cold, had a Fever, and being cured of these; he was, by his strong Resolution, resolved to continue the Medicines; He grew by Degrees better, and could keep his Water upon a Journey Eight Hours, without feeling Pain, and was cured. Thus Sir *John* continued for several Years, till *Octobr.* 26th 1751. I received a Letter from him to acquaint me, that his Stone Disorder being now returned, he resolved to begin again with his old Remedy; which I sent him with proper Directions, and observed, that the keeping ones Urine long in the Bladder, was the chief Means
of

of dissolving the Stone. Sir *John* acquainted me, that he could not keep his Water at all, and that, it was his principal Complaint; for it flowed continually, sleeping, and waking; that the Stone seemed to be lodged in the hinder Part of the Bladder, and that he felt it more behind than before, whenever he went to Stool, or made Water; so that my Advice, of pushing back the Stone, his Physicians thought, could be of no Service to him. *December 16th.* had taken the Rolls, but found no Relief yet; Sr. *John* was advised to take the Oyster-shell Lime-water, as prescribed by the Scotch Physicians; for, it was supposed, that this being proper in a Diabetes, would be of more Service in his Case than our Rolls: that some of his Physicians advised him to both together; two Ounces of the Rolls, and a Pint of Lime-water; that he had that involuntary Flow of Water ever since May last. Sir *John* saith, if the Rolls could dissolve the Stone, the Sphyncter, or Neck of the Bladder would recover its Strength again. Nor did he despair of it yet; for tho' the Medicines passed off so quick by his Urine, yet he found a great Number of little Pieces of a hard Substance, that seemed to him to be Coats of the Stone, upon the Clothes that he was forced to wear Day and Night; he tells me also that before this Complaint, he was subject to Fits of the Strangury (as he called it) which came in 5 or 6 Months Distance, and lasted formerly 3 or 4 Days, and encreased lately to 3 or 4 Weeks, attended with an Incontinence of Urine, and then went off again all at once. *March 10th 1752.* Sir *John* sent for more Medicines, tho' he could not say he found any Benefit by them. *April 6th.* relates, that as he found no Relief with Respect to his Incontinence of Urine, he was advised to leave off the Medicines for some Time, and to try Astringents. *October 19th,* Sir *John* has these Words
 “ I cannot debar you of the Satisfaction, which I
 “ know

“ know it will give you, to hear, that Mrs. *Ste-*
 “ *phens's* Medicines have relieved me, at present, from
 “ all my Complaints. But I must give you some
 “ Particulars of my Case. I told you in my former
 “ Letters, how bad I was, what Pains I felt, what
 “ Weight; how I went almost double; had a total
 “ Incontinence of Urine, both Day and Night,
 “ which lasted from *May 1751.* to *June 1752.* and
 “ all that Time, I had no Rest a Nights (unless
 “ now and then by the Assistance of Opiates) no Ap-
 “ petite, no Spirits, continual Cramps, and was fal-
 “ len away to Skin and Bone. After I had taken
 “ the Medicines two Months (as well as I remember)
 “ I began to void Pieces of Stone, perfect Scales,
 “ and hollow as Nut-shells. These continually en-
 “ creased, and the Weight and Pains I had felt,
 “ diminished proportionally, but the Disury (*that*
 “ *is the Incontinence of Urine*) still continued.
 “ However, as the Number of these Pieces grew
 “ greater and greater, on the *22d* of *June* last, the
 “ Sphincter returned, (*that is the Neck of the Blad-*
 “ *der*) all at once to its natural Strength; and I have
 “ never since had the least involuntary making of
 “ Water; whereas during those thirteen Months, I
 “ could not help it a Moment; but it came from
 “ me every four and five Minutes, with great Pain,
 “ and I wetted ten, or a Dozen Clothes, sixteen
 “ Times double in a Night. From that Day, I have
 “ been still continually voiding Stones, and in larger
 “ Quantities than before, sometimes ten or twelve at
 “ a Time, sometimes twenty, and this Day three
 “ Weeks no less than five and thirty, with little or
 “ no Pain: from that Time I have had no Pain at
 “ all, and void scarcely any Thing; so that I flatter
 “ myself, all the calculous Matter is come away. In-
 “ deed ever since I have been able to keep my Wa-
 “ ter, I have had no Weight, no Cramps, have
 “ slept well of Nights, eat well a Days, my Flesh
 “ and

“ and Spirits are returned, and I have been able,
 “ thank God! not only to go to Church again, but
 “ to read Prayers, Preach, and administer the Sa-
 “ craments, for which I can never be sufficiently
 “ thankful to Providence. As I thought this Ac-
 “ count would be agreeable, I could not forbear
 “ sending it to you, and you are very wellcome to
 “ communicate it to any one that you please, I am

S I R

Your most humble Servant,
 J. D O L B E N.

Sir *John* tells me, four Months after, that I am very wellcome to give an Account of his Case in this Book; and saith “ I continue very well, thank God! “ and having voided no calculous Matter for this last “ Month I believe that it is all come away. It is to be observed, that Sir *John* was very little troubled with the Gout, ever since he first began the Medicines.

*The Rev. Mr. DRAKE, Vicar of Swinderby
 near Lincoln.*

JANUARY the 20th 1744-45. This Gentle-
 man sent his Case to me, which is; He was 47
 Years of Age, had been afflicted more or less with
 the Stone, and Gout since he was thirty. One of
 his Parents had both these Complaints, and conse-
 quently thought it hereditary in him. That he had
 had very severe Fits, for 8 or 9 Years past, which be-
 gan generally in the Spring, and lasted all, or most of
 the Summer; had had sometimes, tho' not constantly,
 great Pain and Difficulty in making Water, sudden
 Stoppages; often Pain and Difficulty whilst making it,
 and dribbling after those Suppressions; Pain along
 the Urethra, and particularly smarting in the Glans
 after

after it, with forcings to go to Stool at the same Time, and bloody Water upon Motion, either riding or walking. Was generally costive, a loose Stool gave him more Pain than a hard one: thus he had been for Two Years, sometimes worse, and sometimes better; at which, he apprehended a Stone remained in his Bladder, and was afraid it was a large one now. His Stomach was very weak when at the best; he could use little or no Exercise; found himself worse when he took any thing forcing, and that passed quick, and by the Frequency of voiding a very gross mucilaginous Sediment in his Urine, and observing sometimes some small white Specks like Bits of Skin, wanted to know whether there was an Ulcer. *January* the 29th 1745-46. He relates that the Reason he had not applied to us before, was, because as he had an exceeding weak Stomach, which was growing worse instead of better; he feared, that it could not contain the Quantity of Medicine, he had heard we ordered; that he had had several Remedies prescribed by Physicians, but was never able to take much, or long of any Thing whatsoever, and was afraid he should vomit them up, and consequently could not promise himself the Success I expected; he could take no Preparations of Opium; for, his Stomach never could bear them. I had sent him the Rolls long before; and this Gentleman only began with them the *April* following and that very gradually, till he came to an Ounce a Day; but could not continue them constantly; by which Means he suffered great Pains, as his Urine was not strong enough to bring away the Pieces and Scales of the Stone soft, as it is usual to those who take the full Quantity; but observed, when he took two Ounces and a Half, he could retain his Water longer, and that it pass with less Pain; so that he was going on chearfully, tho' slowly, when a Fit of the Gout came on. *June* the 6th 1746. Mr. Drake

faith; that from the Time he wrote last, till the Week
 before this Letter, he went on but heavily; but by
 God's blessing on our Medicines, the Stone was so
 much lessened (*having passed a very great Number
 of Scales and Pieces before*) that it was enabled to
 pass last *Fryday*; he had Reasons to hope, that it
 was the Nucleus (*Kernel*) of the great Stone, that
 had tormented him so long; because, blessed be God,
 he found himself so much at Ease about the Neck
 of the Bladder, in Comparison to what he was; and
 could make Water freely, and retain it much longer;
 yet, he was not quite free from Pain, which was
 attributed to this Nucleus that passed, which being
 large, and as big as some almonds, and very much
 the Shape of one; it is three Quarter of an Inch
 long, and more than an Inch round about the Middle;
 stuck fast near the Glans Penis 22 Hours, and at
 first quite stopt the Water; there was still some Re-
 mains of Scales to be seen about it, and a Hole
 eaten on one Side, almost to the Center; so that he
 verily believed, if it had staid a Week, or a Fortnight
 longer in the Bladder, it would have broke all into
 very small Pieces, and not been felt in the voiding
 of it. *June 28*, there is an Account; that three Days
 before he wrote; another Stone moved forward, tho'
 not attended with much Pain, and passed the Day fol-
 lowing as far as the Glans Penis, and there stuck;
 whereupon he used a Fomentation, which caused
 it to lay easy; and he made Water more freely, and
 did it every 4 or 5 Hours: he kept taking the Me-
 dicines regularly all this while, and as near the
 Quantity as possible. *July 15*, contains the agreeable
 News, that the Stone, after lying 8 Days in the Penis,
 came away, and was very near as large as the former;
 it was whiter and more decayed in some Places, had
 took the full Quantity since writing, and his last de-
 liverance; and would chearfully go on, as long as I
 thought proper, and adds " I have so good an opi-
 " nion

