

Physical enquiries: discovering the mode of translation in the constitution of northern inhabitants, on going to, and for some time after arriving in southern climates ... Dr. Ward's qualifications for the practice of physic ... Illustrated with remarks upon a printed letter to a member of Parliament, signed Philanthropos / [John Tennent].

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Physical Enquiries.

S E C T. I.

The Effect of Vinegar, or any Acids, upon the human Body clearly demonstrated, on going into Southern from Northern Climates, and for some time after arriving there. This Subject is here set in a more full and clear Light, than in a small Book published last Year, entitled A Reprieve from Death, on occasion that Vinegar was recommended by the College of Physicians, to the British Fleet sent to the West-Indies; tho' it is humbly thought that the Arguments, as stated in the said Book, are unanswerable: To this Section is annexed a Method to prevent the mortal Fever in the West-Indies, for the Benefit of those that go there from Northern Climates, deduc'd from the Reasons assigned for its Production; and how to cure it when it invades without the Precautions taken, or if it should attack some Constitutions notwithstanding all Precautions to prevent it.

IT is very observable that Northern People are stronger, and have more florid Complexions than those of Southern Climates;
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which difference in these two Points, proceeds from the superior Elasticity of the *Muscular Fibres* of Inhabitants nearer the *North Pole*, than of them at a great distance from it: For numerous Experiments prove that a *Cold Air*, or *Cold Baths*, brace the *Fibres*, which is adding to their *elastic Force*; and many Instances shew that an *hot moist Air*, or *hot Baths*, relax the *Fibres*, which is subtracting from that *Force*.

Therefore, the greater Elasticity which the *Fibres* have, to the greater degree of *Minuteness* will the Blood be reduced; for the Blood is contained in the Arteries, and their contractile Force depends on the Elasticity of the *Fibres*.

And further, cold Air is more subtile than hot, being free from aqueous and gross Exhalations which Southern Atmospheres are liable to, by means of the great Heat of the Sun, especially in those Countries where there are many *Rivers, Lakes, or Marshes*: Therefore, when cold subtile Air is drawn into the Lungs, the sudden Rarefaction thereof, proceeding from the Heat of the Body, something like the sudden Explosion of Gun-powder in a Fire, produceth an intimate Division of the Particles of the Blood, which hot Air cannot effect, being before rarefied by the Heat of the Sun: So that here is shewn
another

another Cause that renders the Blood of Northern People more fluid, and their Complexions more florid than of Southern Inhabitants, besides the superior Elasticity of the *Fibres*.

These Things being considered, it is beyond all question that the *Fibres* of Northern People become very lax on going into Southern Climates, and will be in that State in a greater or lesser degree, as the Atmosphere they go thro', or stay in, abounds more or less with moist or aqueous Particles.

The Consequence of this State of Laxity is a Coalition of the Particles of the Blood, * or what may be called a fizy heavy Blood, which must still be acquiring a greater Degree of Viscidity, in regard that in Southern Atmospheres there is a copious Perspiration, which, being unnatural to Northern Inhabitants, is a consumption or wasting of the fluid Parts that were mixt with the Blood, when in their own Climate, which if retain'd, would conduce to its Fluidity in some measure.

Therefore, tho' a Person leaves *England* in the most healthful State, the Constitution must undergo a Change, that threatens to terminate in a Stagnation of the Blood, perhaps a total Stagnation, which is *Death*, and indeed is too often the Case.

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* See Sect III. page 27, of my *Physical Dissertations* when published, for the Causes, which produce a Coagulation, or Coalition of the Particles, of Fluids in general,

The Inconvenience of *Sea Diet, Drink,* and the want of usual Exercise on Ship-board, may be added to the principal Cause assigned for the Production of this Laxity of the Fibres, and heavy viscid State of the Blood; but granting all these to be the same on board a Ship as at Land, the principal Cause is unavoidable, *viz. the Atmosphere,* which, besides its Heat and Moisture, may abound with *Effluvia* of a poisonous coagulating Nature. No Man can be certain to the contrary of this last: It appears to me probable that such *Effluvia* exist, and are an adjunct Cause in producing a Viscidity in the Blood of Northern People, till they are inured to Southern Climates.

That a Tendency to a Stagnation of the Blood, proceeding from a Laxity of the Fibres, is the Effect of going into Southern Climates, and is the immediate Cause of the mortal Fever, epidemic among Northern Foreigners on their Arrival in the *West-Indies,* or soon after, is beyond all Contradiction; for it is observed that it proves more fatal to Men of a robust plethoric Habit, than to those of a weak Constitution, which is to be accounted for thus:

The Blood of a Person of an athletic Constitution requires a great Force from the *Fibres,*
to

to keep up its due Fluidity, its Particles having a natural Contact in proportion to the contractile Force of the Arteries, which sufficiently comminute the Blood while in a Northern Climate; but when that contractile Force is diminished, as will unavoidably be the Case on going to a far distant Southern Climate, the Coalition of the Particles of the Blood will be to a great degree; and in such an *athletic* Habit, Life is in the most imminent Danger, and is very often lost.

But in a weak Constitution, the *Fibres* are naturally lax, and the Particles of the Blood cohere in proportion to the degree of Tensity in the *Fibres*; consequently, where a State of Laxity exists naturally, the Blood is less disposed to a Stagnation on going into Southern Climates.

It may be objected, that as the *Fibres* of an athletic Person are affected to a certain degree of Relaxation in this Case, and the Blood with a proportional degree of Viscidity or Tendency to a Stagnation; so may the *Fibres* of a Person of a weak Constitution, which are naturally more lax, who never was in a Southern Climate, and consequently, *his or her Blood* will be affected with a Tendency to a Stagnation, in a degree proportionable to the unnatural Relaxation; and therefore the Effect of a

Southern Atmosphere will be the same, both in athletic and weak Constitutions.

But this Objection is easily answered, tho' it has some appearance of Truth: For there is a certain *Fitness* and *Unfitness*, *Agreement* and *Disagreement*, of *Things*, with respect to one another, originally impress'd in their Nature, Order, and Constitution, by the *Supreme Being*; and these are to be known by observing the Phænomena of Nature; not by knowing *mathematical Proportion*: The Fact stands against the Objection, and is Demonstration *a posteriori*; for Experience shews, that Southern Climates are not so fatal to weak, as robust Constitutions.

Therefore, there is some other material Difference between Constitutions of a *lax* and *tense Fibre*, than what consists in the different degree of Elasticity. But, notwithstanding this, some other Cause might produce the same Effect in two such Constitutions, relative to some particular Circumstances, tho' different Effects are produced from the same Cause, *viz. a Southern Atmosphere*, with respect to an elastic and lax Fibre: For the same Cause will always produce the same Effect, *ceteris paribus*.

It appearing then that the Translation of the Constitution of *Britons*, on going into
Southern

Southern Climates, is either a Tendency to, or a total Stagnation of the Blood, which is Death ; and that Men of a weak Constitution generally agree best with these Climates, but are not so fit for the *Operations of War* as robust Men ; it was a Point of the greatest Importance to provide some means, if possible, to prevent or cure the *malignant Fever* of the *West Indies*, which, from time out of mind, has proved so fatal to thousands, when so many brave Men were sent there in the Year 1740, to defend the Honour and maintain the Interest of their Country.

On this Occasion the *Right Honourable the Lords of the Admiralty* wrote to the *College of Physicians*, to know, whether the daily Use of *Vinegar*, in a certain Quantity, would be a means of preserving the Sailors from the contagious Distemper of the *West Indies*? The Answer was in the affirmative. *Dr. Horsman*, a Member of the College, told me this, at *Abington's Coffee House* in *Holbourn*.

Judging it would be proper to have a Copy of the Papers wrote on this occasion, I laid a Petition before a Board of the Lords of the Admiralty, *Feb. 26, 1741-2*, an exact Copy of which is as follows.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the
Admiralty of *England*.

The Humble Petition of JOHN TENNENT,
M. D. *most humbly sheweth,*

“ **T**HAT your Petitioner having now a
“ Book in the Press, wherein he de-
“ signs to publish a plain and easy Method,
“ both to prevent and cure the epidemic Fe-
“ ver of the *American* Climate, so fatal to
“ *Britons*; and having great reason, from
“ his long Practice there, to believe that his
“ Publication will be the means of saving
“ many of his Majesty’s Subjects Lives; and
“ finding it necessary, in the Prosecution of
“ the Subject, to make Observations upon,
“ and draw Consequences from the Methods
“ hitherto recommended, as well by regular
“ *Physicians* as other *Practitioners*: He hum-
“ bly prays that your Lordships will give an
“ Order for a Copy of the Papers relating to
“ *Vinegar* being approved in that Case by
“ the *College of Physicians*; for he has been
“ refused a Copy without your Lordships
“ Order.”

And your Petitioner shall for ever Pray, &c.

Their Lordships objected against my Peti-
tion, in regard that they did not think it fit
for

for them to order out a Copy of any thing that the *College of Physicians* had been pleased to communicate; and observed, that I ought to apply to the *College* in such a Case.

But as I had reason to believe, that my Application to the *College* would be attended with Difficulties and loss of Time, and might at last prove unsuccessful; I declined any further Endeavours to procure a Copy of the Papers, regarding the Affair of *Vinegar*, especially as it was notoriously known both in *Europe* and *America*, that the *College* had given that Advice to the Fleet.

This Advice from the *College of Physicians*, no doubt, led the Practitioners in the Fleet and Army abroad, to believe that *Acids* deserved their greatest Regard; and if I can make it evidently appear, that *Acids* are diametrically opposite to the Production of salutary Effects, on going into Southern from Northern Climates, and for some time after arriving there, many Lives were surely lost by *their* Use in the Fleet and Army in the *West-Indies*.