“ nion of your Medicine *now*, that I shall not be
 “ without many fears, when you give me leave to
 “ discontinue it. Since passing this last Stone, near
 “ a fortnight ago, I blefs my good God, all Symptoms
 “ are quite vanished, my Water is always clear, I
 “ make it freely, and can retain it as well as I could,
 “ before I was afflicted with the Stone; and I think
 “ myself much obliged to you; And desire your
 “ farther Directions how to go on; till which Time
 “ I shall continue the Medicine”. *March 18th*
 1746-47. this Gentleman acquaints me, that he had
 left off the full Quantity of the Medicines, being
 about a Month after he had (by God’s Blessing)
 passed the last great Stone, and continued perfectly
 easy for near 3 Months, and could make Water,
 and retain it, as usual; except a very slight Pain in
 the Penis, but not often, and kept taking half an
 Ounce of the Medicines once, or twice a Week, by
 Way of Prevention. In the latter End of *October*
 finding himself so well, he ventured to go ten miles,
 in a single-Horse chair, but felt some Grudges of
 the Stone next Morning, and in 3 or 4 Days passed
 2 or 3 small Stones: upon this, took the Medicines
 every other Night for about 2 Months more; but this
 did not secure him; for now and then, had some slight
 Fits, and passed some small Stones from the Kidney.
 And then took this Quantity of half an Ounce every
 Day; but continued feeling some Pain, and had had
 the Gout in the Month of *August* last Year, and had
 another Fit, since the *18th* of *February*; desired more
 Medicines and farther Advice. *May* the *15th*, relates,
 how the Gout had prevented him taking the Medi-
 cines, as I had advised him; but mean time had parted
 with a Stone. This was by much the largest he
 had been troubled with, since his great Deliverance
 (by God’s blessing on our Medicine) the last Year.
 And would, as soon as he could, take the full Quan-
 tity once or twice a Week, to prevent a Return; espe-

cially as the Gout hindered him from any Exercise. *Sept. 7.* had, (he blessed God) been free from any Pain from the Stone, had generally taken Half an Ounce, 5. or 6. Times a Week ever since; and the Reason, he exceeded my Order, was, because whenever he omitted taking, he immediately discovered small Gravel or Sand rather, in his Water; found his Disposition to the Stone so great, that he was afraid nothing, but the above Quantity of the Medicines, could preserve him from it. *Jan. 22 1747-48.* since he wrote last as above, had, by the Blessing of the Almighty, kept free from his Calculous Complaints, tho' sometimes hardly free from Fears; which had made him constantly take Half an Ounce in a Day. *June the 16.* by God's Blessing on our Medicine, he kept free from the Stone, but continued taking Half an Ounce a Day. *Nov. 28.* the Letter runs exactly the same. *Jan. 1748-49.* those very words as before. *April 27. 1751.* had had some slight Pains, the *August* before, upon which he took the Medicines twice a Day, for 2 or 3 Weeks; which removed them entirely. *Dec. 10th 1751.* continued very easy, and took the same Quantity: was surpris'd I had told him, that 4 Rolls, once a Week, kept most of my Patients free from Complaint; but was sensible, there was a vast Difference in Persons Constitutions, and should still hope for God Almighty's Blessing on it, to preserve him free from that terrible Distemper. *January 25, 1753.* continued very easy. *July 3.* kept easy still, tho' had voided a Stone, the breeding of which, was supposed to be owing to a Fit of the Gout. *August 30.* saith, that he had no Pain then, but observes that of late Years, after the Gout, he had just a slight touch of the Gravel, especially upon riding in a Chaise. *April 25, 1754.* Mr. Drake is very willing to have his Case made public, and was glad to hear, that I was going to print a Book of Cases, and observations; adding

adding, that such Things should be known, for the Public good. *Nov. 4, 1754.* acquaints me, that he had had all his little Journies attended with bloody Urine, that it continued for about two Months, and had had two or three short Fits of violent Pain, the *August* before; at which Time he parted with a very large Stone, weighing 9 or 10 Grains; since which, he had been free from that Complaint. I must observe here, that this Gentleman had left off taking the Medicines once a Day, as he used to do some Years before.

He saith also, that the Paper which contained the following Relation, and was mislaid, when he wrote to me in *April* last, was now found: the Contents of which are: two Stones were kept, as much as well could be, in warm Urine, 19 Days, whilst he took the full Quantity of the Medicine at first, and he should have kept them longer, but he then left it off. The rough Stone of six Grains weight was wasted, full half, in the Time, and was grown so soft, as to yield to the Pressure of his Thumb, and Finger, and to drop in Pieces. The smooth Stone of 5 Grains had lost 2 Grains, but continued scaled over as at first. This Gentleman was troubled with a Rupture, long before he took the Medicines for the Stone from us; caused, as he acquainted me, by his Vomitings in a Fit of the Stone. So many oily Medicines must have contributed to it greatly: I have known several Instances like this, proceeding from the same cause. Here it may be remarked, that *Sr. John Dolben's* Case, and others to be met with in this Book as well as this, doth not at all agree with the common Report; that these Medicines are nauseous, take away one's appetite; are a Remedy for a Horse, &c. &c.

Mr. Gosling, at the *Golden Ball, Brownlow Street, Holbourn.*

“ **W**HEN I was Apprentice with Mr. *Stretch*
 “ in *Long-Acre*, I was grievously afflicted
 “ with the Stone in the Bladder, for three Years and
 “ a Half before I took Mrs. *Stephens’s* Medicine.
 “ I applied to several Surgeons for Advice without
 “ receiving any Benefit. I at last was received as
 “ an out Patient in *St. George’s Hospital*, and searched
 “ by Mr. *Hawkins* and Mr. *Middleton*, who found
 “ the Stone in my Bladder. I took Medicines from
 “ thence for seven Months without perceiving any
 “ Amendment; I was advised at last by the Surgeons
 “ in the Hospital to be cut, which I was not willing
 “ to undergo altho’ I was in very great Pain; be-
 “ cause, I was very weak. Blessed be the Almighty,
 “ that in 1741. I went to Mrs. *Stephens’s*, and took
 “ her Medicines for near ten Months: I did not feel
 “ Ease at first, but afterwards, during the Time I
 “ was taking them, was very well, and voided mostly
 “ foul Water, tho’ I could perceive especially at first,
 “ some Pieces of Stone in my Urine. I have con-
 “ tinued well ever since, except now and then; may
 “ be in six Weeks or three Months; a slight feeling
 “ which goes off by taking a little Soap. I had no
 “ Difficulty in taking the Rolls and did not find
 “ them at all disagreeable. *London Dec. 12, 1753.*

BENJAMIN GOSLING.

He has continued well ever since.

Sr. WILLIAM GRIERSON Baronet, of *Rock-Hall*, near *Dumfries* in *North-Britain*.

AUGUST 27, 1742. Sr. *William* sent a Letter
 to Mrs. *Stephens*, acquainting her, that he was
 “ in *London* when the Act of Parliament passed in
 “ her

“ her Favour; and that he would have waited upon
 “ her then; always fearing this Distemper of the
 “ Stone would come upon him; but that there was
 “ one of the greatest Physicians in *London*, who gave
 “ him no great Encouragement: that for twelve
 “ Months, he had been very bad, in great Pain and
 “ Agony with this Complaint; that now, when he
 “ rode a Mile, he passed Blood, with much Difficulty
 “ in the Penis; and was obliged lately to make Use
 “ of Alicant Soap, which was what the famous Dr.
 “ *Clerk of Edinburgh* used for himself; but that he
 “ found it did not answer, in any Manner, his Pur-
 “ pose. That before and after passing his Water
 “ (which he did but in a very small Quantity) he was
 “ very much afflicted with the Strangury, and a
 “ most exquisite Pain at the End of the Penis; and
 “ that there was sometimes in his Urine a yellowish-
 “ coloured Slime. That besides the Soap, he had
 “ taken other Medicines, that were thought proper
 “ by his Physicians for removing the Disorder: but
 “ as yet had found no service by them, and that he
 “ was sixty Years of age”.