When the Numbers of Men that went there, and what now are alive, excluding those that died by the Sword, are considered, the Unfitness of *Acids* is demonstrated *a posteriori*; and as the reasons against such Advice occur'd to me some Months before the
News

News of the great Mortality in the *West-Indies* came to *London*, when I published my *Objections to Acids*; I shall proceed to shew what a strange thing it was, that *these* or the like *obvious Objections* did not occur to a Body of Men so learned in Physic as the *College of Physicians*!

It is clearly demonstrated, (pages 1, 2, 3, 4. that the Change of *British* Constitutions on going far South, consists in a *Laxity of the Solids*, and a *Tendency to a Stagnation of the Blood*. Now, after the Experiments made by *Dr. Friend* with *Acids* upon Blood, some of which I shall recite from his *Emmenologia*, I admire that *Vinegar* should not above all things have been objected against, instead of being approved, in this Case.

Had his way of reasoning, his Experiments, the Structure of the human Body, and the different Heat and Elasticity of Atmospheres in different Latitudes, been well considered, nothing could appear to the Senses with more clear Evidence, than the deadly Effect of *Acids*, instead of preventing or curing epidemic Fevers in Southern Climates*.

Friend's

* A Physician now at the head of Physical Learning, having a Misunderstanding with *Dr. Friend*, the useful Works of that most learned discerning Man are in a great measure buried with him, by means of the surviving great Physician's Resentment and Envy.

Thus

Friend's Emmenologia, page 206.

‘ I injected into the *Jugular* of a Dog
 ‘ ʒij. of *Vinegar*. The Contraction of the
 ‘ Heart something quicker ; as for any thing
 ‘ else, there was no Change in the Dog. Af-
 ‘ terwards, the Injection being repeated in like
 ‘ manner to two Ounces, the Respiration was
 ‘ difficult and laborious ; which yet, by
 ‘ opening the *Iliac Artery* (whence ran out
 ‘ a great deal of Blood somewhat grumose)
 ‘ was restored to its wonted rule. At last,
 ‘ two Ounces more being injected, the Ani-
 ‘ mal expired. Upon opening the *Iliac Vein*
 ‘ the Blood broke forth very thick, and con-
 ‘ densed into a Mass ; in the other Veins, as
 ‘ well as in the Arteries, it was lightly con-
 ‘ creted ; in the Heart, especially in the left
 ‘ Ventricle, some part of it strongly coagula-
 ‘ ted.

‘ There was emitted into the *Jugular*
 ‘ Vein of a Dog ʒss. of *Spir. Salis Dulc.*
 ‘ whence a strong and sublime Respiration,
 ‘ which at length so sensibly failed, that the
 ‘ Dog died even before the Injection was
 ‘ finished. The Muscles of the Abdomen
 ‘ being cut transversely, the Fibres started
 ‘ asunder.

Thus Mankind are deprived of Advantages from the
 Art of Physic, for the want of a Philosophical Temper and Pub-
 lic Spirit in Men of Authority, which would teach them never
 to let a public Good be stifled for the sake of private Quarrels.

' asunder: In all the Veins and Arteries,
 ' the Blood was very much concreted; the
 ' Lungs inflamed; the Heart stuffed; and as it
 ' were stretched out with Blood. Out of the
 ' right Ventricle were taken ζ iv. of Blood
 ' concreted like a Jelly. In the left a little
 ' Blood, but strongly coagulated: Out of the
 ' *Aorta* it came forth in a manner *polypose*.
 ' The same was done in another Dog by in-
 ' jecting ζ j. of *Ol Terebinth*; except that the
 ' Lungs were of a dark red Colour, such a
 ' one as is seen in a fry'd Liver.

Page 204.

' That Astringents coagulate the Blood, is
 ' proved by those Experiments, which are
 ' made with a Syringe.

' Into the *Jugular* Vein of a Dog was in-
 ' jected *Spt. Vitrioli* ζ iss. In a short time he
 ' was seized with a *Dispnaea*; afterwards the
 ' Lungs labouring very much, the Dog died
 ' convulsed. In the Veins the Blood was
 ' greatly inspissated and concreted, yet so un-
 ' equal, that a great part of the Serum seem'd
 ' to be free from any Coagulum. The Ven-
 ' tricles of the Heart were stuffed up with a
 ' *Mass grumose*, and as it were *polypose*.

' There stagnated in the Lungs some black
 ' Blood, which being also extravasated, ad-
 ' hered to some of the Lobes. The same

' *Sprit*

‘ *Sprit of Vitriol* being infused into a Dog,
‘ which had a little before taken *Laudanum*,
‘ two Ounces so altered the Crasis of the Hu-
‘ mours, that the Blood, which just before
‘ flowed very liquid upon opening the Vein,
‘ was now concreted into *Grumi*.

‘ The same was done by *Spt. of Nitre* and
‘ Salt, except that the *Grumi* cohered less
‘ together.

‘ I injected into the *Jugular Vein* of a little
‘ Dog two Scruples of *Sacchar. Saturni*, dissol-
‘ ved in half an Ounce *Decoct. Cortic. Granat.*
‘ Immediately his Heart began to faint, so that
‘ putting my Hand upon the *Thorax*, I could
‘ hardly perceive its Pulsation; the Respira-
‘ tion difficult and short; and, being after-
‘ wards seized with Convulsions, in five Mi-
‘ nutes time expired. The *Jugular* and *Iliac*
‘ Vein being opened, the Blood flowed part-
‘ ly fluid, partly grumose, and tenaciously
‘ concreted: A sort of Oil swam on the top,
‘ which also in the Taste resembled *Sacchar.*
‘ *Saturni*. The Blood was so concreted in
‘ the Aorta, that it almost became fibrous.
‘ The Lungs were filled with coagulated
‘ Blood, and in some Places also inflamed.
‘ In the Heart all the Blood was so concreted,
‘ that it seemed to grow to the *Columns* of the
‘ Ventricles.

‘ Into

' Into the *Jugular Vein* of a great Dog was
 ' injected, at twice, half an Ounce of *Sanguis*
 ' *Draconis*, dissolved in warm Water. The
 ' *Systole* of the Heart, and Respiration quicker;
 ' afterwards the Dog fell down dead sudden-
 ' ly, without any terrible Symptom. The
 ' Muscles were in a little time seized with
 ' *Spasms*, so that both to the sight and touch,
 ' they were found to constringe and relax
 ' themselves alternately. The *Jugular Vein*
 ' being opened towards the Head, the Blood
 ' flowed out spumose, and half of it separa-
 ' ted into *Grumi*. The *Iliac* being cut, it
 ' was wholly concreted into a solid Mass, and
 ' its Parts strongly compacted, as if Wax
 ' had been injected, accurately answering to
 ' the Cavity of the Vein, the slender Vessels
 ' which run over to the external Coat of the
 ' Kidneys very conspicuous to the Eye. The
 ' *Lungs* were swell'd with the concreted
 ' Blood. The *Heart* was immoderately dis-
 ' tended with Blood; which in the right
 ' Ventricle resembled a *Jelly* in thickness, in
 ' the left it was more firmly concreted.'

Dr. Friend's View in making these Experi-
 ments, was to discover what Effect *Astringents*
 had upon the Blood, in which Class *Acids*
 are properly rank'd: And seeing that
Emetics, *Cathartics*, *Diuretics*, and
 many

many other Medicines, have the same Effects upon *Dogs* and other *Animals*, as upon the human Body; it is beyond any doubt that *Acids*, and *Astringents* concrete, or coagulate, human Blood.

He made Experiments with several other Things, in order to investigate the true Nature of the Blood, thereby to be enabled to make Advances in the Art of Physic. I shall recite some to my Point.

Page 182. ' Having mix'd the Blood with
' *Sp. Vini rect. Feb. 12*, is was very much
' coagulated, and fizy, like *Bird-Lime. Feb.*
' *13.* it resembled *Conserva Cynosbat.* as
' well in Colour as Thickness. The same
' was exhibited by *Sp. Vini Campb.* only the
' *Coagulum* was weaker. The same thing
' was also done by *Tinct. Opij cum sp. Vini*
' *Campb extract.*

Page 191. ' Into the *Jugular Vein* of a Dog
' were injected with a Syringe, *Sp. of Wine ʒij*
' After half a quarter of an hour, his Carcase
' being opened, the Blood in all the Veins and
' Arteries was strongly concreted into *Grumi*,
' which Concretion however of the Blood was
' more compact in the *Ventricles of the Heart.*
' *Bohnius* takes notice of this Power of *coa-*
' *gulating in Spirit of Wine*; therefore he
' made

‘ made use of it externally, in stopping Hæ-
 ‘ morrhages, with very good Success*.

‘ After the same manner were injected the
 ‘ *Tinctures* extracted with *Sp. of Wine*, of
 ‘ *Saffron*, for instance, *Castor*, *Spec. Diamb.*
 ‘ *Myrrh*, &c. by all which indeed the Blood
 ‘ was concreted, but differently according to
 ‘ the various *Genus* of the *Tincture*. For
 ‘ there arose the same Phænomena from the
 ‘ Injection of these *Tinctures*, as we have be-
 ‘ fore mentioned, to arise from their Mix-
 ‘ ture with the Blood.’

Upon the whole of these Experiments, it is clear that the ultimate Effect of *Acids* and *Spirits*, is a Coagulation of the Blood, which will be produced to a greater or lesser Degree, according to the Degree of Elasticity in the *Fibres*; for if *these* have a great Tensity, the Coagulation may at last be broke, or attenuated, so as to render the Particles of the Blood more minute, and the Complexion more florid, than before the use of acidulated *Spirituuous Liquors*; which is manifestly the Case of People of rigid *Fibres* in Northern Climates, who not having used *acidulated Spirituous Liquors*, have at last accustomed themselves pretty much to *them*. The same Argument holds as to *Spirituuous Liquors* without

* Act Lipf. Anno, 1683. p. 154.

without *Acids*, with the same Evidence, and agrees with the three last Experiments.