I sent him the Rolls, which he began to take, and
Sept. 19. Sir William writes, that for ten Days after
 taking them, he had been in great Pain, but now,
 thanks to God for it, his Pain was very much abated.
 He could not be certain as yet, whether his Com-
 plaint proceeded from the Kidneys or a Stone in the
 Bladder, but this he was certain of, that he had
 passed *Grit, Gravel, Mucus, and Sand* in vast Quan-
 tities with using the Medicines. *Sr. William* saith,
 there is nothing so agreeable to me as taking the
 Medicines, which now of late you seem to put
 into Rolls instead of the former Method of Powders
 and Draughts, which I had tried before your Medi-
 cines came to hand; and it was not only nauseous
 to me, but I am also truly of Opinion that this last
 Way is more efficacious. Yet still he could form no
 more

more hope than to be a Prisoner at large for Life, and had made on Purpose a spacious Inclosure behind his House. *Sept.* 29. He saith, that both his Physician and himself were now perfectly perswaded that it was a confirmed Stone; besides other Misfortunes of Gravel that was in the Kidneys.

Octob. 6, that he had voided hitherto a considerable Deal of Grit like unto the Rubbish of an old House tho' soft, after it is taken out of the Urine, it becomes as hard as Stone; that he had also past abundance of Flakes with that, which is called *Mucus*; that when he turned in the Night-time in Bed from Right to left, he did not find that he had such an extraordinary Pain as formerly, that his Pain diminished daily, but was much afraid the Stone could not be dissolved. That for three Months before he took the Medicines, he had not been able to stir from home. The *9th.* contains, that since he wrote last, especially the Day before, and this Day he had parted with so much *Grit, Mucus,* and *Flakes*, that he expected now he should get cured. Inclosed is an Account dated the *10th.* how the Stone was now come to a Dissolution and passed in a great Quantity by Pieces. *Octob.* 25. gives much the same Account; and that the Medicines agreed so well with him, that he could be able to take a larger Quantity than I ordered, if necessary, without loading his Stomach in the least. That his Ailment was not of a short Date, because so far as he could remember, the first of his Ailment was in *Nov* 1715. *Nov.* 7th. takes notice of a little Pain Sir *William* had had in passing some larger Pieces from the Kidneys thro' the Ureters than usual, and that there was a little Blood with it, but was how ever very easy. *Nov.* 16. goes on most successfully, tho' not cured, and desires only half the Quantity of the Medicine, expects to get on Horse back the first Opportunity; Finding himself so well as to be able to walk abroad,
but

but waits for my Approbation. Sir *William* saith, as for what may be wrote in Opposition to our Medicines, he values not a Rush; because by the Trial he has made; he may venture to affirm, that never a Cure of the Kind was ever found out before this Time. Dec. 31. gives an Account, that he had not taken any Medicines for about a Fortnight, owing to the Negligence of the Carrier, that he went on most successfully with them; was troubled with a Looseness now and then, which he always stopt with the Powder.

In the Postscript, Sir *William's* Words are. "My Ailment was certainly a Stone in the Bladder, and Gravel in the Kidneys, which now I thank God for it, I am so free from, yea even of Slime and the Mucus or any Symptom that way, that I am in Hopes I shall be able to get abroad as soon as it is fine Weather. I have voided lately a Piece or Fragment full as large as any *Dorsetshire* Pea.

January 30. he returns a great many Thanks for all the Care I took, and Directions I had given him during taking the Medicines, which, he saith, tended so much miraculously, under God, to his perfect Cure, which he then enjoyed, that if the Season would permit, he could venture a Journey on Horseback, at least 30 Miles a Day. Only he felt still a trifling Pain in his Kidneys, and for that Reason never would be without the Medicines; tho' he had left off the full Quantity: that long before he began with them, he could not walk the Length of his own Garden, and had intolerable Pain, when he went to Stool: and desired of some Members of Parliament, who were then in Town, and Sir *William's* particular Acquaintance, to wait on Mrs. *Stephens*, to return his Acknowledgements of Thanks to us both for our great Care of him.

Feb. the 10th, Sir *William* writes, that he rode on Horseback, 5 or 6 London Miles with the greatest Ease, he had travelled for these 20 Years past. That he was in such a State of Health, that the Week ensuing, if the Weather permitted, he would go a Hunting. *May* 8th. Sir *William* saith, that being at Dinner with the Judges at *Dumfries*, where there was upward of 40 Gentlemen, he acknowledged before them all, that under God, he owed his Life entirely to our Directions and Care by the Medicines, we had hitherto prescribed for his Ailment of the Stone and Gravel: That he was so well then, that he had been several Miles on Horseback without the least Return of his Pain; that he had indeed voided some Mucus, but no great Quantity of Sand. That he took 5 Rolls a Day, tho' sometimes not above twice a Week. *Aug.* 21th. that he had been last Summer so perfectly well, that he took the Medicines but once a Week, that he had rode 36 Miles in one Day. *Octobr.* 23. has the same Account exactly, and adds, that he was in very good Health and full of Spirits, and designed always to have the Medicines from the Fountain Head, seeing that those among his Neighbours, who took others, had no Success. Sir *William* has had now and then some Pain, when he has neglected taking the Medicines, by Way of Prevention, but so soon as he has taken the full Quantity again; he has always been cured in a few Days, and has continued thus till *April* 1754. when he writes, that he was very well, and is so still *Nov* 11. 1754. Both his Physicians at *Dumfries* were entirely against his taking the Medicines. He was always worse in a dry and cold Season, even in the Summer, before he took them. This Gentleman did not take the Medicines with Malt Liquors, but with Wine and Water.

GEORGE HADLEY, Esq. late of *East-Barnet*, and now at *Fordham* near *Colchester*.

S I R,

I received yours of the 8th : you desire my
 “ Consent to publish my Case, as to the Com-
 “ plaint of the Stone, which I think would be
 “ wrong to deny, as it may be of Service to the Pu-
 “ blic ; besides that I hold myself obliged to you
 “ for your good Directions heretofore, and kind
 “ Wishes for the Recovery of my Health. I have
 “ therefore, herewith sent you that Account with
 “ all the Particulars, that seem material which I
 “ can recollect, for I kept no Journal. I had the
 “ first Symptoms of the Stone in the latter Part
 “ of the Summer in the Year 1747. I took the
 “ usual palliative Medicines, *Gum Arabic*, *Pearl*
 “ *Barley*, *Marshmallows*, &c. besides some private
 “ Family Receipts for the Stone, but grew worse,
 “ and worse till *October* 1750. when I came to
 “ Town, and was searched by a most eminent Sur-
 “ geon, who found a Stone in my Bladder. I de-
 “ termined to take *Mrs. Stephens’s* Medicines first,
 “ before I submitted to the Operation of being
 “ cut for it. So I sent to you immediately for
 “ them, and began to take them in *November* that
 “ Year, and took them as regularly, as my Sto-
 “ mach would bear. In about a Fortnight’s Time,
 “ as I remember, I began to be easier, and soon af-
 “ ter began to void some Scales, and little Pieces
 “ of Stone in the same Manner, as is described by
 “ others, who have taken the Medicines. This
 “ continued some Time, tho’ not in a great Quan-
 “ tity, till I grew perfectly easy, as to the Pain of
 “ the Stone ; but was sometimes so excessively
 “ bound up, and my Stomach but weak, having
 “ been forced to take Opium for a considerable

“ Time, before I took your Medicines ; so that I
 “ could not go on with the whole Quantity you
 “ prescribe, but took sometimes more, sometimes
 “ less, as I was able. The last Piece of Stone
 “ that I voided, was in *July* 1752. and was several
 “ Months after all the Rest. Ever since finding
 “ myself very easy, tho’ no more came away,
 “ I have contented myself with being so, and took
 “ a certain Quantity of the Medicines every Day.
 “ I once had a Mind to try Lime-Water, but
 “ found it so nauseous, I did not go on with it. I
 “ continue to be perfectly free from Pain, and am
 “ able to stir, and walk very well ; I have walked
 “ several Times four Miles in a Morning, and as
 “ many in the Afternoon of the same Day, without
 “ any bad Consequence. Yet I am sensible, that
 “ I am not quite clear from the Stone, chiefly by
 “ some little Obstructions in making Water in the
 “ Night Time, when I am in Bed, but never in
 “ the Day. As to my Health in other Respects,
 “ I am, thanks to God, better than I was before,
 “ I took the Medicines ; and I am ready to think,
 “ that when the Stomach is habituated to it, it is
 “ rather beneficial to it, than otherwise. Tho’ it
 “ may perhaps disagree at first with some Coustitutions.
 “ I think my Case amongst so many
 “ others, is a Proof of the Excellence of the Medicine
 “ in that terrible Disease of the Stone ; and
 “ how much Mankind in general is obliged to
 “ Mrs. *Stephens*, the Inventor of it, and I believe
 “ the Publication of the Cases, as you intend it,
 “ may be of great Service to the Public. I am

S I R,

Fordham,

Your most humble Servant,

Feb. the 26th 1754.