But as this Coagulation or Stagnation of the Blood, is demonstrated to exist naturally on going into Southern Climates, *Acids* and *Spirits* are to be look'd upon as *Poisons*; for in this Case, the Coagulation must be excessively strong after taking of *Acids*; and as it is demonstrated that the force of the Vessels upon the Blood is greatly diminished, the Coagulation cannot be broke, but at last must necessarily produce a total Stagnation, which is *Death*.

I grant that a moderate use of *Spirituos Liquors* which are not very ardent, are serviceable in *Southern Climates*; for *their* Coagulation of the Blood will not exceed the Proportion of the Elasticity of the *Fibres*, to attenuate what Coagulum may be *their* Effect, which is in reality an Attenuation of the Blood.

Now, if it should be said that the same Argument will hold in favour of *Acids*, I answer, that *Acids* are much more astringent and coagulating than soft *Spirituos Liquors*, which ought only to be used in this Case, the Coagulation which *they* produce being of a different *Genus* from that of *Acids* and *Ardent Spirits*. No Advantage can be ob-

tained from the Astringency of *Acids*, but on the contrary, *they* must penn up a Blood already clodded, See page 3, and which much overballances the contractile Force of the *Solids*, the *Equilibrium* being lost by means of a *Southern Atmosphere*. This way of reasoning is confirmed by Facts, for few or none live that go from *Britain* to the *West-Indies*, who drink hard: The Springs of their *Solids* are weakned; their Blood, therefore, grows viscid, and stagnates; and Spirits in great quantities confirm that Stagnation.

What I have advanced in favour of a moderate use of proper *Spirituos Liquors*, agrees with Observation; for they who cautiously use them, are observed to enjoy Health in the *West-Indies*; and if *they* are not drank to a degree beyond the Elasticity of the *Fibres*, must conduce in some measure to attenuate the Blood; that is, if the Quantity of Blood overballanceth not the Contraction of the *Fibres*; in a word, if there is an *Equilibrium*: If not, whatever quantity of *Spirituos Liquors* is taken, whether soft or ardent, there will follow a Depression of the Pulse, and Coagulation of the Blood, in proportion to the Quantity and *Genus* of the *Spirituos Liquors* taken.

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This reasoning agrees also with Dr. *Friend's*; for in page 187 of his *Emmenologia*, he says; *Spirit of Wine itself contains in it those Particles, which are easily convertible into Animal Spirits; and is very plain from that sudden Refreshment upon taking these Spirits.* Therefore, People of a *rigid Fibre* enough to break the Coagulum, may drink a moderate quantity of *Spirits of Wine* without any diluting Liquor: But this must not be done where the *Equilibrium* is lost, which is demonstrated to be the case on going from *Britain* to the *West-Indies*.

From the Phænomena arising upon the foregoing Experiments with *Acids* and *Spirits*, it is evident that a Rarefaction or Dissolution of the Blood, preceded the strong *Coagulation* or *Concretion*.

Therefore, 'twould seem obvious, as *Britons* are constantly failing into hotter and hotter Atmospheres, on going from their Native Country to the *West-Indies*, that their Blood is in some degree of Ebullition, which must conduce to a Dissolution; consequently, will readily coagulate by drinking *Acids* or *Spirits*, or any thing of a coagulating Nature.

Analogous to this State of the Blood, on going from cold into hot Atmospheres, is the

Disposition in Milk to curdle much more after being heated or boiled over a Fire than before; which is shewn in the making of *Sack Whey*: The Ebullition over the Fire having produced a Dissolution of the Particles of the Milk, it coagulates on pouring Wine into the Vessel, and this coagulating or curdling would be much stronger, if *Acids* or *Ardent Spirits* were used instead of Wine.

The heavy clodded Blood produced by the Sun's Heat, as this Coagulation of Milk is by Fire, cannot pass thro' the Diameters of many of the Vessels of the Body as before, when of an uniform Consistence, and when it had a proper degree of Fluidity; therefore it must necessarily stagnate, and in what degree that is, Death will approach sooner or later.

It is very observable, that the Bodies of the Defunct in this Fever, have black, yellow, and livid Spots, which are plain Indications of the broken coagulated State of the Blood. The *yellow Tinge* over all the Skin in many Patients labouring under this Fever, whence it is stiled the *Yellow Fever*, shews how the several Fluids that constitute the Mass of Blood, are broken and separated from one another; which in fact is a Dissolution and Coagulation of the Blood.

If

If *Acids* then are diametrically opposite to the Cure of this mortal epidemic Fever, and instead of being a means to prevent it, must bring it on; it follows, that all *refrigerating Medicines* are very improper; for every thing of that kind stagnates the Blood: The Experiment with two Scruples of *Sacchar Saturni*, page 13, plainly shews this.

Therefore, *Sal Prunella*, *Nitre*, *Sal Jovis*, *Spt. Salis*, *Sal. Armon. crud.* and all such kind of things which allay Motion, as well as all *Acids*, are to be avoided as *Poison* in this Fever; and since it has been demonstrated that *Spirituos Liquors*, which excite Motion, are productive of ill Effects, because their final Effect is a Coagulation of the Blood, the Question arises, what Medicine or Medicines must then do the Business, either to prevent or cure it?

In order to proceed regularly, I shall first set forth what appears to me the most rational Methods to prevent it. It has been demonstrated that a Relaxation of the *Fibres* has a great share in its Production, and as that depends on a Cause continually existing, *viz.* the *Atmosphere*, it is unavoidable: The Task then is, to remove the ill Effect of the Laxity, *viz.* a heavy clodded Blood.

For this end, Blood must be taken away, to obtain an Equilibrium between its Resistance and the lost Elasticity of the Solids.

To endeavour to brace the *Fibres* is quite absurd in this Case, the Laxity proceeding from an unavoidable Cause: The use of Astringents, such as *Cortex Peruvianus*, or *Sanguis Draconis*, to prevent or recover the Laxity, would produce Death, as appears by the Experiment, page 14. The Laxity is due, or natural, to Southern Climates. *Nature will be Nature*; and if you thwart her, some ill Consequence will follow.

Therefore, I advise that twelve Ounces of Blood be taken from every Man going to the *West-Indies* from *Britain*, about the Latitude of forty Degrees; six Ounces, in or near 30 Degrees of Latitude; and twelve Ounces more when he gets there. As there are Islands lying in different Latitudes, and as the time of Voyages is uncertain, Discretion is to be used in Bleeding; for on a quick Voyage to some Islands there most Northward, twice Bleeding will be sufficient, which may be repeated 14 Days after arriving.

And again, this Rule in Bleeding cannot be so general as not to be excepted against; for to those of a remarkable lax Fibre, once
Bleeding

Bleeding, to the quantity of ten Ounces, in or about the Latitude of 30 Degrees, will be sufficient. This will depend on a Physician's Advice in *Britain*, who can distinguish between a *lax and tense Fibre*, to the Person who is going to the *West-Indies*: Indeed, no Surgeon should be admitted to a *Ship* who cannot make this Distinction in a human Body.

The Night after Bleeding, forty Grains of the following Powder are to be taken going to Bed.

Take *Senekka Rattle-Snake Root* * reduced to a fine Powder, and common *Cinnabar of Antimony* prepared, of each equal weight: Let them be intimately blended together for several hours in a Marble Mortar with a heavy Pestle; then put it up in Bottles close stopt for use.

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* This Root is of more extensive Use, and has a greater Efficacy than any Medicine in the *Materia Medica*: It consists of very volatile, pervading, saponaceous Parts: Its Operations are different according to the Constitution or Nature of the Disease, being either *Cathartic, Sudorific, Diuretic*, or *Emetic*; sometimes it has all these Operations, at other times none of them, tho' it cures the Patient then as soon when it operates all these ways, or by one or two of them. However, the most certain Operation it has, is by Urine, seldom failing to produce therein a Sediment of a Brick-dust Colour. It cures every *Genus of Pleuritic and Peripneumonic Fevers*, and has a good effect in all their different

A little clarified Honey, or common Syrup, is the best Vehicle to take it in; *Wine, Water, or Small Beer*, being improper, because of the Weight of the *Cinnabar of Antimony*.

This

ent Stages, which shews the great Mistake the Learned in Physic have run into concerning the Nature of these Diseases; nor is it less efficacious in *Tertian and Quartan Agues*, that Species of a *Dropsy* called an *Anasarca*, in the *Rheumatism, Nervous Disorders*, such as *Apoplexies*, in *Asthmatic Cases*, it is a surprizing Medicine, and greatly relieves the *Gout*.

I can with great Truth affirm, that several thousand People are now Yearly saved by it in the *American Colonies*, which died of the *Annual Epidemic Fever*, before I discovered and freely published its Efficacy, which grows there in such plenty, as to be bought for one Shilling per Pound, and that is a Quantity sufficient to cure above twelve Patients in that mortal Case; in endeavouring to cure which the Physicians and Practitioners with their Methods, lost about two thirds of their Patients, when now any *poor Planter* or *Negro Slave* can practise with it in that Case; and it appears that not above two or three in one hundred die under such Administration, a Decoction of the Root and proper Bleeding being the whole Prescription that answers such an important end.