G E O. H A D L E Y.

I had

I had the Honour to see this Gentleman in Town last Summer: he came in a Post-chaise in one Day from *Colchester*, without finding the least Inconveniency by it, and told me, he had left off the Opium by Degrees, as soon as he found himself easy. He was so much altered for the better, since I saw him the first Time, when he sent for me, having had only Letters from him afterwards, that I did not know him again.

The following Case, being a very extraordinary one, I could not help inserting it here, altho' the Gentleman is gone abroad.

Mr. JAMES HAWKINS, late of *Maribone* near the Church.

AUGUST 18. 1745. this Gentleman sent me a Letter by a Friend of his, to communicate his Case, in order to have my Opinion, whether his Complaint proceeded from the Gravel or Stone or any other Cause, and begg'd I would tell him, whether I had ever done Cures in his Condition. He writes that the Year before; he made Blood several Times in riding, but it went off, and for ten Months past had voided a great Deal of Sand, and Gravel with some little bits of Stone, and by riding of late had many Times made Blood, and for these fourteen Days, and Nights, off and on, his Water altered; being some Times pretty good, and some Times very foul with black bits of Skins, sometimes with large Pieces of congealed Blood, and sometimes with a great Deal of black Settling, and sometimes with white, and red Settling. That he had applied to Dr. M--d, and was then under his Prescriptions &c. August 21. he saith, that he had desired Mr. *Hamilton* to call upon me that Morning,

as he hoped he did, but hearing nothing from me he thought he had missed me. That he would have answered my Letter by the Person that brought it him, but telling him that I did not care to meddle, where Dr *M--d* was concerned, made him at a Stand. That I had mentioned in the Bottom of my Letter, that if what he had taken had not lacerated the Vessels, I did not doubt, but, by the Blessing of God, I could cure him. That he had taken no Drops, but Powders, and Bolus's in a Tincture or Stiptick; upon pressing so earnestly, and considering that this Gentleman was in the utmost danger, I took a Friend of mine, with me and went; I found this poor Patient in his Bed, for he could not walk being so weak, he was very near as pale as a Corpse; he told me that he had taken a great Quantity of the Bark &c, and that the Dr. did not think his Case to be the Stone; he had not eaten any Flesh Meat since he was under his Care, and drank nothing but Barley-Water. I was informed that he had been subject to the Gravel for many Years, and that he had taken, as long as he could, *Daffey's Elixir*, which he prepared himself in a more efficacious Manner, as he thought, than the common Way. I ordered him immediately a Clyster because he was very costive, and as the Fever was Symptomatical (that is proceeding from the Stone) I was not afraid, to give him the Medicines; but in a very small Quantity at a Time and often, and to permit him to eat Meat and drink malt Liquor: in twenty-four Hours the Blood, and bloody Urine stopt, and in three Weeks, he voided a prodigious Number of Pieces of Stone, and was able to come to see me: and in a few Months more was quite cured; he took some Medicines by Way of Prevention, and went abroad in 1748.

By this, and several other Cases, we see that the Medicines are very safe and efficacious, where there is bloody Urine proceeding from the Stone.

Mr. HEATHCOTE, in *Buckingham-Street*, in *York-Buildings*.

“ I Have laboured under severe Fits of the Stone
 “ and Gravel, ever since 1735. I grew worse
 “ and worse till the Year 1742. when I was so
 “ bad, that I could not turn in my Bed, and could
 “ hardly stir or move when I was up; so that it
 “ is impossible to express what I suffered. After
 “ trying every Medicine, that Physicians, and
 “ others advised me to, without finding Relief: I,
 “ at last, took Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, which I
 “ found exceedingly easy to take, and not at all
 “ disagreeable as it was reported, and, in about
 “ three Months Time, found so much Relief as to
 “ be able to ride, and go to *Flanders*; I have con-
 “ tinued entirely free from this Complaint to this
 “ Day, without having taken any more of the Me-
 “ dicines, except about half a Pound seven Years
 “ ago. I really believe that I could not have
 “ lived long in such a miserable Condition as I
 “ then was in, had it not been for these Medicines.

August 26 1754.

ARTHUR HEATHCOTE.

HENRY LEGH Esq. of *High Legh*, in *Cheshire*.

S I R !

“ YOURS of the 9th instant I received; as I
 “ have not kept a Diary, I can not be so
 “ correct in giving you the Account you desire,
 “ as

“ as otherwise I might have been. Before I took
 “ your Medicines, I had several very severe Fits of
 “ the Gravel, I have parted sometimes in one of
 “ those Fits with five or six hundred Stones, some
 “ as little as the smallest Pellets, others as big as
 “ the largest, and had motion to make Water ten
 “ or twelve Times in an Hour, and sometimes
 “ oftner; tho’ I scarce at a Time parted with (and not
 “ without intense Pain) a common spoonful, and
 “ as these Fits continued several Days and Nights,
 “ they weakened me greatly. I was advised
 “ to try Mrs. *Stephens’s* Medicines, which I did
 “ about the Year 1743. and whilst I took them as
 “ directed I continued well, but upon leaving them
 “ off (believing I was cured) the Fits after some-
 “ times returned, upon which I had recourse to
 “ my former specific, and it had the desired Effect;
 “ I am fully convinced, that if I had not taken the
 “ above mentioned Medicines, I had dyed several
 “ Years ago a miserable painful Death.

“ I am not apprehensive that the taking them
 “ has in any Respect been prejudicial to my Health,
 “ but has rather had the contrary Effect. Tho’ I
 “ am now turned of seventy-four Years of age, I
 “ enjoy Health (thanks to God) as well as can be
 “ expected at that Time of Life, who am

S I R,

High Legh,

Your humble Servant,

Dec. 31, 1753.

HENRY LEGH.

P. S. “ *I might have added that I have been under no*
 “ *Restraint as to Dyet, but have eat and drank what*
 “ *pleased me best, refraining only from what was very*
 “ *Salt or Acid*”.

EDWARD

EDWARD MADDOCKES, Esq. *Vron-Yew*, near
Denbigh North-Wales. His Case was one of
 the 155 Cases printed in 1738-39 as follows.

“ I N the beginning of *Sept.* 1735. I had a very
 “ severe Fit of Stone and Gravel, and from that
 “ Time to the End of last Spring, was not a
 “ Month together, at one Time, without severe
 “ Returns of it; but through the Means of what
 “ was given me, I voided in that Time several
 “ Scores of small Stones, and a few as large as the
 “ Kernel of a small Hazel Nut; and sometimes
 “ after Walking or Riding, I used to make Water
 “ of the Colour of Coffee. And finding after two
 “ Years and a Half, being so afflicted with that
 “ miserable Distemper, and using in that Time
 “ all the Means that were prescribed me, that the
 “ Cause still remained; I resolved in *March* last to
 “ come to *London*, to *Mrs. Stephens*; at which Time
 “ I had from her a Quart Bottle of her Powders
 “ and fifteen Balls, which according to her Orders,
 “ I took at my Return into the Country, three
 “ Times a Day, pursuant to her usual Directions,
 “ and began with the Medicines on the twentieth
 “ Day of last *April*. And the second, third and
 “ fourth Days after I began to take them, I could
 “ perceive my Urine to be very muddy, and full
 “ of Slime, and party-coloured, and the fifth and
 “ sixth Days I parted with fifty five Stones (be-
 “ sides a great Quantity of sandy Matter) some
 “ whereof were, at the Time I voided them, as
 “ large as a Rouncival Pea that had been flat-
 “ tened; and the Rest about the Bigness of large
 “ and small Pins-heads; and when I handled some
 “ of the large ones between my Finger and
 “ Thumb, they crumbled to small Pieces (which
 “ I sent to *Mrs. Stephens*) and the small ones at

“ that Time seemed to be hard. And after I had
 “ parted with these Stones, I continued to take
 “ the Medicines daily as before, and voided no
 “ more solid Stones, but a vast Quantity of a
 “ slimy, reddish and sandy Matter, daily for Six
 “ Weeks or more, and then my Urine began to
 “ be at Times clear, and then something muddy
 “ again: and I still continued the Medicines as
 “ usual till the Middle of *July*; at which Time
 “ Mrs. *Stephens's* sent me Word, that I had no
 “ Occasion to take any more. And Thanks be to
 “ God, I never had in my Life a better Appetite
 “ than both during the Time I took the Medi-
 “ cines, and since; nor have I ever been heartier,
 “ or in better Health, than since I left off the Medi-
 “ cines. All which I am ready and willing, if
 “ required, to declare upon Oath.