Hence appears the great Advantage of holding *Quack Practices* and *secret Medicines* in contempt; for, had I kept such a useful Medicine secret for the sake of private Interest, only part of *Virginia*, the Colony where I resided, could have had it from me; but as I conducted myself by repeated printed Publications throughout *America*, all the Colonies there have so great a Benefit. How hard-hearted and inhuman should I have been, when in my power to give Life (under God) to so many Yearly, by publishing the virtue of a Plant so easily to be had, to withhold doing so good an Office, thro' a mistrust of Man's Gratitude, or to make sure of a large Sum of Money.

But

This Dose must be repeated every other Night for three Months, whatever appearance there is of a good State of Health. The Operation is different according to the Constitution of the Patient, being *Diaphoretic*, *Diuretic*, *Cathartic*, and sometimes *Emetic*; and in some Constitutions, it has none of these Operations, except *Diuretic*, in which it

But such has been the Consequences of my Conduct in that Case, from *Envy*, *Ignorance*, *Ingratitude* and *Self Interest*, as well on the side of others as the Physicians in *London*, whose Friendship I expected as Men of *Honour*, *Learning*, and *Humanity*; that I may well say, the Man is a Fool to himself in this World who deals fairly with his Fellow Creatures, tho' with respect to *God*, his Conscience and a future State, I am perswaded he is observing the best Steps by a fair Conduct.

Notwithstanding there are many Instances of the Efficacy of this Root in *London*, superior to any Medicine in the *Materia Medica*: Notwithstanding such a general good done by the publishing it in *America*; and notwithstanding the virulent Declarations of the Physicians against *Quacks* and *Secret Medicines*; I have been treated with the most vile *Ingratitude*, both by the People and *Legislature* of the Country I served in such an Important Point, and have received Usage and Neglect from the Physicians quite inconsistent with their Declarations aforesaid; Treatment very contrary to the most solid Rules for the Improvement of the Art of Physic, and a Compliance with Humanity.

Such a Conduct and Neglect as they have shewn in this Case, could only be expected from Men who would eclipse the most useful Truths to the World in general, in order to put Money in their own private Pockets; not from Men of Honour, Gratitude, or learned and candid Physicians.

Particular Things truly set forth in my *Physical Dissertations*, will amply justify what I have here observed.

it seldom or never fails, more or less, as appears by an uncommon Sediment in the Urine.

The Powder may be made into an Electuary with clarified Honey, and kept in readiness, of which a Dram may be given or rather more, being then proportionable to forty Grains of the Powder. This I apprehend will be the most convenient way for the Sailors to take it on board, washing it down with a little Water or Small-Beer. Those it incommodes at first taking, either by its Cathartic or Emetic Operation, which can happen only to particular Constitutions, perhaps not to one in a hundred, are to diminish the next Dose, and gradually advance to the whole quantity; and in a short time, it will have no sensible Operation, even in these particular Constitutions, and with Constitutions in general, will have no very sensible Effect, even at the beginning.

I also recommend a Vomit to every Person after the seventh Dose of the Powder or Electuary, notwithstanding they may have had copious Vomiting in the beginning of the Voyage from the motion of the Ship, (but this seldom is the case of Sailors) because that will dislodge any Cohæsiions of the Blood that may be lurking in the Extremities of the Vessels, near the noble Parts, notwithstanding the preceding

ceding Bleeding and seven Doses; and being thus put on float in the Mass of Blood, will soon be attenuated by the Continuance of the *Powder* or *Elektuary*. The Vomit I recommend in this Case, is the following Powder.

Take *Ipecacuana*, and *Senekka Rattle Snake Root* in fine Powder, of each one Pound; blend them well together for an Hour in a Marble Mortar, with an heavy Pestle: Then pour on the Powder, an Ounce and an half of the best *Emetic Tartar*, quite dissolved in ten or twelve Ounces of boiling River Water. Let all be well blended with a strong hand, for two hours; put the Mass into a Pot close stopt for four Days, then take it out, and lay it in an open Room where there is a moderate Fire, at a distance from it till quite dry, then rub it to a fine Powder, for half an hour in the same Mortar, and put it into close-stopt Bottles for use.

The Dose of this Powder is forty Grains; some Constitutions may require more, some less: It is to be worked off with warm Water, as other Vomits.

Such is the insinuating pervading Property of the Medicines prescribed in the aforesaid Method, that I will venture to affirm, by a due compliance therewith, nine People in ten that have been observed to die on going to, or
soon

soon after arriving in the *West-Indies*, will now be saved; provided that a proper Care be taken against drinking of ardent *Spirituuous Liquors*, or *Acids*.

As some People can neither well take a *Powder* nor *Electuary*, the following Pills will answer the same end.

Take the Extract of *Senekka Rattle Snake Root*, four Ounces, common *Cinnabar of Antimony* prepared, eight Ounces; mix them for a long time with a little common Syrup to the Consistence of a Pill: The Dose is thirty Grains, divided into a greater or lesser number of Pills, as the Party likes best, washing them down with a Glass of Wine, or common drink.

I shall next give the general Method of Cure when the *Epidemic Fever* attacks, notwithstanding all Care has been taken to prevent it.

First, let the *Emetic Powder* before prescribed be given, and in three hours after give this Bolus. Take the Extract of *Senekka Rattle Snake Root*, 14 Grains, the Extract of *Wild Valerian Root*, eight Grains, *Camphire* 4 Grains, *Cinnabar (made with the Butter)* of *Antimony*, 10 Grains, Salt of *Amber* one Grain, mix into a Bolus with common Syrup. This must be repeated every fourth hour till the
Symptoms

Symptoms abate, giving for ordinary drink, *Cinquefoil Tea*, sweetened with Sugar, but no other ordinary Drink.

Bleeding is to be performed at the first Attack of the Disease, tho' it has been complied with three times, as before directed to prevent the Fever; but not more than once in this Case.

But those Patients who have not observed the Method for Prevention, are to be let Blood twice, thrice, or four times, twelve Ounces at a time, or more, at eight Hours distance: No time must be lost in this Fever, for the Termination into *Life* or *Death* is, generally speaking, the third or fourth Day. Tho' such copious Bleeding is requisite with Constitutions in general, yet there are particular Habits that cannot bear it; it must therefore entirely depend on the Judgment of the Physician, or Practitioner, to distinguish such a singular Habit.

If the Patient is costive, give the following Glyster.

Take *Senekka Rattle Snake Root*, reduced to a gross Powder, an Ounce; boil it in a Pint and an half of River or Spring Water to a Pint, then strain off and administer; which may be repeated till a Passage is obtained.

As

As the Exhibition of Glysters is inconvenient at Sea, three Spoonfuls of a Decoction of the same Root, generally speaking, will operate once or twice by Stool; but then it must be stronger than that for the Glyster: Three Ounces of the Root reduced to a gross Powder must be boiled in a Quart of River or Spring Water, till near half is evaporated; then strain off for use.

This Decoction will not only open the Body, but will conduce in a great degree, to the cure of the *Fever: Pleuritic and Peripneumonic Fevers* are cured by it alone, with proper Bleeding, it being a *most subtle Attenuant*; and I am certain that in the length of time it will be the chief thing used in the *West-India epidemic Fever*, without the addition of these Medicines mixed with the Extract thereof, which are ineffectual by themselves, tho' successful with it.

When the Decoction is trusted to alone in this Fever, a Spoonful and an half must be given every three hours, or half a Spoonful every hour, where the Stomach cannot bear more at once: I am persuaded from numerous Instances of the powerful Efficacy of this Decoction, that it will prove successful without the Addition of other Medicines; therefore the Cure of the Patient will be more convenient,

convenient, and less expensive, with the *Decoc-tion*, than with the *Bolus* of the *Extract* of the *Root*, for the *Cinnabar* of *Antimony* (made with the *Butter*) is a dear Medicine. But nevertheless, 'tis quite requisite to have at hand that and all the other Medicines I have prescribed, for this *Malignant Fever*: For there can no Method be so universally successful, as not to fail in some Cases: And what is so valuable upon this Earth as Life?

I have sufficiently shewn the Impropriety of *Acids* and *refrigerating Medicines*, in this *Fever*, which I know are commonly given; and as *Blisters* are much esteem'd in Practice, it is requisite to observe, that whatever stimulating Property they have, whereby it is supposed that the Blood's Cohæsions are broke, an Inconvenience arises from their drawing off the *Serum*.

This certainly is the Case; for, why do so many Patients go to Eternity with a Shroud of *Blister Plaister* about them? If *Blisters* were adapted to the Cure of this *Fever*, the Success with *them* would be greater. It may be answered, that several Patients do well with *Blisters*. To this I reply, many Patients do well after taking *White Arsenic*, and other strong Poisons. Surely in the Nature of Things, there is a Cure for this *Malignant Fever*.

Fever, as certain as the *Pervian Bark* is for *Intermitting Fevers*: And I am apt to think Experience will shew that I have hit upon it.

I doubt that the Effects of *Blisters* are not rightly known, and that whatever stimulating Property they have, they produce some sort of Coagulation in the Blood, inconsistent with the Cure of the *Malignant Fever* of the *West-Indies**. The *Volatile Salt of Cantharides* was made by my desire at *Mr. Clutton's* Laboratory in *Holbourn*, of which I have lately had some Experience.

I shall next take notice of the effect of *Venice Treacle* in this *Malignant Fever*, for I heard it was a general Medicine (with *Acids* and *Blisters*) among the Troops and Sailors when invaded with it, in the late fatal Expedition to *America*. It is demonstrated that the Waste of the Fluid Parts of the Blood by Perspiration, has a share in producing this Fever, and since there is no *Composition* or *Simple* in the *Dispensatories* that operates by Sweat, but leaves the Blood more viscid after the Operation, *Venice Treacle* was above all Things to be avoided as *Death*; for tho' the *Opium* therein at first rarefies and dissolves

* See Sect IX. of my *Physical Dissertations*, where this Subject is handled.

dissolves the Blood, yet it ultimately stagnates
t: There is nothing better known than the
incrassating and stagnating Property of *Opi-
um*, after it has rarefied the Blood *.

Therefore, *Venice Treacle* was improper as
well as *Acids*. No Medicine that operates
by Sweat, till it has intimately pervaded the
Blood, should be given in this Fever; for the
Cause thereof, *viz. an heavy clodded Blood*, is
confirmed instead of removed, by Sweats
wanting that pervading Property, which is in
the Bolus prescribed page 28, by means of
the *Senekka Rattle Snake Root*.

The *Fever*, in this Case, by which is un-
derstood the *Rarefaction of the Blood*, is the
Effort of Nature to attenuate it, that
the putrid Humours, which for some time
have been generating, and pent up in it, may
be separated and flung off by some of the
Evacuations: Now those by Stool and Urine
are the most proper, unless Medicines which
sweat would attenuate the Blood in such
manner as to hinder the Coagulation after-
wards. Therefore, since it appears that the
Medicines prescribed, not only operate by
Stool and Urine, but by *Sweat*, in such a per-
vading manner as to prevent the Blood's Co-
agulation afterwards, which is a Consequence
of other *Sweats*, nothing is clearer than that
C the

* See Sect VIII. of my *Physical Dissertations*.

the Method of Cure is well adapted to the Disease; and I am of opinion, as before observed, that the *Peruvian Bark* is not a more certain Remedy in an *Intermitting Fever*, than the Method of Cure I have laid down will be in the *Malignant Fever* of the *West-Indies*; * which I heartily wish, for the Benefit of my Fellow-Creatures.

I shall conclude this Section with a few Observations that may be useful, which will serve to evince the Certainty of my reasoning concerning the Nature of this Fever. It is observable that Women are seldom invaded with it; which is owing to two reasons, 1. They have naturally a lax Fibre. 2. They have the Benefit of the menstrual Discharges. Here I refer to Pages 4, 5, 6, where is shewn the reason why Men of a *lax Fibre* are much less liable to this *Fever*, than those of a *tense Fibre*; and I refer to page 22, where I have demonstrated the necessity of Bleeding, in order to recover the *Equilibrium* between the Contraction

* If Orders had been sent from *London* to the Governor of *Virginia*, or of any of the adjacent Colonies, to have ordered a number of People to gather several Hogheads of the *Senekka Rattle Snake Root*, to be sent to the Fleet and Army in the *West Indies*, many Lives would have been thereby saved. Had but two Battalions of Men been saved, such a Number under several Circumstances of War, could have done important Services.

tion of the *Solids* and Resistance of the *Fluids*, which Women require not, having a natural Evacuation.

Tho' a Purging should attend Patients, it is not to be regarded as the Disease, being no other than an Indication of Nature, and requires one's Attention only as Symptomatic. As the *Fever* indicates the *heavy clodded State of the Blood*, and that Medicines are wanted to accelerate or increase its Motion; so does the Purging indicate, that there should be Evacuation by Stool: But Bleeding must first be performed for Reasons before assigned, and the Medicine which is to evacuate by Stool, Urine, or Sweat, must be such as first pervades the Blood, and next keeps up the Rarefaction; for unless this is done, Nature's Effort will be baffled.

Relative to this State of the Blood, is the Fermentation of *Malt Liquor*, which if kept up to its proper Degree of Working or Fermentation, it will become fine, and the *Fæces* or *Dregs* will subside; but if check'd in the working, the Liquor will lose its Motion, and quite deaden.

In the same manner will the Blood stagnate, and retain the morbid Humours, which is *Death*, if *Acids* and *coagulating Things* are given. And I am sorry to know that the

Practice in the Fleet and Army abroad, was no better.

It was confirmed that *the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart* died of a *Bloody Flux* in the *Bay of Dominica*, after fourteen Days Illness. But I have all the Reason to conclude, that had the Method of Bleeding, in page 22, been observed in the several Latitudes, *that Flux* would not have attacked him. His Case was thus :

His *Fibres* being rigid, became greatly relaxed in that hot Latitude, and so distended with Blood, that the Vessels broke and formed a *Bloody Flux*, which was still of a more dangerous kind, if he had made use of *Acids* much on his Voyage from *Britain* ; and as *Vinegar* was recommended by the *Physicians*, it is to be presumed that he used *Acids* : Whence it may in a probable way of reasoning be said, that *Acids* was one Cause of the Loss of *Carthagena* ; but if *they* had no share in his Lordship's Death, in the same way of reasoning it may be said, that not using a *Lancet* prevented the taking that important Place.

I think it may be justly observed, upon the whole of the *Medical Advice* given on occasion of that Expedition, that *Acids*, or the want of proper Methods to prevent or cure the
contagious

contagious Distemper, were as fatal to the *English* as the Cannon Bullets of *Fort St. Lazare*.

They who are inured to the *American Climate*, (for in such there is an Equilibrium between the Contraction of the *Solids* and Resistance of the *Fluids*) may use *Acids* in moderation; for their Blood is not vitiated, tho', by the Heat of the *Sun*, *Anger*, *violent Exercise*, or drinking *Spirituos Liguors*; they may have that kind of *Fever* which *Dr. Pitcairn* styles *Legitimate*,* in which Case he supposes the Blood no wise vitiated, but rarefied only; and that, therefore, the Cure of that Species of *Fever* entirely consists in abating the Blood's increased Motion or Rarefaction. In such a Case, there are no pent-up Humours which should be separated from the Blood, and flung off by some of the Evacuations, nor is there any Viscidity or Tendency to a Stagnation of the Blood, that requires *Subtile Attenuants*.

It must nevertheless be carefully observ'd, not to drink *Acids* very copiously even in this *Simple Fever*; for, such a *strong Coagulum* will thereby be produced, as to vitiate the Texture of the Blood.

Besides, tho' a *Fever* may originally be simple, its Continuance above two Days, tho'

* See his *Elements of Physic: Of Fevers*.

no *Acids* are given, will produce a Translation to some degree of Malignancy; in which Case, I have demonstrated the Impropriety of *Acids* and all refrigerating Medicines.

Therefore, *Acids* are to be cautiously used in a *legitimate or simple Fever*, even by them that are inured to Southern Climates.

From what appears plainly demonstrated of the unavoidable Cause of this mortal Disease, epidemic among Northern Forreigners, this Question naturally arises: What Advantage will proceed from the Contrivance of emitting Air into all parts of a Ship, by means of Fire in the *Cook-Room*? Is not the Air, which the Sailors breathe in, the Cause of the Disease?

It is a strange thing that, after the many Disasters for want of solid Enquiry, such an useless *Invention* should be the result of the Thoughts of learned Men! What mighty *Puffs* there were in the News Papers about this *Invention* for the Benefit of the Fleet, and things said of a great Physician for being at the expence of the Machine to make the Experiment! Has the Experiment been made, with respect to the Effect proposed to the Sailors? When it has, and a true Report made, I will now venture to affirm, that there
will

will be as much real worth in the *Invention*, as in a famous Receipt for the *Bite of a Mad Dog*, which, tho' it got a Physician (who was not its Discoverer) a *wonderful Name*, is far from being an effectual Cure. But alas! strange Delusions are People drawn into, from a Curiosity after *strange Tales and Words*; such as *Bites of Mad Dogs, Poisons of Vipers*, and their Cures.

If want of Air, or of a proper degree of Tension in the Air, occasions epidemic Diseases, why do not the *Officers* in a *Man of War*, who have Air enough in that part of the *Ship* where chiefly they are, escape the *epidemic Fever*?

It appears that the number of *Officers* that die of the epidemic Disease in the *West-Indies*, are in proportion to the *common Men*: And it may be asked, why so many die on Shore where there is Air enough, and where there is a Rarefaction or Tension of the Air by means of the *Sun-beams*, far superior to that Rarefaction produced by the Machine before-mentioned?

Such an Invention to prevent epidemic Diseases, is, in respect of an effectual Method, as Children building their little Houses at Play, to the building of *Palaces* according to the finest Rules of Masonry and Architecture.

Deplorable must be the State of Physic in *England*, when a Man of *Dr. Ward's* Foundation for Physical Practice, had in some Measure succeeded in the Schemes he had formed, to sell to the Government thousands of his *Pills* for the use of the Fleet and Army in the *West Indies*.

I cannot give a more flagrant Proof of the Declension of Physical Knowledge, and of the mercenary State of its Practice, than what will appear on well considering the two subsequent Sections.



S E C T. II.

Discovery of the Declension of true Physical Knowledge, by an impartial State of Dr. Ward's Qualifications for the Practice of Physick.

Seeing that Mr. *Ward* had succeeded in some Measure by procuring the Sanction of the Right Hon. the Lord *H—n*, to have thousands of his *Pills* bought for the use of his Majesty's Fleet and Forces in the *West-Indies*, it may both be useful and agreeable to the learned and polite World, to have a fair Dissection of
of

of such a Man's Foundation; whence will appear the Inadvertency of Mankind in the most intricate and important Affairs.

Joshua Ward, Esq; of *White-Hall*, when in *Paris*, became possess'd of two *Arcana*, which he stiled his *Pill and Drop*, with which he practis'd Physic: There are many Conjectures about his getting them, amongst which the most probable one is, that a *Jesuit* there communicated them to him; for as he had never studied Physic, and wanted the several Branches of Physical Learning requisite to constitute him a *true Practitioner*, no Body can reasonably believe that he was the *Inventor* of these Secrets, whether of Consequence or not to the World.

His manner of Life in *Paris* was by administering these *Arcana*, to such Persons as thought fit to apply to him, where an *English Gentleman* came to receive a Cure from the Physicians in a desperate Case, which had baffled the Endeavours of several eminent ones, as I am told, and under these Circumstances was advised by one Mr. *Paris*, now in *London*, to try Mr. *Ward's Pill*, which he did, and received a Cure in that desperate Case; which Success, was the means of his coming to *London*, in hopes to compleat great Views he had entertained from his *Pill*
and

and *Drop*, (and from the Love of Novelty in the good People of *England* no doubt) which he gave out for a Cure in all or most Distempers*.

The Gentleman who was cured having great Influence in *England*, and being of a generous, grateful, and public Spirit, thought it incumbent upon him to be a strenuous Abettor for *Mr. Ward*†; by which means, and thro' the fondness of Novelty, the *Pill and Drop* came into great Reputation and Use.

Whereupon, the *Physicians* and *Apothecaries* vehemently exclaim'd against such an absurd Practice, as a Person, ignorant of Physical Learning, giving Medicines indiscriminately of such a forcible nature as the *Pill and Drop*, undoubtedly would kill many Patients;

* The Absurdity of an universal Medicine is fully demonstrated in Sect IX. of my *Physical Dissertations*, which will soon be published.

† Considering how *Mr. Ward* came by his *Pill*, his Qualifications to Practice, the Risque the Gentleman run in taking a Medicine he did not know, and whose Effects upon the human Body *Mr. Ward* could not account for; I humbly think it was an Error in Judgment to set up such a Man for a *Doctor*; for tho' the *Pill* cured him in that particular desperate Case, it was not to be rationally inferred that it was universally good, but on the contrary must kill in many Cases and Constitutions: Whatever Mark of Gratitude, exclusive of recommending him as a *Doctor*, the Gentleman was pleased to give him, is no Person's Concern.

tients; and that therefore, it was quite unwarrantable in *Mr. Ward* to practise Physic at any rate.

And in order to put a stop to *Mr. Ward's* Progress, one *Mr. Joseph Clutton*, an eminent Chymist and Apothecary in *Holbourn*, wrote a Book in the Year 1736, setting forth the Wickedness and Absurdity of such Practice in Physic; wherein are stated *sixty eight Cases*, several of which are so set forth as to prove the *Pill and Drop* strong Poison, and ten Experiments for the same end are made, to discover the component Principles of the *Pill*; tho' in some of these Cases it appears that they are not Poison, but an effectual Remedy.

I have also heard that several eminent Physicians were previous to the Publication of *Mr. Clutton's Book*, and the more effectually to suppress such a Practice, it was concerted, to dedicate the Book to *Queen Caroline of Great Britain*, which was accordingly done.

But notwithstanding this concerted Opposition against the *Pill and Drop*, *Mr. Ward* still continues his Practice; which naturally raises this Question: If the dismal Scenes of Death published in *Mr. Clutton's Book*, as proceeding from his *Pill and Drop* are true, how comes it to pass that he still has Practice? The Answer is.

Mr.

Mr. Ward being sensible as well as others, of the deadly Effect of his *Pill and Drop*, in numerous Cases, and being thro' an ambitious Nature desirous to keep up the Character of a successful *Doctor*, which his grateful Patient before-mentioned was the means of his acquiring, thro' a fondness for Novelty, made it his Business, and still does, to enquire after and buy up *many other Secrets*, which are really efficacious as well as more mild and safe in Operation; by which means, he meets with Success more frequently than when he had only his *Pill and Drop*: And having Friends, as well as no small Knowledge of the Affairs and Foibles of the World, he keeps up his Reputation, and helps it out with Advertisements of Cures in the Newspapers, and by *Coffee House Puffers*, as further appears.

Besides, he cannot miss of succeeding sometimes, because of the Numbers that come to him for Medicines, which he gives under the *specious Pretence of Charity*, tho' some People pay him well for them, and several Gentlemen pay him annual Sums to distribute them to the Poor, who really believe they are doing a *good thing*, in giving him such Allowances*.

And

* It is a pity that the generous and charitable Designs of such good Men are lost in the Execution.

And when he has Success, Care is taken to have it published in all the News-Papers, to have *Puffers* hired to go about the Town into *Coffee-Houses* and elsewhere, and cry up to the Skies this and that *great and most wonderful Cure*, which so much captivates the Curiosity of many People, that they have recourse to *Mr. Ward*, in Cafes which require the Judgment of the most discerning Physicians that have appeared since the Days of *Hipocrates*; there's no Reflection upon the numbers of Lives lost for one Cure, but every one thinks that they will be cured because such and such a particular Person was.

Such Thoughts are equally absurd with those of *Lottery Adventurers*, every one thinking that they are to have Capital Prizes, when they can but fall to the Lot of a few.

But such is the *Ignis Fatuus* of Mankind, that by these and such ways and means, many are drawn to apply to him, which gets him, with the unthinking part of Men, the Reputation of a *great Doctor*, tho' it appears that he has no more right to such an Appellation than the *Mock Doctor* in the *Farce* so called, who is there represented a *Faggot Maker*. Thus, to the eternal Reproach of the present regular Practice of Physic, many of his Majesty's Subjects Lives are lost.

It

It appears in the preceding Section, and remarkably in Sex VI. of my *Physical Dissertations*, that the Physicians will not apply themselves to the Discovery of Nature, nor of powerful and safe Medicines, which is the Reason that *such a Doctor and Practice in Physic* ever had any footing in *England*, and it can be nothing but a sordid Self-interest at the Hearts of the Physicians, which is the Cause of such an Omission of duty to Mankind; for if they would make useful Enquiries and Discoveries, it would be inconsistent with receiving their numerous Fees in Fashion, in regard that their Patient would be too soon cured, when now, as the State of Physical Practice stands, by prescribing *again and again* such insignificant things as are mentioned in Sect I. of my *Dissertations*, great is the Gain both of the Physician and Apothecary, tho' the Patient is both robbed and killed, and the Art of Physic kept in a state of Obscurity.

Thus I have truly shewn the Qualifications of *Mr. Ward* for the Practice of Physic, and how it comes to pass that he is applied to, who is vainly stiled a *Medicinal Meteor* in a Pamphlet remarked upon in next Section, and who, being flushed or intoxicated with the Interest he has made by the Delusions
aforesaid,

aforesaid, proposed his *Pills* (which strongly coagulate the Blood, as appears in pages 51, 66, 68, 92. and in several Cases published in *Mr. Clutton's Book*) *tho' a Secret*, for the use of his Majesty's Fleet and Forces in the *West-Indies*, and even makes a greater Attempt, which I shall comment upon in next Section.

But nevertheless, all Quacks and secret Practices in Physic, are a great Evil to the Public, and an Indignity to every learned and polite Country.



S E C T III.

The declining State of the Art of Physic further manifested, by an Attempt in a Letter to a Member of Parliament, signed Philanthropos, which was published in the Year 1741. here reprinted with Remarks.

THE following Letter was published under the Title of *Mr. Ward's Practice of Physic, as it relates to the Public, impartially considered: In a Letter to Thomas Carew, Esq; Member of Parliament.* On reading which, such Thoughts occurred to me as have produced the Remarks I have mixed with

with the Sentences of the Pamphlet, at the Periods I thought most proper, which I am persuaded will be deem'd just by every impartial discerning Man.

S I R,

Minehead, Dec. 14. 1740.

TH E truly generous, noble, and indefatigable Spirit you have exerted on the Behalf of the Commonwealth, during your sitting in Parliament, has drawn upon you the Trouble of this Application. You have shewn, not only Inclination, but Ability to do real Service to your Country, by promoting and carrying on several Bills, which will greatly contribute to the public Good, and transmit your Name with Honour to Posterity. You are a true Patriot, in the purest Sense of the Word; and, as such, I don't doubt, you will think the following Pages highly worthy of your serious Consideration; and if you find any Hint in them fair, reasonable, and calculated for the Interest of your Fellow-Subjects, you will gladly improve it, and readily concur in building upon it such an wholesome Law as may redress the Grievance complained of.

I hope this Preamble is due to every Member of Parliament, tho' 'twould seem by the subsequent Pages well considered, that this impartial

partial Letter-writer cannot be sincere therein, and that his Point in view was a Money Jobb, which bears some Analogy to the Word Mine-head, where the Letter is dated.

I think it will be easily granted, that the Health of the Body is full as valuable as the Property of Estates.

The Health of the Body is, in my Opinion, more valuable than the Property of Estates; for in the first Case, tho' a Person is but in narrow Circumstances, many Enjoyments may be possess'd, and a Foundation laid for Happiness in a future State, which infinitely surpasseth the perishable Possessions of this World so much struggled after; yet, despicable as they are in respect to future Enjoyments, they cannot be possess'd without Health.

How difficult would it be for any Person to believe, that our Legislature is of that Opinion, who should observe, that there are so many good Laws enacted by every Parliament for the Defence of the one, and scarce ever any Care taken for the Preservation of the other?

Here the Letter-writer, intoxicated with his mighty View, as farther appears, forgets good Manners and Policy, by reflecting on the Judgment of the Legislature.

D

Indeed,

Indeed, within a long Series of Years, the Parliament has been most graciously pleased to cast an Eye towards the Health of the People, by an Act empowering Physicians to inspect Apothecaries Shops; by an Act for preventing the Retailing spirituous Liquors; and by an Act for the Encouragement of the Publication of *Mrs. Stephens's Remedies*.

He now would palliate the foregoing Reflection against the Legislature, by observing upon Mrs. Stephens's Act, to lay a Foundation to carry his Point.—It is not my Business now to observe any farther upon that Act of Parliament, than, that thereby the Legislature demonstrated a generous humane Disposition towards the Public, and that I apprehend they now see their Act in that Case has not answered their View in making it.

However, these Instances, few as they are, prove, that the Honourable House does not think the Health of the Nation entirely below their Care and Consideration; and therefore we ought to suppose that the Reason why Acts of Parliament for the like good Purposes are not more frequent, is, that the House is not applied to on such Subjects in a proper manner; that the Grievances the People labour under are not fairly and plainly laid before the Members, or practical Methods of Redress are not pointed out. The

The Health of a People can only be preserved by all the wholesome Laws the Wisdom of a Legislature can contrive, to prevent Luxury, Debauchery, and every kind of Immorality, which infallibly produce Diseases, or by frequent Inspections into the State of Physic in their Country, because Abuses will daily creep into every Society or Set of Men, who find themselves under no Restraint, from any Apprehensions of being called to an Account for their Method of treating Mankind, in their most momentous Concernments. Tho' the first Part of this general Plan is highly worth your Consideration, yet I shall beg Leave to say a few Words to you in regard to the latter only.

After having first observed how necessary it is for a Legislature to take Measures to prevent Diseases and preserve Health, he passeth over the taking any Steps for that important End, and hurries to his own Design.

The Reformation of the State of Physic in general is greatly wanting in this Nation, and, I believe, most warmly wished by every honest Man, even of the Faculty itself. But tho' general Reformations may be as difficult as they are desirable, yet some crying Enormities may themselves point out the Method of their own Redress.

I humbly conceive that in Sect I. of my Physical Dissertations, the most effectual Methods to regulate and improve the State of Physic are set forth; and as therein I have offered Reasons which I hope will be deem'd valid, that every Practitioner shall publish his Arcana, or be hindered from practising Physic, and shall trust to the Honour and Equity of the Legislature, there can be no such Deception as paying the Public Money for Medicines already well known, tho' dignified with the Appellation of Divine and Miraculous Arcana in the Possession of Quacks.

If we consider the public Humour of the good People of *England* for these last Twenty Years, one should be apt to conclude, that certain odd Conjunctions of the heavenly Bodies brought on epidemical Follies, as well as Diseases.

Epidemic Follies, in Physic and other Things, are not owing to the Influence of celestial Bodies, but to the Schemes of diabolical terrestrial Bodies called Men, who, to get Money, form Machinations which eclipse Truth and real Knowledge in that important Science, and hinder the World of great Advantages which may be easily obtain'd, if all Men had a true Greatness of Mind.

How

How have *Shakespeare*, *Johnson*, *Otway*, and all the Plays capable of delighting the Mind, instructing the Head, or mending the Heart, been totally neglected, or coldly received, while dear *Harlequin*! charming Devil! has filled all our Affections, triumphed over our Judgments, and emptied our Pockets. During an Æra like this, when such crowded Audiences, composed of the Vulgar and the Small, gave such plain Demonstrations of their polite Taste, and profound Wisdom, is it to be wonder'd, that there should appear, from the malign Influences of the same Stars, Marks of an epidemical Madness in other parts of the Town, as well as in the Theatre? No; *Dr. Faustus* will have the Honour to be handed down to Posterity as the illustrious Contemporary of a *Mapp*, a *Taylor*, and a *Ward*. The Historian of our Days will be able to inform his Readers, that the Infatuation was so general, that *Friend*, *Mead*, and *Pellet*, were as much eclipsed by this bright Constellation, as *Shakespeare* then was by a more happy Genius; a Gentleman, who, with surprizing Activity, could turn himself into all Shapes, and appear to be any Animal but what he really was. Such are the irresistible Charms of Delusion! Such the Happiness of being deceived, that

all our Applauses rise in Proportion to the Artfulness of the Imposition, and the Difficulty of discovering the Cheat!

Here he affects to point out the Follies of Mankind in several respects, in order the better to disguise his Design in drawing them into the Commission of an egregious Folly.

Let *Mrs. Mapp's* Bones rest in Peace, tho' she tortur'd so many in the Days of her Fame.

With all my Heart; let both her Flesh and Bones rest and rot: But the Names of all Impostors whatsoever ought to be kept in Remembrance, to prevent not only more Tortures but Murders.

Let the dextrous *Dr. Taylor* be able to purge the visual Ray of our neighbour Nations, that they may see their true Interest to consist in treating *Great Britain* with Honour and Respect.

This Paragraph, if it has any meaning, is to court Favour from leading Men, by talking of treating Great Britain with Honour and Respect.

Mr. Ward is the only medicinal Meteor which yet continues to shine amongst us, whose Fame has raised him to the highest Degree of Esteem and Admiration with the *Gay* and the *Polite*, on whose Authority and
Judgment

Judgment Thousands, and Tens of Thousands, of the lower Part of Mankind, swallow his Medicines with implicit Faith, and are said thereby to receive most wonderful Cures in almost incurable Distempers. The Influence of this Gentleman's Reputation being now become so very extensive, his Manner of practising Physic cannot be thought a Subject unworthy the Notice and Consideration of the Legislature. I am sure, Sir, you will afford it your Attention, for a few Minutes, as it is of Importance to the Service of the Public, to which I well know how much every Moment of your Time is dedicated.

I shall by no means take upon me to determine, whether the numberless Deaths laid to this Gentleman's Charge by his Opposers, or the unparallel'd Cures he is said to have performed by his Admirers, come nearest the Truth.

It is quite necessary that this Point be determined, for if after so many Year's Experience, which Mr. Ward has had of his Medicines, he cannot give them to such certainty of Success, but that as many Patients are killed as cured by them; what Advantage would it be to the Public to have such Secrets known to the Physicians, tho' they have superior Qualifications to

Mr. Ward? None at all. For there are many powerful Medicines in the Materia Medica which they would often give but for the same Objection as they have against Mr. Ward's; which is, that being very forcible, they cannot answer for the Effects: Nature is intricate and hidden to most of our Modern Physicians; and it appears that they will not take Pains to discover her Laws; they get their Fees without that Trouble. To serve the Public, in the way of Physic, is to have Medicines in common Practice that are both safe and powerful; not Medicines that are Poison in as many Cases as a Cure. But after all, I will not admit what this impartial Letter-writer insinuates, that Mr. Ward's Medicines kill no more than they cure.

What he owns himself, and what all his Friends allow, may, I hope, be taken for granted. He confesses, with great Candour, that he is wholly ignorant of the History and Nature of Diseases; that he understands nothing of Anatomy, or the Animal Oeconomy; and that he only pretends to some Knowledge in Chymistry, by which Art he has discovered a few Medicines, of greater Efficacy in particular Cases, than those in common Use among regular Physicians.

It

*It is Mr. Ward's Part to make this Con-
cession, for if he pretended Knowledge in the
Nature of Diseases, he would thereby expose
himself to be a weak Man; therefore, what
this remarkable Writer stiles great Candour,
is great Necessity. It is a Reproach however
against our learned Physicians, that his Medi-
cines sometimes succeed after all their unsuccess-
ful Endeavours for a Cure: But if they would
make proper Inquisitions into the Nature of
Things, his Cures, which are the result of
Chance, not of Judgment, would not reproach
them; for, in that Case, they would know the
Nature of the Diseases, that require such sort of
Medicines, and have Compositions of equal or su-
perior Efficacy to any he is possess'd of, ready in
the Shops on such Occasions: I am certain that
the Materials which constitute his Arcana, are
to be had in the Shops of Chymists and Apothe-
caries.*

Suppose then, that what this Gentleman
asserts is true, and that he has such powerful
chymical Secrets in his Possession; must they
not be capable of doing as much Harm, when
ignorantly and promiscuously administred,
as they would be of doing Good, in the
Hands of a Person duly qualified to know in
what Cases, how, and when, properly to ap-
ply them?

The

The Paragraph page 57, admits that they do a great deal of harm.

Will that noble Christian Charity, which from this Gentleman's *known moral Character* cannot but be believed to be the sole Motive of his great Bounty to the Crowds of poor People who daily attend him, make amends for his dealing out these powerful Medicines so indiscriminately to all who shall pay him the Compliment of being willing to swallow them?

It is absurd to say, that an ill Action is Christian Charity; but that is all the Sense that can be made of this fobbing-writers Words: If the ill Action constitutes the Christian Charity express'd, how can a Christian or Moral Principle come in there? Or who in his Senses can assign Mr. Ward's Distribution of his Medicines to a moral Principle, if he knows that he kills as many Patients as he cures? Or if he thinks that Physicians could apply his Medicines to greater Advantage than he can himself, why don't he publish them to avoid being daily guilty of Murder? Or if he believes that they can do no better with them than himself, why should he want the Public Money for nothing at all? Is this a Christian or moral Principle? Mr. Ward is under a severe Dilemma in this Case. Nothing can clear him from it in the
Eyes

Eyes of discerning Men ; for with Reason, Honour, and Conscience, there is no Warrant for such Practice.

Do the Multitude of Patients whom he never saw before, or will see afterwards, want no Attendance during the violent Operation of their Physic? No Person acquainted with the Nature of their Medicines, to relieve or correct any Accidents, which so often attend the most common and gentle Remedies? Surely it must appear, to every unprejudiced Person, that the most useful Drugs, under such Management, must be a fore Evil, and therefore that nothing can be more uncharitable, than thus to deceive and hurt a Multitude under the specious Pretence of Charity? But however faulty this Gentleman's Method of Practice may be, yet his Medicines may in themselves, and under proper Direction, be extremely valuable. Let us grant, that they are so: Is it not then incumbent on those who have the Good of the People at Heart, to endeavour to render these valuable Secrets a public Benefit, which, under their present Circumstances, are so great a Calamity?

From what appears in several of the Sections of my Physical Dissertations, and from the preceding one, it is to be feared that such a thing

thing cannot, or will not, be done by the Physicians; therefore, the whole Design of the impartial Letter-writer is overfet. I humbly conceive that every discerning candid Man will be of Opinion that the State of Physic is to be improved by the Methods proposed in Sect I. of my Physical Dissertations, not by buying Mr. Ward's Pill and Drop, &c. &c. &c. cum multis aliis.

Every Man ought to be rewarded for his Discovery of any thing that may be beneficial to Society.

Yes, according to the Rules of Honour and Equity.

Mr. Ward should not be desired to part with his Property (and his Nostrums are undoubtedly such) without a reasonable Equivalent.

What Equivalent? What for doing? For killing as many as he cures, which the impartial Writer himself admits, page 55.

The Parliament of *Great-Britain* is able to grant him this Equivalent, and they have a *Right* to demand the Knowledge of his Secrets on just and equitable Terms.

No Doubt of it.

An *Englishman*, who possesses a Piece of Ground which interrupts the making a River navigable, is obliged to part with his Property
for

for the Good of the Community: Surely *Mr. Ward's* Property in his Secrets is not more inviolable, than what every Man has in his own Land; and therefore it cannot be looked upon as any Hardship, if he should be forced to part with them on like Conditions. Should such a Demand be made upon him by Parliament; should the Reward appointed be obtainable only by the Proof, before competent Judges, of his Medicines, when divulged, performing the same Cures on fair Subjects, which they are now said to do on his private Patients; and should he refuse to stand that Test only, what could be concluded from such a Refusal, but that he did not believe in his own Conscience, that they would perform what he and his Friends do now persuade the World to believe that they will do? Would not such a Refusal be a just and equitable Ground for the Parliament to forbid his farther dealing out these Medicines, (of which they would have Reason to believe, that he had himself no Opinion) and, by a wholesome Law, to prevent his Majesty's Subjects from being any longer cheated of their Money, if not robb'd of their Lives. But as this Gentleman's great Cures are so well attested by many Persons of Fashion, whose Knowledge in such Matters cannot be
disputed

disputed, I have no Reason to fear, that he would at all suspect the Efficacy of his Medicines, in all the desperate Cases, which he now so confidently undertakes. He will therefore undoubtedly submit them to an impartial Trial with the greatest Chearfulness, especially as he will, over and above the Reward appointed by Parliament, be sure of gratifying his most charitable Disposition in the Satisfaction of knowing, that, whereas before only some Thousands of his Countrymen enjoyed the Fruits of his Labours, then he will become a general Good to Mankind. The honourable Gentlemen who now talk of his Medicines as divine, and of his Cures as little less than miraculous, will all most heartily join in promoting this Publication; they will congratulate their Country on the inestimable Possession of these Secrets, which, but for the Care of our Legislature, might have slept in the single Breast of their Author, and have been buried with him in Oblivion, to the irreparable Loss of all future Ages!

How can such a Loss be thought irreparable, unless it should happen (which cannot in the nature of Chance) that his Medicines are taken only by the noxious part of Mankind? I fear they do irreparable Mischief, by killing several
good

good Men; for one good Man is worth more to the World than the greatest number imaginable of evil ones, human Nature being susceptible of acquiring by Example either good or bad Principles.

As the Number of Inhabitants is the Riches of a Nation, while so many brave Men are losing their Lives abroad in the Service of their Country, let us not suffer those who remain at home to be daily thinned, either by the improper Application of Mr. *Ward's* Medicines, under his present Administration of them, or for want of their being made more universally useful by a speedy Publication.

It appears from the foregoing Pages that no Advantage can accrue from their Publication as Things stand in Physic.

The Gin Act is a glorious Instance of the tender Care of our Parliament for the Lives and Health of our People, to whom that pernicious Liquor was promiscuously, and *charitably* retailed, by such who preferred their own wicked Gains to the Welfare of all human Creatures.

Now thinking that he is so compleatly masqued, as not to be discovered, he reflects upon those of his own very Stamp, who stick at nothing to compleat their own wicked interested Purposes.

Mrs.

Mrs. Stephens's Act is a plain Proof of the true Sense your honourable House has of the great Benefit of making any useful Discoveries in Phyfic; and it is likewise a proper Precedent of the Manner in which such Publications should be made, and of the Tests and Trials such discovered Medicines must undergo in order to intitle their Authors to their due Reward.

From what has been proved since the Act for Mrs. Stephens, the manner of trial of the Medicines in that Case, cannot be thought a proper Precedent: I have heard that a certain Person near White-Hall, by underbanded Interest was not a little conducive to the forwarding that Affair.

What may be a reasonable Satisfaction for *Mr. Ward's* doing this signal Service to his Country, I cannot guess at. If his Medicines will perform the Cures openly and fairly, which are now attributed to them, I think the Parliament cannot pay too much for the Knowledge of them, or *Mr. Ward* receive too great Honours from a grateful People.

Having now fixed the manner of trying his Medicines, which he thinks may be brought about (by ways and means) to answer his Scheme of a Money Jobb, he sets an indefinite value upon them, insinuates that they are invaluable,

luable, and that no Honours can be too great for such a Service. How Men will build Castles in the Air, because thro' the Folly, Ignorance, and Love of Novelty of the World, they have succeeded in that which is inconsistent with every thing truly great and good!

But should this Gentleman be so blind to his own Interest as to refuse to become this public Blessing on any Terms, can he expect to enjoy the warm Affections of his Countrymen, to whom he will appear so charitable, and so hard-hearted, at the same time? Should he refuse to comply with the generous Desire of the Parliament, could he complain if they should exert their just Authority? If he refuses to save Millions, he cannot surely think himself ill-treated by the Guardians of the Public, if he should be forbid to destroy even his Thousands!

Now having work'd himself into a Notion that his Interest will influence the Guardians of the Public, and induce them to think that his Secrets can save even Millions, he overlooks the Absurdity arising from admitting how he kills his Thousands. If only the Hopes, or Wishes, for an Heap of Gold produce such Deliriums, and Inundations against Reason, what must be the Case when that attracting Idol is really presented to View, and offered on Conditions?

An Acceptance of this mistaken Object of Adoration, on Terms often stipulated, is productive of Dishonour to Kingdoms, Declension in Learning, and of the chief Things that are the greatest Indignities to human Nature.

But to You, Sir, I humbly submit the Consideration of this *important* Point ; I call it *important* ; and what concerns the Lives of so many of the Innocent, and the Ignorant, deserves to be so called.

The Point is so important, that for the sake of the Innocent and Ignorant, it ought to be managed as is set forth in Sect I. of my Physical Dissertations.

I speak as a Friend to *Mr. Ward*, as well as to my Country. I propose a Method, by which, instead of being the Idol of a Few, he shall become the Darling of a whole People ! by which he shall remove that huge Load of Scandal, which now lies upon him, to the great Chagrin of his Enemies, who shall pine with Envy at the Brightness of his Glory. The black List of his private Murders, which is now maliciously handed about by Physicians, and their Emissaries, shall whiten into a pompous Register of public Cures, performed by his Medicines, on the miserable Objects, who had been delivered over to the Iron Jaws of Death, by the Igno-

rance or Indolence of those Doctors, falsely so called, who have had no Opportunity of understanding Physic, but their having been bred to the Profession. By this means, this worthy Gentleman shall be freed from that Labour and Toil with which he now serves his Country in his private Capacity. He shall do even more Good, and yet, as is most meet and fit, he shall be able to retire from the World, full of Days and Honours; he shall spend the few last Years he has to come, in Dignity and Ease, enjoying the calm Evening of a well-spent Life, conversing with Nature in the most endearing Intimacy, to which he has arrived by torturing her ten thousand Ways, till he had made her confess those very Secrets, which he has now communicated for the public Good, and which shall draw down Blessings on him, and his Posterity, through all future Ages.

By such ridiculous inconsistent Flattery and Compliment, it would seem that a Person was hired to write this Letter, who knows that Flattery is generally so irresistible, and gains so much on the Passions of Men who have an ill-grounded Ambition, that he surely promised to himself some Advantage by displaying his Talent.

I beg therefore, Sir, for my Sake, as your Fellow Citizen ; for *Mr. Ward's* Sake, who can do us all so much Service ; and for your Country's Sake, whose Interest you have so sincerely and warmly at Heart, that you will think seriously on this Matter. What you see to be right, I know you will vigorously pursue ; and to your good Conduct the Whole is submitted, by, Sir,

Your most Obedient

humble Servant,

PHILANTHROPOS.

As the Member of Parliament to whom this Letter was Addressed, hath not taken any Measures conformable to the View of Philanthropos, I presume he is a true Patriot, in the purest Sense of the word, tho' that Appellation was, no doubt, given him from a full Persuasion that he deserved one quite different.

If our learned Physicians would but well consider the Footing *Mr. Ward* has got, and his Foundation to get it, they would reproach themselves with a shameful Neglect of their Duty to Mankind ; for the Cures which he sometimes performs, after they have been therein baffled, being the Result of *Chance*, not of *Judgment*, would in numerous Instances be effected by each of them in the course
of

their Practice, from Judgment, if they could study Nature in such a manner as to enable them to know Cases that require for-
le Medicines.

But it is a melancholy Truth, that between *mercenary Practices* and *Ignorance*, the Art of Physic, which is noble and important, detracting from *these*, is no farther advanced *useful Points* than in the Days of *Hippocrates, Aretæus, Galen*, and other great Physicians of Antiquity.

Therefore, I have great Hopes that the Legislature of *Great Britain* will soon be induced, *from the Principles of Humanity and the Greatness*, to think that the Practice of so noble and useful an Art, loudly calls for their Wisdom and Authority, to make there-
some *Act of Regulation*.

F I N I S.

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