Dec. 14, 1738.

EDWARD MADDOCKES.

“ I was Thirty Eight Years of Age when I be-
 “ gan the Medicines, and have not felt one Symp-
 “ tom of Stone or Gravel, since I left them off.

In 1753. I wrote to this Gentleman to beg of
 him to give me a farther Account of himself; and
 he was pleased to send me the following Letter.

DEAR SIR,

“ I can for Truth tell you, that I have taken the
 “ Medicines, before and after the Act of Par-
 “ liament passed, and as to the Operation of it
 “ prior to it, it is in the printed Cases. I have
 “ since had the Medicines, sent me by yourself,
 “ which I always take, whenever I find any Symp-
 “ toms of the Gravel coming on: and I likewise
 “ take the Pills at other Times for a Week to-
 “ gether, as Mrs. *Stephens* directed me, and then
 “ leave off taking them for a Month, or there-
 “ abouts,

“ abouts, unless I have some Symptoms of the old
 “ Complaint; and this has been my Method for
 “ these Eight Years past (and Thanks be to God)
 “ I have not been an Hour, at any one Time,
 “ troubled with a Fit of either Stone or Gravel,
 “ or any other Distemper (the Gout excepted)
 “ and even in that Case, I have found great Bene-
 “ fit from the Pills which I took daily during the
 “ Fit, which always have been of a short Duration,
 “ and not very painful, which, I really think, has
 “ been owing to the Virtue of the Medicine; for
 “ I have the gouty Fits much easier, and attended
 “ with less Pain, than I had Ten Years ago. I
 “ was very glad to hear, that Mrs. *Stephens*
 “ was alive and well; for I really believe, I had
 “ been in my Grave long since, had not Provi-
 “ dence directed me to her: and you may depend
 “ upon it, that I shall always be glad of an Op-
 “ portunity of speaking, what is fact in Relation
 “ to the Medicine, who am with my Compliments
 “ to Mrs. *Stephens*,

DEAR SIR,

May the 16th

1754.

*Your most assured humble
 Servant*

EDWARD MADDOCKES.

P. S.

My Wife has taken your
 Pills for the Gravel for
 this Three Years past,
 and has found great Be-
 nefit from them, and
 can send you the Par-
 ticulars of her Case, if
 it will be of any Service.

The Rev. Dr. MAXWELL of Grays, in Essex.

HAVING been afflicted with the Stone and Gravel to such a Degree, that I could neither ride, nor walk, nor stoop without great Pain, with all the bad Symptoms usually attending that Distemper; after I had tried several Things to no Purpose, and grew every Day worse, I applied to *Mrs. Stephens*, and took her Medicines for about Four Months, during which Time I voided several small Stones, but one so large as to cause a total Suppression of Urine for Eight and Thirty Hours, which the Medicines at last brought away with very little Pain. This Stone by its irregular Figure seemed to have been bigger.

Besides these Stones and coarse Gravel, the Medicines brought away in great Quantities a whitish Substance, that settled always to the Bottom of the Chamber-Pot. I am now easy, and free from all Pain, and can bear the Motion of a hard trotting Horse without any Trouble.

I found no ill Effect in any Respect whatsoever, either whilst I was taking the Medicines, or since I left them off, which is now Six Weeks. I think myself obliged in Justice to make this public Declaration.

Nov. 30, 1738.

ROBERT MAXWELL.

This was one of the 155 Cases: to which I shall add the following Letter, directed to me.

Graies, Nov. 23, 1753.

S I R,

I received your obliging Letter, for which I return you my hearty Thanks: I thank God, I enjoy as good Health as most People, I believe,
at

at my Age. I freely give you Liberty to make Use of my Name: you may, if you think fit, print the Certificate I gave your Sister some Years ago; and you may add to that, how by taking the Medicines sometimes since, I have been free from Pain of the Stone, and am at this Time very easy. I am very well satisfied, that I should have been in my Grave long ago, but for your Medicines, with God's Blessing, and this Confession, under my Hand, I give you leave to publish to the World. I should be very ungrateful, if I did not own it. I heartily wish you good Success with your Undertaking, and if there be any thing farther, in which I can be serviceable to you, I shall be glad to do it. I am

S I R,

*Your most affectionate Friend
and most humble Servant,*

ROBERT MAXWELL.

Mr. MERCHANT, Watchmaker, in *Gerrard Street, Soho.*

I Had been troubled with the Gravel and Stone for many Years, and took several Medicines, and for a Year and a Half, drank Linseed Tea, Marshmallows &c. almost every Day; but in 1743. I was seized with a Stoppage of Urine, and made it bloody, before that, after Motion, and felt a severe Pain and Weight in the middle of my Back as well as in the Share-Bone, and was filled with Wind, which seemed to run down from my Neck to the Bottom of my Back, as if a Pail of cold Water had been thrown down it. At last I grew so bad, that I was advised to have recourse to Mrs. Stephens's Medicines, which I took in a solid Form,
and

and began them in *May* 1743. I found no Difficulty nor disagreeableness in taking them: and altho' I had hardly any Appetite, was very costive and confined to my Bed, at my first making Use of them; yet by the Blessing of God, they had so good an Effect upon me, that I voided some Pieces of Stone, and at last felt the Kernel of a Stone (as I apprehended) come thro' the right Ureter into my Bladder, and I voided it; after which, finding still some Uneasiness, I continued them for near a Year, and then took nothing else, but Soap for six Months, diminishing the Quantity gradually; since which, I have taken nothing at all worth mentioning to this Day, and continue free from my former Complaint. *London* *January* the 10th 1755. Witness my Hand.

A N D. M E R C H A N T.

Mr. Newell at Mile-end.

IN the Year 1748, I was greatly afflicted with the Stone in the Bladder, and took about two Pounds Weight of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines; but was persuaded to leave them off, and to try other Things, which I did, and even Soap Lyes, but all to no Purpose, for the Pain continued in such a Manner that I was in the utmost Misery; I went to a very eminent Surgeon, who searched me, and found a Stone, which sounded loud against the Catheter, and he thought it was a large one. There being no other Way to be cured but cutting; I began again with Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines; I took them about ten Weeks, before I could perceive any Thing of the Stones coming away, altho' I was a great deal easier; at last the Pieces came very fast, and without Pain: and after taking this Remedy about two and twenty Weeks, the Kernel, after sticking about six Weeks in the Urethra, but
without

without preventing me in the least from following my Business, or causing me any Pain, came away, and was as big as a Horsebean, and is quite white: which I shall always keep by me. I took the Medicines in Mountain Wine, and found no difficulty at all in taking them, and have been well ever since, by using a few of the Rolls by Way of Prevention, and I verily believe that, by the Blessing of God, these Medicines have saved my life; and I can not be better as to my Health in general.

I voided before taking the Medicines, upon motion, bits of Flesh, supposed to come from the Neck of the Bladder, which continued for a small Time after I began with them.

December the 20th 1753.

G E O R G E N E W E L .

This Gentleman still continues to be in good Health.

Mrs. N E W E L at *Mile-End.*

I was seized in the Year 1741. with a most acute Pain in the Kidneys, which confined me to my Bed, and was extremely sick at my Stomach, and very costive; I was attended by an eminent Physician, who told me that it was a Stone; and that nothing could be of service to me but oily softening Medicines; which I took according to his order, but without finding any Relief, and lost my Appetite. I was by Chance advised to Use Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, which I took according to Directions: and very soon after, Pieces of the Stone came away, and at last the Kernel, which I keep still: I soon recovered my strength and appetite, and have been pretty easy ever since; having till the Year 1748, taken a few of the Medicines by Way of Prevention, but none since. I make no doubt, but if I had

had

had not taken the Medicines, and followed other Directions, Mr. d'*Eschberny* was so good as to give along with them, I could not have lived: for which I thank the Almighty. *January 20, 1754.*

ANN NEWELL.

Mrs. *Newell* has continued well ever since.

Mrs. RAVENEL, of *Bethnal-Green*, but late of *Princes-Street*, Spittle-fields.

I Have had from my Infancy a Pain in my Loins, and often I could not bend forward, and was obliged to stop all of a sudden, whilst I was walking; which seemed to be a Weakness in my back, because a tiresomness, and sweat attended it soon upon the least Motion. A little after Mr. *Ravenel's* Death, I was seized with a most violent Fit, which in a few Days after, the Person, who attended me, said was the Stone; I immediately had recourse to Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, and notwithstanding my Appetite was gone, and that I was very costive; yet by Mr. d'*Eschberny's* Directions I found myself much better in about a Week's Time, after I had began to take the Rolls; and a great many Pieces of a Stone or Stones came away, of various Colours, some of a brown Colour like Mould and others of a pale yellow, and some Orange Colour together with Grit, which had the appearance of Silver Sand, and which shined like Diamonds, and in about six Weeks, I was able to go out, altho' reduced to a very great Degree of weakness before, and confined to my Bed. I am able to move about a great deal better than ever I did before, and my general State of Health is much improved. I found no difficulty at all in taking the Medicines, altho' before this, I always said, that, I thought, I could never bear them: I have used

used a few, now and then, by Way of Prevention; tho' for two Years last past hardly any.

Mr. *Ravenel* after having given an Account of his Case N^o. 32. in the View of the present Evidence &c. and his Cure adds a Postscript as follows.

“ P. S. Mr. *Cbeselden* desiring, that some Body
 “ else might be Witness, he came to me on the
 “ *Sunday* morning following; which was the 29th
 “ of *May* 1738. with another Gentleman whose
 “ name I know not. Mr. *Cbeselden* examined me
 “ again, and declared as before, that he found no
 “ Stone. Then the other Gentleman examined me,
 “ and said he found a Stone; upon which Mr.
 “ *Cbeselden* said also that he found one. But I
 “ have had no Pains nor Complaints since, and can
 “ walk or go over the Stones in a Coach, without
 “ inconvenience. Dec. the 15th 1738.

I likewise think proper to acquaint the Public, that Mr. *Ravenel*, my late Husband, never had any Symptoms of the Stone in the Bladder, since his Cure by Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, whose Case was printed in 1738; he took a few of the Pills by Way of Prevention, and was in a very good State of Health, from that Time, till about ten Days before his Death; (being far advanced in Years) which happened in the Year 1749.

London, Dec. 20th 1753.

M A R Y R A V E N E L.

This Gentlewoman has continued free from the Stone ever since, except about three Months ago, that she felt a little Pain, and was cured in 4 Days with a very few Rolls.

Mr. STOKES of *Enfield*.

ABOUT ten or a dozen Years ago, I began to be afflicted with a Pain like the Pleurisy on the left Side, and the right was likewise affected, but not so much, which I thought was owing to the Gravel, especially as my Father had been greatly afflicted with it. When I walked, or rode on Horseback, I made bloody Water, and was scarce ever free from the Pain. When I was in Bed, it seemed rather easier after I had lain an Hour, and the same in the Morning two or three Hours after I got up. Growing worse and worse, I went to an eminent Physician, who prescribed for me several Things, and ordered me to the hot Bath : but I found hardly any relief, and voided nothing, that appeared like the Stone : I took afterwards Garlick, Marshmallows, and several other Things I was advised to ; but was at last reduced to such a miserable condition, that I did not expect to live much longer, and was prayed for at Church several Times. In the Year 1750. I was in such terrible Agonies, that I had lost my Appetite entirely, and was very costive : Upon hearing that *George Hadley Esq.* of *East-Barnet* had been cured of the Stone by *Mrs. Stephens's* Medicines, I applied to *Mr. d'Escherny*, and by his Directions I began to find a little Relief in about two or three Weeks, tho' I continued in great Misery till the Stone broke into Pieces, of which I voided a great many of all Sizes, and a mixture of Colours ; such as red, brown, and white, some like small Horsebeans, and rugged, and others like shells resembling those of a Nut ; and observed some scrapings like Horse Radish in my Water : I grew easy gradually, and recovered my full Appetite in about three Weeks or a Month from the Time of first taking them : and in about ten more, I was as well as I had been before I was troubled with this Disorder ; but neglecting
for

for near three Years to take some Rolls by Way of Prevention, I grew worse again, and made bloody Water, three Months ago: not being able to bear it any longer, I began my old Remedy a fresh about seven Weeks ago, and in less than a Week's Time, the bloody Urine ceased, and having voided several Pieces of the Stone again, am now very near cured; I never found any Manner of Difficulty or unpleasants in taking them.

Enfeld Nov. 28th 1754.

JOHN STOKES.

The Rev. Mr. STURGES, at Sarsden, near Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire. The following Letter was directed to me.

S I R,

WHEN I began taking the Medicines (which was in *October 1739.*) I had all the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, as frequent Motions to Stool and Urine, great Pain in making Water, a sudden Stoppage, and bloody Water upon the least Exercise. Being encouraged by *Dr. Shippen*, I sent to *Mrs. Stephens* for her Medicines, which was then given in a Draught, and was nauseous enough. Some Days it put me to very great Pain, and seemed more than ordinary forcing; but I continued taking it regularly for Six Weeks, during which Time the Pain gradually decreased, and at the End of it I voided a large flat Stone, much in the Shape and Size of a Tamarind, soft on the Outside, and plainly wasted; after which I was perfectly easy for some Time. But being subject to breed the Gravel, I found myself under a Necessity of having Recourse to the Medicines again, which were then given in Pills, and have at a Time brought away several

Gravel-Stones as big as Peas, and never failed to relieve me, whenever I took Two Ounces of them in a Day. Some time ago hearing Lime-water greatly recommended, I had a Mind to try it, and took three Pints a Day for a Quarter of a Year or more ; but my Complaints returned upon me almost as bad as ever, and applying myself to my old Remedy, after taking it for about Six Weeks, I became perfectly easy, can ride or walk moderately without any Pain, and Thanks to God, enjoy a good State of Health, only taking half an Ounce of the Rolls once a Day, by way of Prevention. This, as near as I can recollect, is the true State of my Case, and you are wellcome to make what Use you please of it. I desire my Compliments to Mrs. *Stephens*, and am

S I R,

Sarsden,
Sept. 15, 1753.

Your Humble Servant,
N A T. S T U R G E S.

This Gentleman has continued in much the same Way ever since.

The Rev. Dr. SYKES, in Cavendish-Square.
His Case was published in 1737, and printed again in the 155 Cases the Year following: during this Interval the Doctor had taken no Medicines.

“ **H**E has been subject to Pains in his Back,
 “ with Vomitings, and the voiding of small
 “ Stones for many Years. About four or five Years
 “ ago, after a Jolt in a Coach, he had a Pain in mak-
 “ ing Water, which continued about three Weeks.
 “ In November 1736, after another Jolt, he had a
 “ Return of the same Sort of Pain in making Wa-
 “ ter ;

“ ter : This became very violent after some Time,
 “ was often attended with a Stoppage, and had
 “ great Provocation to make Water, especially upon
 “ Motion : Made bloody Water after much Mo-
 “ tion in the Chariot ; had an uneasy Sensation in
 “ the Region of the Bladder, upon turning in Bed,
 “ as if something moved within him. - These Dif-
 “ orders continued about fourteen Months, at the
 “ End of which, namely, in *February* last, he be-
 “ gan to take Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines. They
 “ encreased his Pain in making Water very much
 “ for some Days ; his Water deposited a white heavy
 “ Sediment, and he voided many Flakes of Stone
 “ in a soft State, and some Fragments in a hard one.
 “ He grew easy and free from all his Complaints
 “ in about Two Months, excepting that he had
 “ now and then some small Pains in the Region of
 “ the Ureters. However, he continued the Use of
 “ the Medicines till the End of *August*, his Water
 “ depositing a white heavy Sediment, till the last ten
 “ Days or Fortnight of taking. He has continued
 “ perfectly well ever since, and can ride a trotting
 “ Horse, or go over the Stones in a Coach, with-
 “ out any Inconvenience.”

This Gentleman has taken for several Years last
 past some Medicines in a solid Form, by Way of
 Prevention, and that without Interruption, except
 once, that he left them off entirely ; upon which,
 he was obliged to begin the full Quantity again for
 a few Weeks. This the Dean gave me Leave to
 mention about a Twelve Month ago, when I had
 the Honour to wait upon him : and he has continued
 the same Method since.

Mr. UPTON, of *Long-Whatton*, near *Loughborough*, in *Leicestershire*. *The Letter was directed to me.*

S I R,

BEFORE I took Mrs. *Stephens* Medicines (which I began to do in 1741.) I made a great deal of bloody Water, whenever I was on Horseback, and had such violent Pains upon me, that I was afraid to ride as far as into the Field: and I may add, that I felt all the usual Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder. I was encouraged by two or three Physicians to keep close to the above mentioned Remedy, and they were in hopes, that it would work a Cure. But being upon public Business, and forced to ride upwards of Four Hundred Miles twice in the Year, it was a great Hindrance of my Cure's being completed, so soon as it might have been. I had a Stone broke in the Bladder, which was an uncommon one, and I judge it to have been a large one; which, when it came away, was attended with a great deal of Blood, and after that a thin bloody Skin, and the Shells came away in Pieces, the Inside of them as white as Chalk, but the Outside of a brownish Colour, and I found myself so well for some time after this, that I could ride a good Trott, and nothing hurted me. I should have taken the Medicines for some time longer, but as I was easy, I gave it up, which I blame myself for, because I had a Return of my Complaint, and I voided a Stone almost as big as a small Kidney-bean. I am now so well, that the latter Part of last Year, I rode ten or twelve Miles, and I have walked four Miles a Day last Summer, and could have done more, only for my Shortness of Breath, which I had long before I took your Medicines, and believe it is derived

rived to me from my Mother. I have taken some few Pills now and then. This and a great deal more I could with Truth say in Favour of the Medicines, only I would not be tedious. I am,

S I R,

Long-Whatton,

March 4, 1754.

Your most gratefull and most

humble Servant,

T H O M A S U P T O N.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, one of the Chaplains to his Majesty, Arch-Deacon of Carmarthen; Prebendary of Worcester, and Rector of Stapleford Abbot, near Brentwood, Essex. His Case was printed among the 155, as follows.

“ I Having been for twenty Years greatly afflicted
 “ with red Gravel, and Pains in my Back, (espe-
 “ cially in my right Kidney,) had the honour of
 “ waiting often upon my good Friend and Nei-
 “ ghbour *Edward Carteret* Esq. at the Time of his
 “ great Disorder from the Stone, and the Pleasure of
 “ observing daily, the good Effects Mrs. *Stephens’s*
 “ Medicines had upon him, during that great
 “ Struggle. Upon that Encouragement I resolved
 “ to take those Medicines myself, in order to remove
 “ the constant Uneasiness I had in my Back, and to
 “ prevent the profuse Sweats I then laboured under,
 “ (from the Gravel as I apprehended) and which
 “ had emaciated me to a great Degree. I took the
 “ Powders and Draughts at first but thrice in the
 “ twenty four Hours, and was quite cleared of the
 “ Gravel and Sweating in six Weeks, and continue
 “ so ever since. But to my great Mortification I
 found,

“ found, that tho’ my Gravel was gone, the Pains
 “ in my Back and Kidneys did not cease; and was
 “ assured by Mrs. *Stephens*, that those uneasy sensa-
 “ tions arose from the Stone, otherwise those Sym-
 “ ptoms would not have continued. I then deter-
 “ mined to go on with the Use of the same Medi-
 “ cines, and to repeat them four Times a Day;
 “ which had so good an Effect, that they brought
 “ away continually white Water, that had a Sedi-
 “ ment as if Chalk had been scraped into it; and
 “ several Bits or Fragments of white Stone of va-
 “ rious Shapes; but they commonly appeared like
 “ little Flakes, that scaled from a larger Piece of
 “ Stone, and were of a soft or pappy Substance, at
 “ the Time of voiding them. Finding every Day
 “ so much Benefit from these Powders and Draught
 “ (each of which I took four Times a Day) and that
 “ my general Health was promoted without the
 “ least Inconveniency from them, I was encouraged
 “ to continue the Use of these Medicines for above
 “ two Years, and am now, I bless God, perfectly
 “ free from any Pain in my Back or Kidney, and
 “ in every Respect in good Health ”.

Feb. 22. 1738-39.

RICE WILLIAMS.

This Gentleman did me the Honour to call upon
 me last Winter, and gave leave to insert here that
 he had continued very well in Health in every
 Respect since the above Account, tho’ he took no
 more of the Medicines, till eight Years afterwards,
 when he had a slight return of his Disorder, which
 was cured by taking two Ounces of the Rolls every
 Day for a few Weeks.

GEORGE WOMBWELL, Esq. in *Crutched Friars.*

IN the Year 1750, I began to be troubled with frequent Provocations to make Water, and a Stoppage attending it, together with Pain in the Neck of the Bladder, and made very little at a Time, and it was often bloody: I was most commonly obliged to lean on one Side to make it with less trouble; at last I could not walk twenty Yards without feeling a great uneasiness, and was obliged to be carried in a Chair when I went out. I took the Lixivium or Soap-Lye at first, and other Medicines afterwards, without finding Relief. Being searched, and a Stone found in my Bladder, I had recourse to Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, and began them in *June* 1751. which I did without finding any Difficulty or disagreeableness in taking them.

The Symptoms above-mentioned abated by Degrees, and in so favourable a Manner, that the following Year I could bear to walk, as also to ride in my Coach tolerably well: and last Winter, I went to *Bath* and *Bristol*; which Journey I undertook again in *June* last, and performed it in two Days and a half, and both Times, with hardly any Inconveniency.

From my first taking the Medicines, several small Particles have kept coming away in the Urine, and tho' I can still perceive something of the Stone in my Bladder, yet it gives me very little Uneasiness.

I have been troubled with the Piles, from Time to Time, a good while before I was afflicted with this calculous Complaint, and in 1752. as well as in the following Year, they flowed so immoderately, that I was obliged to lessen the Quantity of the Stone Medicines, because I took other Remedies to sto

the Piles ; and I have not for these fourteen Months past taken above one Ounce and a Quarter of them in a Day, otherwise, I believe that I should have been cured long before this Time.

London Decemb. 22 1754.

GEORGE WOMBWELL.

MATTHEW WOODFORD, Esq. at *Southampton*.

THIS Gentleman had the Symptoms of a Stone in his Bladder ; he was searched, and it was found. Mr. *Woodford* began to take Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines *January* the 6. 1741-42. On the 9th “ he thought, that he saw a small flake of “ the Stone, which on a gentle touch with his Finger “ separated into several small Particles, and all this “ Time, he found no Uneasiness nor inconvenience “ from the Medicines : the 10th, he had frequent “ motion to make Water, with a Kind of Pain, “ much in the same Nature with the Strangury, “ which continued all Night, and in the Morn- “ ing, he found more of the Stone had come “ away : the same Pain continued the next “ Day, and he still found some Sandy matter was “ discharged : he took a little Laudanum in some “ white Wine, to give him ease the next Night, and “ the ensuing Morning he observed more small Par- “ ticles of the Stone, and some Sand attended with “ a little Blood ; these Pieces were whitish. He “ was in no Pain but in making Water. And he “ was very much pleased to find the calculus give “ Way so soon. This Letter is dated *January* 12, “ 1741. ” in the next this Gentleman sent ; dated the 30th of the same Month. He mentions that, he

he frequently saw some part of the Stone come away, and hoped in Time, it would answer his Purpose. He went on very regularly without any remarkable difference; and *March* the 11th, he sent for a fresh parcel of the Medicines, which he hoped would be the last, finding, at that very Time, something pretty large passing, which made him a little uneasy, and caused a good deal of Blood in the Urine, from whence he hoped no ill consequence would follow. The 21st of the same Month are these Words: “ I
 “ thank God I am very easy, and have found your
 “ Medicine to have such an Effect, that the Stone is
 “ now reduced to a very small Size, and hope to be
 “ entirely clear of it very soon: and I shall always
 “ think it one of the greatest Blessings that have
 “ been discovered for the good of Mankind ”. A
 Week after, an Account came, that the Kernel of
 the Stone was come away, without hardly causing
 any Pain, tho’ very large, of the Shape and Size of
 an Almond, and much worked upon by the Medi-
 cines. *April* 14th 1745, this Gentleman sent for a
 few of the Rolls, and his words are “ I doubt,
 “ my neglecting to take a Dose or two of the Me-
 “ dicines about once a Week, is the Occasion of this
 “ little return, but for the future, I shall be more
 upon my guard. *April* 1, 1754. Mr. *Woodford*
 gives me leave to mention his Case in this Book,
 and wishes, that it might be of service to the Public,
 and concludes thus. “ I have been entirely easy
 “ ever since, and have had no Symptoms of that
 “ Complaint ”.

Capt. GEORGE WOODHOUSE, at *Hull*, in
Yorkshire.

Hull Nov. 26, 1753.

S I R,

I was pleased at your Letter of the 20th instant, advising, that you intended to publish a Book of Cases : as to mine, it is so long since, I have mislaid the Copy ; therefore desire you to insert the following Account of my Case, which being of the most extraordinary Sort is as follows.

After a long time suffering acute Pains in my Urethra with the Strangury, which encreased daily, with Suppressions of Urine, frequently dribbling, bloody Water, and had at the same Time a Tenesmus, at length I could not rest in, nor out of bed ; being in Pain without intermission, and finding no Relief caused my Physician to suspect by the Symptoms it was a schirrous Tumor, which is usually fatal in a few Months. I was at length persuaded by my Surgeon to take shipping for *London*, there to apply to one of the most eminent Surgeons ; Who, after dexterously passing the sound through a large Obstruction, quickly felt a Stone ; when done, he out of his generous disposition said, that there were two Things to chuse on, namely, cutting or dissolving, a Trial of the latter he recommended, saying it had cured many, of Mrs. *Stephens's* preparing. This happened on *Michaelmas* Day 1750. and at noon, I began with it, and to my surprize found it no Way difficult or disagreeable to take, as was currently reported.

The first Night, I slept comfortably, which I had not done for some Months before. The Strangury and excruciating Pains in my Urethra were all vanished

nished, and never returned; next Day I walked about the Room, and in the Street a little Way, without Pain, which I could not do for some time before. These happy Symptoms encouraged me to continue taking the Medicine in full Quantity, observing Directions punctually, and in about four Months the Stone began to dissolve, and pass with the Urine in Chips and Fragments with incredible little Pain; altogether not to be compared to one Day's Pain, before taking the Medicines; persevering strictly about Ten Months, I was able to walk and ride, or use any Sort of Exercise; but in One Month more I found I was mistaken, and obliged to renew taking the full Quantity again: After which I voided several Chips and Fragments, and since have been quite easy and free from Pain. From the Length of Time I have been visited with this Disorder, I conclude, it must have been one of the hardest Sort. This faithful Account I hope will encourage those, that are afflicted with this Distemper, not to be dissuaded from taking this Dissolvent, prepared genuine. Surely every honest Man must recommend a Tryal of it, preferable to the dangerous Operation of cutting for the Stone in the Bladder; but for the like Disorder in the Kidneys, this Dissolvent sufficiently recommends itself; nothing being yet found equal to it, and in this Case cutting is impracticable.

My Case is known to all my Neighbours and Acquaintance, and to several others, that have been happily relieved as well as myself. I am,

SIR,

Your very Humble Servant,

GEO. WOODHOUSE.

This Letter was directed to me.

CON-

THE CONCLUSION.

I HOPE, that after perusing this Treatise (and I wish the View of the Evidence, for and against Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, might also be read) every reasonable Judge will see, that the Proofs in their Favour cannot possibly be stronger, and that there never was a greater Connection and Agreement between all the Witnesses (if I may so call them) that speak in this Cause: They use mostly the same Terms as to the Effect this Remedy has, and we plainly perceive, that it is impossible to suspect them of Ignorance, Prejudice, Self-Interest, or Design; and that nothing but Truth, and their Love to Mankind, could have prevailed upon these humane Persons to make the Benefit they have received public, in such a Manner. It will be expected, I suppose, that I should communicate some Account of Mrs. *Stephens*, and I shall give it in Dr. *Hartley's* Words; in his Supplement to the View of the present Evidence above mentioned.

“Mrs. *Joanna Stephens* is of a Gentleman’s Family in the County of *Berk*. It is about twenty Years ago, that she met by Chance with a *Recipe* or Prescription for the Stone, consisting in Egg-shells, dried in an Oven, and reduced into Powder; which she gave to several Persons. After having tried it in some Cases, she began to calcine the Egg-shells, sometimes till they were black only, sometimes till this black Colour was turned into a gray one, drawing more or less upon a white, in Proportion to the Time the Shells had been longer in the Fire, or in a greater Heat. Her Method then was to give the Powder of Egg-shells thus calcined, as much as would lay upon a Shilling, three Times a Day, and it appeared to her,
“ that

“ that it had a greater Effect the more they were
 “ calcined ; but finding, that it often caused a great
 “ Costiveness, she added to each Dose a little Soap,
 “ to prevent this Accident, and at the same Time
 “ to hasten the Dissolution of the Stone. It was
 “ thus she continued to give her Medicines for
 “ several Years, by which she attained to cure the
 “ Pain of the Gravel, and sometimes to dissolve the
 “ Stone in the Bladder.

“ About twelve Years ago, she gave her Powder
 “ to Mr. *Coxon* in a larger Dose, adding very often
 “ to it half an Ounce of Soap in Decoction. Mr.
 “ *Coxon* had then the Symptoms of the Stone in
 “ the Bladder, and he voided many Pieces like
 “ Shells and Fragments whilst he took these Me-
 “ dicines, and received more Benefit from them
 “ than any one of those who had made Use of
 “ them till that Time : * upon which Mrs.
 “ *Stephens* gave the Powder, and Soap always in
 “ a larger Quantity, and found, that her Remedy
 “ was attended with greater success accordingly”.

It has been observed, that a natural Genius is
 absolutely requisite, besides Learning, to form a
 Poet, as well as a Physician, and we see here, that
 no Body could have acted more prudently and ra-
 tionally with a Medicine, till then not known than
 Mrs. *Stephens* did : and indeed from her youth she
 always delighted in preparing Medicines, and
 curing People, to whom she administered them
 gratis, and by that Means, she found an opportu-
 nity to employ her Thoughts about this famous
 Preparation, especially, as she has often told me,
 after having seen one of her dear Friends dye of

* See Case 101. in the View of the Evidence.

the Stone in the greatest Tortures that can be imagined : she did not want the assistance of Books in the English language to help her, and an Explanation of the Terms of Art. Every one, who is acquainted with her will no doubt acknowledge, that she is endowed with a great Memory, Courage, Judgement, and presence of Mind : and I must add to this, her compassion as well as Generosity, for every Person that she knows is in Distress. Being mostly in the Country, she goes on in her old Way of relieving all the sick round about her. As these Things are Public, and may be easily known, I can not imagine, that it will be thought flattery, or some private View in me, to have mentioned the above particulars.

Thread Needle-Street, January 1, 1755.

F I N I S.



I have

I have extracted out of what Aretæus, Alexander Trallianus, Lomnius, F. Hofman, Boerhave, Dr. Hales, Mr. Sharp, and Dr. Rutti have mentioned concerning the Causes and Symptoms of the Stone those Things which I found agreed with what I had observed myself by Experience, and intermixed my own Sentiments.

In order to be thoroughly acquainted with what has been wrote upon Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, it will be proper to read ;

The View of the present Evidence for and against Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, &c. by Dr. *Hartley* 1739.

An Account of the Success of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines for the Stone, in the Case of *James Kirkpatrick*, Doctor in Divinity, M. D. 1739.

A Supplement to the View of the present Evidence, containing some Particulars, concerning the Discovery of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, their Use and their Effects : by Dr. *Hartley*. In the same Pamphlet is ;

An Account of some Experiments and Observations on Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, for dissolving the Stone : by *Stephen Hales*, D. D. F. R. S. &c. &c.

An Account of the Remedy for the Stone, lately published in *England*, &c. which is a Translation of what was transacted at *Paris* by Mr. *Morand*, and Mr. *Geoffroy*, the Members appointed by the Royal Academy of Sciences to examine it. 1741.

An Account of some new Experiments and Observations on *Joanna Stephens's* Medicines for the Stone, &c. by *John Ratty*, M. D. to which is subjoined an Account of the Effects of Soap-lyes taken internally in the Case of *James Furin*, M. D. 1742.

De Lithonriptico à Joanna Stephens nuper invento, &c. Auctore D. Hartley A. M. and R. S. S. 1746.

Epistola ad Ric. Mead, M. D. varias Lithonripticum Joannæ Stephens exhibendi Methodos indicans: Auctore D. Hartley, A. M.

An Essay on the Virtues of *Lime-Water* in the Cure of the Stone, by *Robert Whytt*, M. D. F. R. S. &c. with the Hon. *Horatio Walpole's* Case. 1752:



