

A letter to the real and genuine Pierce [sic] Dod, M.D. plainly exposing the low absurdity, or malice, of a late spurious pamphlet, falsely ascrib'd to that learned physician. With a full answer to the mistaken case of a natural small-pox, after taking it by inoculation / ... By Dod Pierce, M.S. [i.e. J. Kirkpatrick, etc. pseud.].

Contributors

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LETTER

TO THE

REAL and GENUINE

PIERCE DOD, M.D.

Actual Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital:

Plainly exposing the low Absurdity, or Malice,
of a late spurious Pamphlet, falsely ascrib'd
to that learned Physician.

WITH

A full ANSWER to the mistaken Case of
a Natural SMALL-POX, after taking it by
INOCULATION.

Πᾶσαι γὰρ (τεχναι) αἱ μὴ μετ' αἰδοκέρδεως καὶ ἀζημιου-
νης, καὶ κεινοῖσι μέθοδος τις ἔσται τεχνικὴ ἐργάζεσθαι.

HIPPOC. de Elegantiâ.

Cunctæ enim artes quæ non sordido quæstui inbiant, nec inelegantes sunt, illæ methodo quâdam arti accommodatâ constant et expoliuntur.

Interpretante HEURNIO.

Quid nunc? vincone argumentis te non esse Sofiam?

PLAUT. Amphit.

By *DOD PIERCE, M. S.*

LONDON:

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S I R,



AFTER drudging, with the utmost Indignation, thro' the spurious Pamphlet that occasions this Address to you, from a Lover of the Faculty, I waited some Time in Expectation of seeing you do ample Justice to your Character, in a proper Vengeance on the illiterate Creature, who has very immorally abus'd it, by foisting his delirious Crudities on the World, under the Sanction of your Name; whether from Avarice or Envy, to augment the Sale, or with a malignant Purpose of blasting your Reputation, I am not able perfectly to decide. But as your Silence assures me you despise him (as every Man of Sense must) lest the weaker Part of the Community should mistake you for the real Author, and then, in Spight of their utmost
B Weakness,

Weakness, conclude you manifestly illiterate, unmeaning, and unphysical, I have ventur'd to draw a Pen, much inferior to your genuine one, in your Vindication. Your Name, your Auspices, I trust, Sir, will render me superior to any Reply, any Strictures of this Impostor's, as *Achilles* sent his Armour to conquer in the Battle, which the Magnanimity of his Resentment declin'd.

If I am so fortunate to evince, what I think so very easy, on this Occasion, *viz.* That it is impossible the Writer and Compiler of the Pamphlet in Question could ever have a Right to the Degree of a Doctor of Physic; that it is improbable, any College could nod sufficiently to admit such a one a Fellow; and that he is so far from being Physician of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, that he never was, is not at present, and labours under an insuperable Incapacity of being any Physician at all, in *secula seculorum*; the Reader must necessarily be convinc'd, that the genuine and original *Pierce Dod*, M. D. actual Physician of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, who is lawfully entitled to all these Distinctions and Designations, cannot be the Writer and Compiler of such Pamphlet, *Q. E. D.*

You must join with me, Sir, in observing, that this delirious Scribler was violently infected with the Itch of Authorism; and at the same Time tormented with a marvellous Renitency of the inventive and intellectual Faculties,

culties, when but two of his *several Cases in Physic* are from his own Observation, and all that is valuable or entertaining in his Pamphlet, as *Friend's Letter*, the Fragment dragg'd in from *Tulpius*, and the Case from Dr. *Pierce's* Memoirs of the *Bath* (to say very little indeed of his pretended Predecessor's *Adversaria* forsooth) are very cruelly male-treated by him, in being printed and published in the same Year, in the same Type, and on exactly the same Paper with his own Excretions; to say nothing of that monstrous and unnatural Conjunction of stitching them together. You must have taken Notice of some Writers, Sir, who are affected with a *Profluvium Scribendi*, a very Flux of Writing, attended with copious Discharges of Froth and Filth; and tho' such are far from entertaining Readers of Taste, yet it can be no disagreeable Speculation to a Physician of your Humanity, to observe, that they are nevertheless easing themselves; and may possibly preserve their small Senses, and even contribute to their corporal Health, by these critical and copious Discharges of peccant Matter. But this spurious Scribler you must readily pronounce to be far gone in a deplorable *Tenesmus ingenii*, a continual Irritation towards Writing, and an Incapacity even to scribe; as he is solely oblig'd to the Defect of our Language, for my affronting the ingenious Fraternity of *Grubstreet*, by admitting him to rank as a Scribler. Nay,

his Pamphlet being produc'd in a noted physical Coffee-house, less than a Mile from Court, all agreed, and an old Acquaintance of yours, Sir, ~~swore~~, he was perswaded the Author could not read tolerably, and directly sprung into his Chariot. You may guess at the Gentleman.

If my constitutional Warmth, my Abhorrence of Imposture, and Contempt for Absurdity, shall, at any Time, transport me beyond the Measures of Decency in your Defence, Sir, I hope my Passion for a Science I have long courted, and my Zeal for the Honour of every worthy Practitioner of it, will avail to mitigate my Sentence. But to be ingenuous, I must acknowledge myself interested, fondly interested for your Honour, from a more partial Consideration, the Probability of a Relation by Blood, and Certainty of some nominal Affinity, my Mother having been a *Dod*, and my Father, as you see, a *Pierce*, Sir.

As I must concur with every physical Peruser of that spurious Production, that it is really below Criticism, either for Language or Method, I had a second Thought of relinquishing my Purpose of regarding it, 'till I was *dissatisfy'd afresh*, as that Author elegantly says, he was *afresh satisfy'd*, p. 15, on seeing it advertis'd *afresh* and *afresh* in the Papers; and was credibly inform'd, that a grave Emissary of his had been seen dispensing some *Gratis* at *Child's*; and had actually convey'd

convey'd them malignantly to several eminent Physicians and Surgeons. This reviv'd my utmost Resentment, as it appear'd a most audacious Insult on the Character of a noted Physician, and pregnant with a venomous Intention to wound the whole Body thro' his Sides, by prefixing his Name, and the Quality of a Fellow of the College to such Absurdities, as are ascrib'd to him by it. No, I exclaim'd, this rank Malignity shall never pass unstigmatiz'd; had the Forger usurp'd Dr. *Dod's* Name only to extend the Sale and Credit of his Performance, he had never distributed them *Gratis*; 'tis true, he is a most wretched Scribler, but this is no Symptom of a needy one. This Circumstance rack'd me with considering, who the real Author could be, and at length suggested a Person, I do not think it prudent to mention in Capitals, 'till my Suspicions are further strengthen'd. In the mean time, I must suppose, you are carefully investigating the Reptile, and that your Penetration must finally discover him.

And here I may exclaim with the Orator, *Unde ordiar — quo me vertam?* Shall I descant on every Instance of Absurdity and Ignorance, or spare each superfluous Attempt to expose them, by citing them? Shall I lose myself amidst the bewitching Mazes of his Philology, or sink in the unfathomable Profound of his medical Discoveries? Shall I dance to the Music of his Periods, with the Grace and
Elegance

Elegance of his Diction; or attend to his own affecting History of Diseases, 'till I nauseate, sicken, and curse the Infection? The Errors of a moderate Writer (if there be such a Mediocrity) as they are not very crowded and incessant, may be survey'd in Order, and reprehended methodically; but when Blunders are thicker than Periods, and every Sentence is reptile and inaccurate, the Stable demands a *Hercules*.

I believe Sir, you must approve my considering this feign'd Doctor's general Pretensions as a Writer first, if *Horace* be right in asserting, that good Sense is the very Foundation and Source of good Writing. *Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons*. Now don't you imagine, if we substitute, occasionally, *Medendi* for *Scribendi*, tho' the Criticks might say, it tarnish'd the Verse with a false Quantity, the Axiom wou'd be full as true of Physic as of Writing, whether in Prose or Verse? Indeed, in my Opinion, very good Sense is the *Basis*, the *sine qua non* of a Physician; and I should esteem myself a very deliberate and posthumous Murtherer, in destining a Son, but of a moderate Understanding, to the Practice of Physick. Does it require less Genius to penetrate into the subtil Recesses and Meanders of the human Frame; to distinguish the frequently opposite Sources of similar Effects; to contemplate the invisible Causes of acute Diseases; to predict
Events

Events from minute and complex Appearances; and finally, to institute such a *Regimen* and Process, as shall perfectly harmonize with the Intention of Nature (thro' all her Diversities of Constitution) in struggling thro' a Disease; as shall just sufficiently assist her where she is languid; never interrupt her impertinently, where she is sufficient to the Encounter; and judiciously mitigate those Symptoms, that wou'd prevent, weaken or retard her regular Opposition to Distempers; without extinguishing such, as she wisely exerts, in her untraceable Pursuit and Attainment of Health? Is a smaller Capacity I say Sir, equal to this, than what is requisite to write a Novel, a Poem, or even a Play? I cannot suppose it; the real Physician must have a naturally capacious Imagination, regulated by an excellent Discernment, of which some Elegance will be consequential, in ninety nine Instances out of a hundred; since Elegance seems to consist chiefly, in giving the most apt and striking Dress to the most distinct and clear Images. *Hippocrates* is an illustrious Proof of this, who understood and approv'd it sufficiently, to write a small elegant Treatise of it. *Celsus*, for Knowledge and Elegance was call'd the latin *Hippocrates* and medical *Cicero*; and, among ourselves, the great *Harvey* and *Linacre*, *Sydenham*, *Friend* and *Pitcairn* were Persons not of less Learning and Elegance, than medical Abilities;

to

to omit some living Instances of their Union. The Truth is, Sir, that tho' it is not really necessary for a Physician to have all the Flowers of an Orator, or the critical Correctness of a Philologist; yet, to appear with the least suitable Dignity, he should be qualify'd with sufficient Reason and Erudition to write, (if he must needs write) with Perspicuity at least; and should have such an Intimacy with his own Language (especially where he affects to write Latin) as to make him grammatical and above Contempt, which, I am positive, you must agree is not this Writer's Case. Indeed it appears to me, that whenever a Man's Head is sound, and his Ideas sufficiently discriminated, tho' he has not a very natural Flow and Grace of Diction, his good Sense will prevent him from exposing his Sentiments, until they are suitably and correspondently dress'd, or, as the Poet more happily expresses it, till the Language *gives him back the Image of his Mind.*

If we consider that Language, which is the Vehicle of Reason, that Ray that allies us to the Deity, is as peculiar to Man as Reason itself, and some have imagin'd it more so; that by its immense Diversities of Articulation, and the Art of communicating them by Characters, the general Transactions of Life are conducted, and the Experience of former Ages continu'd to the latest, we must be far from ranking an Excellence in it among the
lighter

lighter Accomplishments. We shall rather infer, as indeed we generally see, that a masterly Command of it is annex'd to those Abilities, and that Knowledge, it was intended, to exert and dispense; and that wherever a Man, who scribes and publishes, is contemptibly deficient in it, Nature and Fortune have been at odds; the former gave him Sense and Utterance enough to *drudge* or *market*; but the capricious Jade will too often order it so preposterously, that he shall be term'd a Doctor, perhaps, in some of the learn'd Professions, as this Trifler wou'd fain be thought in one. *Risum teneatis?* However I must not deny here, that there are very numerous Instances of People, who are incessantly exerting this human Faculty of Speech, with very little of that Intellect, or those Ideas, it was intended to convey; and that even some of those have published not a few of their *Nothings*, under various Titles and Pretences, which is much the same Sir, as if a Physician should confine his whole Prescription to simple Waters, and continually direct the Vehicle instead of the Medicine. But I take this Profusion of Speech to be frequently a constitutional Infirmary, or Impotence of restraining the incessant Vibration of the Nerves, that minister to the Organs of Articulation; which Vibration, thro' the Contingency of Solitude, from tiring their Auditors, and the Modern Disuse of Soliloquy, is sometimes translated to the Fingers,

where being exerted in what they mistake for Writing, it serves indeed as a *Succedaneum* to their Prattle; but which, however, from meer Habit and Mechanism, they exert with much greater Propriety than this pretended Doctor. At the same time it is very remarkable, that there is either a continual *Torpor*, or a total Obstruction of those Nerves, that serve to express any exquisite Sensation of the Mind in the Countenance; and I am particularly certain, that in all the Course of my Observation, I never knew a Patient of this sort affected with the surprising *Phænomenon* of a Blush.

Having, in Imitation of this profound Author, made some admirable Discoveries; *Viz.* that Language and Letters are not wholly useless to Society; that no irrational Creature reasons; and that the mute Creation have no articulate Speech, which Observation may be safely affirm'd of the dumb part of our own Species too, I shall just beg Leave to add, that the risible Faculty is also peculiar to Man; a Faculty, which his Pamphlet has abundantly exercis'd in many of its Perusers; tho' it has operated differently on other Heads, disposing them to a State they cou'd not easily describe; but which they imagin'd might be express'd by a peculiar Epithet, borrow'd from the Pamphlet, and so concluded, it made them very *noggish*.

If a Man were only to cite every low and senseless Period of the Gallymaufry, which is own'd by the Author, as of his own Manufacture, he must, in Effect, make a second Edition of it, which the Town wou'd certainly be very thankful to him for. But to treat him with all possible Justice, it must be confess'd, that his Outside, or Title Page, is extremely of a Piece with all the Contents and Furniture of the Fabrick, which he has not borrow'd. The particular *Small Pox Case* (which seems to be the cardinal Case, that set him a gleaning up twelve Penn'orth of Cases) *giving an Account of a Person who was inoculated for the small Pox, and had the small Pox on the Inoculation, and yet had it again*, must be allow'd to be express'd with the most *anile Simplicity* imaginable; and is a Stile, that I hope will be copy'd in all future Editions of *Tom Thumb*, and the History of the *Guild-hall Giants*: And the *Account of a Letter to Dr. Lee, giving him an Account of a Letter, together with the Letter*, I consider as a beautiful Parody on that Passage so trite in the Mouths of pretty Innocents, *Three blew Beans in a blew Bladder, rattle Bladder, rattle*. The Motto from *Piso* is introduc'd with great Address, as our Author has contriv'd, that *Piso* should call him a *Vir præstantis ingenii, Anglicæ*, a Conjuror, for presenting the physical Republick with these Cases. As for its being

printed in *London*, and by Mr. *Davis*, these are Circumstances that give me no little Compunction; and I wish Mr. *Davis* may not sympathize with me: the Royal Society however cannot fail to treasure up a few such Curiosities.

The Preface acquaints us, that *as three of the Cases had been publish'd already, it may be seemingly therefore unnecessary to publish them again.* This I thought so very true and pathetic, that it affected me with Tears; but his discovering soon after, that *Adversaria* are Manuscript Notes, afforded me great Comfort and Illumination. However, I was soon alarm'd by an Information, that this Gleaner *had several other Accounts by him likewise;* till I was charm'd again with the Truce he promises in the Conclusion, *viz. that he thinks (which is not very clear) to trouble the World with nothing further at present.* This is actually the best News I have heard since the Defeat of the Rebels; and if he will but graciously continue his Silence, till his Royal Highness has beat the *French* into a Peace, several innocent Gentlemen have assur'd me, they'll immediately start out on the grand Tour.

I admir'd at first, Sir, that the physical Cases address'd, in this Pamphlet, to the President of the Royal Society, were not rather address'd to some eminent Member of the College, as they were *Cases in Physick*, and
such

such a Custom has justly prevail'd, as we see in the celebrated Dr. *Friend's* Works. But a little Reflection taught me, there might be Prudence in this Omission. Perhaps it might not be very easy to persuade a Physician to allow it, cou'd you Sir? Besides, it is not to be suppos'd he could edify any of them as much as a Gentleman, who never profess'd the Science; and indeed they must be amazingly qualify'd, if he could tell them more than they knew, or half as much. But to Business. He tells us in his first Case, P. 3, that notwithstanding the Eruption of the Small Pox, *April 25th 1746, nothing almost* would stay on the Patient's Stomach; by which, I suppos'd at first, he *endeavour'd to mean*, that scarcely any thing would stay on it: but this *nothing almost* being emphatically printed, made me imagine I had not fully comprehended it. The natural Order of the Words must intend, that *Nothing* would *almost* stay on his Stomach, but not *quite*; so that nothing must not be taken here in a privative, but a material Sense; and then it will mean, that the *Pompholix*, or *Nihil* of the Shops, sat easier with him than any thing else, tho' that too was rejected: but this, which makes bare Meaning of it, appears to be very extraordinary Practice, and might have been less ænigmatically express'd. But the next Line is less ambiguous, where it is said, *his Head likewise was very delirious.* It

is impossible to express any thing more precisely than this, as it prevents the Reader from imagining, there was any *Delirium* or Orgasm of a very different Part, which, in certain Stages of Life, is apt to be very tense and ungovernable, and, as we say proverbially, to *have no Forecast*. It follows, in Italics, *he was therefore oblig'd to be blooded*, which, I suppose, is to intimate, that but for this *Delirium* he had not been oblig'd with it, tho' he informs us afterwards, *The Small-pox were very numerous, and of a rank, angry Sort, as he thinks they are generally in West-India Constitutions*; which is not specifying any Constitution, as their Constitutions differ as much, with Regard to this Disease, as *English Constitutions*. And the Author observes, p. 21, *That while many die of it here, others walk about the Streets under Eruption*. In my humble Opinion, the Symptoms and Constitutions, that threaten us with the severer Degrees of this Disease, urge the greater Necessity of bleeding, *tho' there had been no Delirium*; especially, as the Patient had *over-heated himself* before. However, we are agreed the Bleeding was proper; and if it had been in a large Quantity, in *this over-heated West-India Constitution of Sixteen Years of Age*, it would be still better. But the direct Application of three Blisters after it appears, to me, utterly wrongheaded and pernicious, and might possibly occasion the Exhibition of the *Nitre*

to attemper their burning Salts, and the *Pulvis echel. comp.* might be thought of to qualify the *Nitre* again. What is this but blowing hot and cold with the same Breath? This Author's Practice is really as ænigmatical as his Stile : I have read of the hot and of the cool *Regimen* in the Small-pox, this is neither, but both, as the Epitaph of *Ælia Lælia* says. First, Bleeding is luckily instituted (Thanks to the *wise Delirium*) which has a manifest Tendency before Eruption, or before 'tis compleat, *certainly* to lessen the Number of Pustules, by withdrawing a Quantity of the variolated Particles, in Proportion to the Blood taken away ; besides which, it leaves the Surface more relax'd and open, for the easy Transmission of the remaining infected Particles : And, by a very judicious Conduct in this Matter, it appears more than probable, that a confluent Infection may be brought to a coherent, a coherent to a distinct Pock. But after this cooling, relaxing, and evacuating Anodyne, as I may call it, has taken Place, are we not directly destroying its Effects, by applying three Blisters, whose known Effects are to increase Heat and Tension, to stimulate, and not to subtract any of the variolous Blood, but to *lessen* and *sharpen* the Lymph, that is to dilute the Poison, to serve as a Vehicle in conveying the infected Globules thro' the excretory Ducts, and to feed and sustain the Pustules to their necessary Maturation? And
which

which Blisters, especially if assisted by his *noggish Regimen*, (which they might be, as no *Regimen* is specify'd here) had a direct Tendency to promote, or procure, the bloody Urine which ensued. But I am the less surpriz'd at this Simpleton's blundering with Blisters here, as Men of very different Abilities and Qualifications have certainly err'd in the Application of them, in this Disease. To give one Instance: The learned Dr. *Frewin*, in a *Latin* Letter to Dr. *Friend*, informs him, that a Gentleman, among other Symptoms of the Small-pox, had a *Delirium*, which lasted three Days, *notwithstanding* the Application of *ten* Blisters. Now three Days are a long and unusual Duration for a *Delirium*, before Eruption; and it appears pretty clearly to me, that the Applications us'd to remove it, extended it; and that the Omission of them, and the Loss of a proper Quantity of Blood, with a Glyster, or Lenient, perhaps, would have greatly shorten'd it, and have render'd the subsequent Symptoms gentler than they prov'd. But to return to this same Doctor; what uniform Intention could he possibly pursue, by first cooling and relaxing with Bleeding; then increasing Tension, Inflammation, and Fusion, by three Blisters; then cooling, and, perhaps, condensing with *Nitre*; then attempting to warm and rarify by *Pulvis e chelis*? Is this curing Diseases, and being the Handmaid of Nature, or distracting her, and making

making the Constitution of a Patient, an *Area* for the Luctation of opposite and conflicting Principles? For tho' I make no great Account of the testaceous Powder here, as it is none of the lixivial Alcalies, yet, it had at least no Propriety in this Case; for granting it harmless in the Bowels or Tube, where its principal Effects are usually exerted, yet, if any cou'd be taken into the Blood, it must *rather* rarify, which was not necessary here, where I must infer Eruption was rapid enough; and where, if it was too slow, which does not happen once in a thousand Instances, extreme Rarefaction might even further delay it, by causing an extreme Distention of the Surface, and straightening the Diameter of the excretory Ducts.

He informs us, p. 4, that *towards the Evening of the fourth Day a few Streaks of Blood were mix'd with, and subsided in the Urine, which he did not know but it might be caus'd by the Blisters.* Here is some Candor and Truth, in acknowledging he did not know, and the whole is express'd with all the *Simplicity* of a good sober Matron. I will venture, however, to assure this sage Person, that it was certainly promoted *at least* by them, which *he only doubted, as the Patient had little or no Strangury.* This would have been no bad Reason for his doubting the Blood's coming immediately from so exsanguous a Part as the Bladder, which it could not, with-

D

out

out an Abrasion of its *Mucus*, and Erosion of its Membranes, by the caustic Salt of the *Cantharides*, which he had saturated the Urine with: But it was no Reason at all for his doubting, whether the bloody Streaks were occasion'd by the Blisters; except he suppos'd their Operation confin'd to the Bladder only, and dreamt the Blood could not come from the Kidneys, which was pretty evidently the Case, either from such an extreme Commi-nution of the Globules, by the spicular Salts, as allow'd them a Passage thro' the secretory Vessels of the Kidneys; or, from an Erosion of some of their tender Blood-Vessels, by the *Serum*, so considerably impregnated with them. But he tells us, *some Persons did assure him*, (which he does not pretend to have known before) *that they had known a far more bloody Sort of Water* (which seems to lessen the Glory of this miraculous Cure) *occasion'd by Blisters, even tho' there was no Strangury*; and adds, *he was therefore willing to hope the best: Therefore, wherefore?* Because, it was more probable the Blood came from the Kidneys than the Bladder! I confess this *therefore*, which made him hope the best, would have made me fearful of the worst; but *little know, little fear*. However, the plentiful Use of Spirit of Vitriol (which I think operates in a directly opposite *Rationale* to *Cantharides*) prevented any more of that *Sort of Water*, 'till the 6th in the Afternoon, when

enough. I must suppose Mr. F--k-s has study'd Physick, tho' he does not practise it, when this Author wants to submit the Quality of this bloody Piss to his final Inspection, *to determine, whether it was so formidable, or not, as he took it to be*, by which, I suppose he meant, whether it was deeply bilious, bloody, or very bloody, which I think any Man, not very *short-sighted*, might see as effectually as any Member of the Royal Society, if it were not to be examin'd by Microscopes. But to be ingenuous, I am by no means satisfy'd with Dr. *Mortimer's* uncandid and unphysical Apology, for suppressing this Sample of Piss, from an Apprehension of frightening some Members of the Royal Society into the Small Pox. Did that Gentleman imagine, they were to shut their Eyes and smell, in order to discover if it was bloody; and if not, was the Sight of a Urinal infectious? But I am afraid he was acted by an invidious Inclination, to lessen the Eclat of this Case, by sinking the Piss, the capital Circumstance; for which I hope, even this Author has a Rod in bloody Piss for him, his *Nostrums*, and his laudable Plan of Practice. It is clear that this Case had never been publish'd but for the Piss, and yet here is a deplorable *Ischury*, a total Suppression of it; when I think, for my Part, every Purchaser of the Pamphlet has a Right to a Sample, as the Case is
not

not worth a F——t without it. He concludes however, *that it was a more thorough bloody Urine than is ever occasioned by Blisters*, which strong Affirmation is extremely weak; as he may be defy'd to demonstrate, that bloody Urine, ensuing the copious Application of Blisters, in the *Small Pox*, is not caus'd, or promoted by them, when it is really more probable that it is.

We come next in Order to Mr. *Prouse's Small Pox Case*, the solemn Introduction to which evidently demonstrates, that Mr. *Prouse's* Mother was one of his nearest Relations, *Oct. 31st 1719*, which may possibly be the Case still. He proves incontestably after, that from *Oct. 15th* to the *17th*, inclusively, are three Days; and tells us, among other dreadful Symptoms on the *18th*, *he was in Danger of being what they call throttled*; and you may observe from this accurate History, it was only prevented by being what they call *fuddled*; as from the *18th* to the Morning of the *28th* it is affirm'd *he drank nothing weaker than strong Beer* (which it seems was some of your *noggish Sort*) and *that with*, at least, *two or three Spoonfuls of Brandy or Spirits in every Draught of it, once every Hour*. Yet when he sums these up into six and twenty Quarts and one Pint of strong Beer and the strongest Wine, he allows but one Quart of Brandy; when two or three Spoonfuls, *at least*, being given in all his hourly Draughts,
from

from the 18th to the 27th inclusive, will make the Brandy or Spirits nearer a Gallon than a Quart. And tho' he affirm'd before, *he drank nothing during that Term, weaker than strong Beer and Brandy*, yet in the same Page (10) he talks of *other * Potables, all heighten'd with Drops or Spirits*; but do's not specify, whether he means only volatile Spirits, or them and more Brandy, which may afford us the other Bottle at least, and still heighten the Credit of *Dr. Bettenson* and his Cure. Besides, in turning to the Postscript of this Case, P. 16, we find that his Draughts were given every Quarter of an Hour, which will go near to making out half an Anchor of *Nants*; and I suppose the Success of this Case might occasion that Axiom in a hopeless one—BRANDY can't save him.

All this Time however, this Author and old *Bettenson* together have left us to divine, whether the Pocks were distinct, contiguous or confluent; nor have they given the least Intimation concerning their Advancement or Maturation, under this extraordinary Process, which no Nurse worth attending to, could possibly have omitted. It seems indeed, as if there was a secondary Fever the 13th or 14th Night; and it is observ'd, that upon omitting

* These, to quadrate with his former Assertion, must either be something as strong as Beer, Brandy &c, or something to eat.

omitting those Liquors for an Hour or two, he prov'd light-headed, hot and sick, and became cool and easy on returning to them. In short the Small Pox had made a perfect Good-fellow of him, he found nothing like a Hair of the same Dog. We are told indeed P. 11, that Dr. *Bettenson* did every thing incumbent on a good and skilful Physician, previous to the terrible Appearances, that drove him to this extraordinary Regimen; but we are not told, particularly, what he did, or omitted; whether he bled, vomited or open'd the Body; which, with an Account of the Species, or Degree of the Disease, might have given us some further Light into this extraordinary Case, and possibly have made us as knowing as *Bettenson* and himself.

Now supposing all this, however crudely related, to have been Fact. I cannot suppose that any rational Physician wou'd ever dream of transcribing it into general Practice, as it seems *Bettenson* did; but only substitute it, in some very singular Case, indeed, where the most approv'd Method and Medicines had palpably disagreed with the Patient, and so conclude with *Celsus*, *Præstat remedium anceps quam nullum*. But this it seems Dr. *Bettenson* did P. 11, in two or three Cases, without any sinister Event; and when we are acquainted with some Instances of its Failure, not a few I dare say, we find *Bettenson* and this

this Author concurring, it was for Want of strong Beer, Wine and Brandy enough: so that the safest Practice in such Cases must be to kick the Doctor out, and employ the Drawer and Tapster to some Purpose. In short, upon the whole, I must admit Mr. *Prouse's* Case to have been a miraculous Escape, rather than a Cure: For as Nature will frequently struggle thro' the most pernicious Errors of Practice, a Triumph is sometimes challeng'd, where good Council only should be conferr'd. As that real and eminent Physician said, pleasantly and rationally enough, he might probably have surviv'd *Bettenson's* prescribing a Horse Pond.

I remember Dr. *Fuller* in his *Exanthematologia* relates, but not from his own Practice, a Case like this, tho' much better told, where the same *Regimen* had no bad Event. How very peculiarly the Fluids, in a very particular Constitution, may be dispos'd with Regard to this Disease, we cannot determine; nor deny that a Case, however difficult to account for, may arise, where strong Liquors may act with no greater Violence than moderate Opiates, and even to similar Purposes. A Pint of strong Spirits, impregnated with Poppy Flowers, has been drank successfully to expell the Gout from the Stomach, without the least Inebriation. But Dr. *Fuller* never dreamt of practising, or recommending, the Method of the Case he recites; and I dare say,

say, in spite of this Author's wretched Affectation of Pleasantry, he would have thought the *Tartarian Cure* for Fevers full as rational, and likely to succeed oftner.

He is pleas'd to tell us, in his fourth Case, that his Servant being taken with *a violent Pain in his Back*, he immediately apprehended it the *Forerunner of a bad Sort of the Small Pox*; which Observation he do's not remember to have been observ'd before, by any Writer on the *Distemper*. Here he is plainly reduc'd to a Dilemma of confessing, either, that he never read any Writer on it, or, that he has lost his Memory, if he ever had any; for I don't remember any Writer who *has not observ'd it*: only they have distinguish'd it much better; and every good Practitioner knows, that the confluent Small Pox are generally preceded by a violent *Lumbago*, as the distinct commonly are with a more remis Pain higher up, and about the *Scapulæ*.

This Case informs us P. 19, that when the Eruption ensu'd, it began to shew itself; but it would have been full as material to have inform'd us of the Constitution and Complexion of the Patient, and his Conduct with Regard to strong Liquors; as well as to have told us, if he had been vomited, and what *Regimen* had been pursu'd till the seventh Day, when the bloody Urine first appear'd; when his second Bleeding was order'd, and his first Blister. But as such Informations

wou'd have been material and pertinent, they are very consistently suppress'd.

After some Blisters and hot Cordials in a *Deliquium* on the 15th Day, which, supposing the State honestly represented, and no further Apprehension of bloody Urine, I shall say little to, as I detest meer cavilling, the Patient, to the unparallel'd Glory of this pretended Doctor, past the 16th Day, with bloody Water, and at last dy'd of a Visit from *ill Luck*, in the Form of a third Fever. But the elegant Description of this unexpected *Catastrophe*, to be properly admir'd, must be recurr'd to, and ponder'd on, in our Author's 20th Page.

To proceed to his Case of Cases, his Inoculation Case, we must recurr to Page 12, where he says, on the Credit of one Dr. *Brodrepp*, if that Name is not as suppositious as the one he has assum'd, Mast. *Richards* had fifty or sixty Pustules by Inoculation, at three Years of Age, and between two and three hundred two Years after, I suppose he means, by the natural Disease. Now, admitting such a personal Existence as Dr. *Brodrepp*, whom he calls a learned and experienc'd Physician, I dare say Sir, you will approve my rejecting his Testimony of the Learning and Experience of a third Person, who has discover'd so little of his own to judge of another's by. If People may have the natural Disease twice, then they may certainly

certainly have it a second time, after taking it by Inoculation; for if the Disease can be receiv'd but once by the same Person, it imports nothing which way he took it, the Protection is just equal. But I am certain it would be extremely weak to take it upon this Writer's Authority, or upon his Opinion of Dr. *Brodrepp's*, that both these Eruptions were truly variolous; since it is certain, that other Eruptions with Fevers, and particularly the Chrystalls, have been mistaken for them. A Gentleman's Servant at *Stockwell* was taken, between two and three Years since, with what Dr. *Wood*, then practising there, after many Years Experience, call'd the *Small Pox*, of which he recover'd, but dy'd seven or eight Months after, of a natural confluent Small Pox. I knew a young Lady, who was not Inoculated, on a Presumption of her having had the *Small Pox* in her Infancy; but her Brother was inoculated and did very well, while she took a natural Confluence, and dy'd. In a latin Dissertation on this Disease I lately met with the following Passage, which I thought very apposite on this Occasion.

Indignor feré vulgi respondere præjudicio,
nempe deliranti, variolis insitivis plané infectos
nativis postea esse obnoxios; quippe qui
credo tam obnoxios, quam qui morbi naturalis
parili gradu fuerant correpti; et non esse
subjectiores ratio docet, vincit experientia.
Quoties enim aniculæ, cujuscunque sexus,
E 2
variolas

variolas iteratas affirmant, post plenum mor-
bi, vel naturalis vel inducti, decursum, va-
riolas cum pustulis albicantibus, cum chryf-
stallinis, vel cum boâ tales confundere ve-
bementer suspicor, et semel novi. Neque
enim absque febre et quibusdam symptomatis
ingruunt, febribus eruptione stipatis fermé
communibus; et quamvis diversitatem procul
dubio exhibent, secundum essentiam, exerci-
tato et sagaci medico; eousque tamen variolas
referunt, chrystallinæ præsertim, ut quem-
piam obtusæ naris, aut minùs versatum,
facillimé decipiant'. In short 'tis highly
 probable, the latter Eruption was not vario-
 lous, and the Opinion of a Person, whom I
 know to no Advantage, shall not prepon-
 derate with me against Facts, that can be
 attested by Multitudes, and not a few of
 which I have seen myself. So that this Per-
 son's forcing two Lines of Wit into his Pam-
 phlet, by the Head and Shoulders, is very
 stiff and inapposite, without the Support of
 much better Authorities than his own, and
 old *Brodrepp's* Letter. And I am convinc'd,
 notwithstanding his stupid Sneer at Dr.
J-R-N's Writings on Inoculation, they will
 præponderate with every Reader, who can
 understand, infinitely beyond all that the
Pseudo Dods and *Doctors* can oppose to them;
 as they carry with them all the Signatures
 of Ability and Learning, Observation and
 Candor. I fancy the true Motive of this
 Case

Case is to discourage a Practice he finds himself shar'd out of, if he really be a Practitioner. And tho' some very few have, and may fail under it, it is, by no means, in near so tragical a Proportion as by the natural Disease, which lately has been, and still continues very mortal: And a Philosopher or Physician can only be affected by the Number, not the Quality, of those who die by the artificial Disease. The Miscarriages by Inoculation, methinks, are only sufficient to demonstrate, that there are some few Constitutions, so abundantly pregnant with the *Pabulum* of this Disease, that the minutest Spark of Infection, admitted in the safest manner, will finally kindle to a fatal Explosion; and it is certainly one Defect in us, that we cannot *absolutely* distinguish all such, to warn them of the certain Fatality of Infection. Yet whenever I hear the Death of an inoculated Patient, I must confess, I am very curious to know, how he was ordered before and after the Operation, and how he was treated in the Disease. Ev'n the distinct, natural Small Pox has been sometimes fatal, by the Assistance of the Apothecary, Nurse or sham Doctor, *one, or more, or all of them*, to borrow a *Climax* from this Pink of Elegance. But if it should be granted, for Argument's Sake, that no Person's having the Small Pox twice is a general Rule, that, like others, is not without its Exceptions, I am persuaded, all
impartial

impartial Examiners will subscribe to its having the fewest. I assure myself, Sir, when you duly consider the Force of these Reasons, you will think his Opinion and *Brodrepp's* History of very little Significance. It is wrote down to the Prejudices of the vulgar, beyond whom it will scarcely operate; but as the other Advantages of Inoculation were too incontestable, this Case was adduc'd to suggest the Improbability of its keeping off a second Infection, which must discredit it effectually. But to speak my sincere Sentiments of the Case, it has only convinc'd me of Dr. *Brodrepp's* Inaccuracy, at the best.

I am fearful, Sir, I may have already detain'd a Gentleman of your frequent Avocations, with too many Reflections on the obvious Absurdity and Ignorance of this Masquerade Doctor. But from hence I shall endeavour to be more brief, as I have gone thro' all his own Cases, with *Bettenson's* and *Brodrepp's*, and am just entring upon his second Section, without being able to discover his first, from the Beginning to the End of his Pamphlet. This headless Affair has created me much Perplexity; and supposing it not to be owing to the Oiscitancy of the Printer, you must conclude him the most dreaming Animal that ever affected to write.

He tells us, P. 21, this additional *something concerning the Small Pox in general is*
partly

partly taken from the learned Dr. Brown's Adversaria; but I may venture to tell you Sir, that if the learned Dr. *Brown* understood English, this Transcriber has robb'd him of very little of his Diction. Indeed the Matter, Style and Method are all so extraordinary here, that I shall endeavour at a profess'd Imitation of them, and aspire to be as profound on the Great Pox, as he is on the little. You will oblige me extremely with your Taste of the following *Specimen*, in a Line directed to *George's Coffee House*, near the *Hay-Market*, or *Batson's*.

The great Pox is a contagious Distemper, and as contagious as any of them, being got by actual Contact, very many being infected with it, and not a few rotting with it, more particularly when it happens to be mortal, from being accompany'd with mortal Symptoms, as a pocky Hectic, carious Bones and universal Rottenness, which it generally is in such rotten Instances.

This when the great Pox is very great, and they have been flux'd and reflux'd to little Purpose; but when the great Pox is not the Pox, but a Clap or *Gonorrhœa*, and there is a moderate Effluxion, no Disease is more favourable and familiar (*to the Surgeons*) and you may often see them cutting Faces at a pissing Place, and continually walking about their Affairs, in the open Streets of *London*, with a Clap in their Breeches, and sometimes
with

with a Syringe in their Pocket, which is no uncommon Symptom.

No Disease likewise in which there is more of a *Crisis* than in the big Pox, being got and given at a *Crisis*, or several critical Minutes, by the Critics themselves—The Distempers having no further Analogy, except in their Scabs and Scars, you see, Sir, I am forc'd to discontinue the Parody, and return to Business.

This Author makes his learned Dr. *Brown* nearly as profound as himself, in discovering, P. 23, that if it was not for the Fever, not near so many would die of the Disease: And if it was not for a Fever, a certain physical Axiom says, no body at all would die. *Nemo moritur sine Febre*. But whoever may imitate Dr. *Brown's* Prescription of Bark in the first Fever, that *brings them out*, according to his own Confession, I dare say, neither you Sir, nor any Physician in his Senses will: since all the variolated Particles, not discharg'd by bleeding, must necessarily be expell'd to the Surface † *pro morbi genio*, or finally sphacelate the
Viscera

† The great *Boerhaave* seem'd too cautious to enterprize that total Prevention of Eruption in this Disease, which he ingeniously suggested; and which must seriously be allow'd to clash too much with the plain Intention of Nature in it. 'Tis sufficient that a judicious Use of the Antiphlogistic Method may very frequently prevent a violent Degree of this Distemper. But as it is impossible to be certain of wholly withdrawing the variolous *Semina* and *Pabulum*, without an entire
Evacuation

Viscera within; and a loose supple Surface is a Circumstance that facilitates their Eruption. Now the Bark operating, in my Apprehension, principally by its Stipticity, as we see from the Efficacy of it in Diseases, that depend, either on a loose Dyscrasy of the Blood, or Relaxation of the Solids, as Hæmorrhages and Agues, I shall by no means direct a Medicine to suppress a Fever, that Nature has rais'd to comminute the variolated Globules to a proper Size, for their Transmission thro' the narrow Ducts that terminate in the Surface; nor a Medicine, that, by bracing the whole System, constrains and lessens the Diameter of those Ducts, and may possibly, *for a Season*, give a further

F Crassitude

Evacuation of the Mass, as it cannot be partially, but equably affected with them; so a Doubt arises, whether the Prevention of Eruption, for that time, would be an effectual Security from a second Infection: or further, whether the variolous *Semen*, starv'd at present in the Blood, might not germinate, and exert itself, on the ensuing Repletion by Aliment. And in Symptoms of a mild Infection certainly no Physician wou'd think of suppressing the Eruption, which gives a Patient such a satisfactory Immunity from a second. Besides, there is no doubt, but some Constitutions might immediately sink under the Evacuations necessary to prevent all Eruption; and others become subject to Dropsies, Cachexies, Agues, and such chronical Disorders, in Consequence of them. But indeed this great Man's declining a Practice first suggested by himself sufficiently insinuates his Apprehension, that it deviated, in some Measure, from the *Modus*, and without a Certainty of attaining the *Finis*, which a true Physician never loses Sight of.

Craſſitude and Rigidity to the very Teguments. In truth it appears to me, that it might not be very difficult to kill with the Bark, in ſuch a Circumſtance; if the Bark is not a certain Antidote to the variolous Venom, capable of expelling it from the Body, and of purifying the Blood it has infected. However, as I ſhall never conteſt manifeſt Facts, from my Inability to penetrate into their efficient Cauſes, I ſhould have been glad to have ſeen ſome of the Inſtances he mentions of *Brown's* giving it in the firſt Fever; which a Writer of the leaſt Genius or Judgment cou'd not have omitted; eſpecially, as he has given one Inſtance of it's Exhibition in the ſecond.

Notwithſtanding which Inſtance, I confeſs, I ſhould ſuſpect it much, even in the ſecond Fever, and had rather be edify'd on this Point, by the Experience of others, than Experiments of my own. We muſt conſider the ſecond Fever, I think, either as a putrid one, from the Reſorption of ſome *Pus* into the Blood, which very rarely indeed meets with any more variolous *Pabulum*; or, as a Fever occaſion'd by a partial or total Obſtruction of Perſpiration. The firſt Caſe ſeems to indicate the Uſe of ſuch temperate Cordials and Medicines, as reſiſt the Putrefaction of the Fluids; and the laſt, ſuch an Increate of ſome other Secretion, or ſuch an Evacuation both in Mode and Degree, as is beſt

best suited to the Patient's Strength and Constitution, and likeliest to compensate for the Retention of the *Perspirabile*. The Bark may probably, in some Measure, resist Putrefaction, by restoring the *Compages* of the Blood, if it has been render'd very weak and loose by the variolous Infection; but as all that is carry'd to the Surface now, and, in some Measure, extravasated, the Question is, if the Blood may not have become less fluid, from the long * continu'd Heat and Decumbiture, and the Quantity of Lymph deriv'd into the maturated Pustules; and if it is, what Service can Styptics or Acids effect? I can even suppose here, that notwithstanding the Bark is so potent a Remedy in a loose and weak Dyscrasy of the Blood, yet, that in certain Circumstances, it may *mediately* tend to the Division of too viscid one, by increasing the Force and Oscillation of the Solids, where it has ensu'd upon their Weakness and Atony. But the Circumstance, that makes me distrust it here, is my Supposition, that the resorpt *Pus* is not assimilable by the Blood, but is to be cast off by some Excretion, which, I am apprehensive, the Bark may rather resist than promote; and I must seriously confess I should admit it, not without the utmost Caution, and on Account of some very pressing Circumstance,

F 2

where

* τὸ ὃ θερμὸν Διαχέει, ἐν ὃ τῷ πολλῷ καὶ ξηραίνει χρόνον.
HIPPOC: de Principiis.

where I expected the Solution of a Disease, from any critical Evacuation. But, on the other Hand, if we attribute the secondary Fever to a Retention of the *Perspirabile*, from the Incrustation of the Surface, the Bark has, *primâ facie*, nothing to do with it. I wou'd intreat this Gleaner to say ingenuously, if he has met with no Instance, in these same *Adversaria*, of the Inefficacy of the Bark, in the first and second Fevers of the Small Pox. A single Instance of its Success proves too little; for, as I asserted before, in other Terms, and the Assertion is bold, the Doctor can't always kill, especially if a Patient happens to be born in *Somersetshire*, where this Author observes P. 12, your good *Stamina* abound; but I hope he intends this without Disparagement to my little County of *Flintshire*, or any other County in *Britain*.

He assures us, as it's a Matter of great Import, that Dr. *Brown's* general Practice in this Disease was much like the present, *except as to Bleeding, and excepting likewise as to Blisters, his never mentioning which last surprises him vehemently, because the Dr. kept one always a running in malignant and pestilential Fevers.* Now as these are very distinct Diseases, I can see nothing but his Surprise to be surpriz'd at. But I suppose this Person, in a Doctor's Masque, may curry pretty freely with them in this Disease; and

and I am even convinc'd of it, because it is so extremely injudicious, at least in the *first* Fever. There is nothing in Physick easier to demonstrate, than the great Absurdity of this *humano ludendi corio*, in this Stage of the Small Pox, notwithstanding the long Practice of it. To consider this Matter attentively. I am apt to believe, the Male-practice of blistering so early in this Distemper has proceeded from a Conclusion, that the Blood is preternaturally viscid in this Stage, when it is truly rarer, as it is very generally necessary it should; notwithstanding the most dangerous Symptoms almost ever depend on its extreme Rarefaction. Now a loose and pliable Disposition of the external Ducts and Teguments, which I suppose a favourable Circumstance for the Reception of this Disease, will require a less Fever to levigate the variolated Particles to a proper Size, for their Ejection thro' such open, dilatable Passages; and where the Fever is small, the Fusion and Assimilation will be moderate, and the Symptoms consequently mild. But in close rigid Skins, a greater Fever will be necessary to such an Attrition of the Matter assimilated, as shall fit it for Transmission, thro' narrower and less yielding Passages; and yet this necessary Increase of the Fever becomes the efficient Cause of greater Fusion, Assimilation, and all that extreme Intensity of the subsequent Symptoms, which depends on their Excess.

So

So that altho' the Blood is almost ever preternaturally rare in this Stage, which is evident, both from Phlebotomy, and the natural Hæmorrhages that sometimes happen in it; yet the Particles assimilated may, and generally have a *comparative Viscidity and Grossness*, in Regard to the *Closeness or Rigidity of the Strainers*, by which they are to pass. And the particular Nature and Relation of this Viscidity not being observ'd by Authors, may have influenc'd their Conduct, whose Blistering and Burning must suppose the immediate Cause of this Disease to be a cold, coagulating Venom, when it is truly a hot, acrid, fusing one. This is undeniable, as well from Fact, as by the Acknowledgement of Dr. *Morton* himself, who tells us * *this Poyson must be of a colliquative, irritating Nature*, which he proves unanswerably from its Effects, if such Proof were wanted. It seems truly a little odd, that such a right Idea of the Cause should suggest such a *colliquative, irritating Method of opposing its Effects*, as that learned Gentleman's certainly was, which must have frequently cooperated with the Cause, and exalted its Virosity. But as the learned Dr. *MEAD* has truly † observ'd, 'his own Histories of the ' Distemper make it evident, that the ' greater Part of his Patients were either parch'd

* *de Variolis.*† *Epist. ad Friend.*

‘ parch’d to Death, or but just escap’d, *ὡς Νεκρὸς*
 ‘ *πυρὸς*, as thro’ the Fire.

His sixth Case, taken from Dr. *Pierce’s* Memoirs of the *Bath*, is indeed an extraordinary one, and well related, where he seems to have let it alone; but it smells of his Diction in a Passage or two: these I suppose he mistook for *Better-tellings*, which is a Substantive I have ventur’d to form from his Participle *well-told*. But after all, it must be confess’d, these are excellent Expedients to commence Author on, which I shortly intend to imitate, and have done envying. I dare say Sir, you may think my Zeal on this Occasion deserves the Loan of a Case or two, or some real *Adversaria*, for those cited by this Author may be as spurious as himself. Some other good natur’d Physician may contribute a Case, and oblige me perhaps with a physical Letter, in elegant Latin. I make a Case of my own, the first Patient the Town trusts me with; otherwise, I suppose my self a very extraordinary and successful Case or two, that shall out-pis this Ninny’s Cases all to nothing. I sit me down and write, or cause to be wrote, by some cheap School-master, two or three *not-to-be-sent* latin Letters to your real self, and some other Physicians, about the aforesaid Letter; then whip go I to the obliging Mr. *Davis*, who readily equips me in 8vo, and sends my Compilations about levying Shillings; while

while I endeavour to look the utmost Penetration and Sapience, and even affect a philosophical Neglect of the public Admiration. This Expectation has tickled my Vanity so exquisitely, that till I had penn'd it, I did not observe the Digression; and to confess a Secret to you, his *long-lasting* Small-pox gave me the first Hint of that curious *Redecom-pound* Epithet, *not-to-be-sent*, which I can't help thinking beautiful and significant; and submit it to the Philologists, whether such Devices would not allay the Objections made to the great *Monosyllability* of our Language, and render it, in Time, as copious and *round-sounding* as the *Greek*.

But as the Poet says — *to steer From gay to grave, from lively to severe* — I shall really, for fear of nodding over my Paper, get thro' the Marquis of *Dorchester's* Lethargy, as quick as possible; as I observe the Writer, in the very Introduction, snores out his Titles and Qualities in a single Period of a full half Page. *Libera nos.*

We have a beautiful Instance of the pious Simplicity of past Ages, p. 34, in the Marquis's calling for his Chaplain to read to him, when he grew less desirous of Sleep; whereas we observe most modern Lords employ their Chaplains, chiefly from an Aversion to all other Opiates.

The next Paragraph, p. 35, assures us, that *either Bleeding, or Vomiting, or Purging,*
one,

one, or more, or all of them, are the only effectual and necessary Remedies to conquer the Poison of *Opium*. This is asserted as yawningly, and as much at Random, as if the Author was really under the narcotic Influence of the Drug his Writings are so strongly impregnated with. Bleeding, particularly, is very far from acting as a Counter-poison to the *Opium*, and can only be directed in Order to procure a subsiding, or Relaxation of the Blood-Vessels of the Brain, which, being very turgid from the great Rarefaction of the Blood, and pressing on the adjacent Nerves, prevent the Derivation of the nervous Fluid from the Brain, and suspend animal Action. The Vomit no doubt must be extremely proper, as we find some of the *Opium* may actually remain in the Ventricle, even while its Effects are exerted on the Brain; this is evident from the Dog open'd by Dr. MEAD, where some *Opium* was found in the Stomach, after he died by the Poison †. From whence it seems not inapposite to observe, that certain Medicines, and particularly *Opium* and the *Bark*, very probably exert a great Part of their Efficacy, by their Operation on the Stomach, before their Parts are sufficiently divided, to be carry'd with the Chyle into the Blood; as it is evident, the Tone communicated to the nervous Coat of the Stomach

G

will

† See also *Van Swieten* on *Boerhaave's Aphorisms*.
Sect. 229, *de Dolor*.

will be continu'd thro' their whole System by Consent. For supposing the human Machine, for Argument's Sake, to have some Analogy with a string'd Instrument, the Stomach may be consider'd as that Part or Peg, the loosening or screwing up of which relaxes or braces the whole String proportionably; whence the various Effects, depending on the different Degrees of their Tension or Relaxation, will necessarily result: And it is evident, the Effects of these Remedies are often earlier than we can suppose their actual Ingress into the Blood: But this by the Way. The Agitation, Contraction, and Pain, occasion'd by the Emetic, also evidently counter-act the relaxing, stupifying Effects of *Opium*. The Benefit expected from a Purge here must likewise depend on its Vellication of the nervous Fibres (which indicates the Use of quick and stimulative Cathartics) and the Chance it may have to carry off any *Opium* adhering to the Stomach or Intestines. But having admitted this, for these Reasons, Sir, which may have been so many Secrets to him, what can this malignant Trifler intend by his stupid Reflections on the Essay of a Gentleman, who has deserv'd so well of Mankind as Dr. M——D? Did not the Doctor assert, that *beside other Evacuations*, Diuretics should also be added to procure a Depletion of the Vessels? And what could be more likely to effect it, than a free and copious Discharge of Urine, which must

must lessen the Tenuity and Rarefaction effectually? Do not we observe, that on the Approach of a *Delirium* in Fevers, the Quantity of Urine is generally lessened, or remarkably thinner and lighter? Besides, did not the Doctor assert, that the Improvement deducible from his Theory of *Opium* would be sufficiently obvious to one instructed in the animal Oeconomy? But here lies the real Defect, Sir, in this Creature's Ignorance, not in the Doctor's Essay, which was not wrote down to it. It seems, he was conscious enough of his Wants, to long for a *Formula* of every Thing he was to do, and, like other *Goodies*, was very fond of Receipts. Whether he intends to sooth or sneer the Doctor afterwards, with his *Multiplicity of Business*, and his *non vacat*, &c. is not very intelligible: It may be read either backwards or forwards, without any great Hazard of diminishing the Sense.

He finishes his Dream of the Marquis, by telling us, in a Period of a Page, that after he left College, he turn'd a *hard Student*, apply'd himself to the Fathers, to Law, to Physic, was a great Lover of Dr. *Brown*, was born and died, at his own House too, *December 8, 1680*, aged 74 Years; but has very inaccurately omitted his Birth-day, which might have furnished us with the important Knowledge of the odd Months and Days.

His eighth Case, which he terms an *almost gone Case*, has given me some Hopes, as it appears

to be the *almost done Case*, or *last but one Case*; tho' it is stuff'd with so much Stone and Dirt and *Stuff*, by which I suppose he means *Mortar*, that I apprehended poor Mr. *Hales* might have swallow'd a Mason and his Materials, as the Hypochondriac did the Cobler and his Tools. However, the memorable Dr. *Brown* comes and scours them away with his Soap; and, in Conjunction with this Usurper of your Name and Title, Sir, gravely assures us, it is an excellent Diuretic. But he grows suddenly modest, and won't pretend to determine, how far its lithonthriptic Virtue may be improv'd, which gives me the less Concern, as I think the candid and ingenious Dr. H--T L-Y has sav'd him the Trouble: Yet is this Animal so deaf and senseless even to repeated Facts, that he raises the faithful *Tulpius* out of his Grave, with a *Latin* Incantation, to deny the Efficacy of a Medicine, publish'd long since his Death, and opposes even *Brown's* Authority to it. However, he seems inclinable to compromise the Matter, in the End, saying, *He forgets—Physic is an ample Field*. I have some doubt about the Propriety of a Person's being allow'd to *forget*, who seems to have laid in nothing worth remembering; for *Physic is an ample Field*, where he has been *simpling* to small Purpose.

His arch Sneer, as I suppose he thinks it, on the learned Dr. J--R--N is equally rude and stupid. If that Gentleman directs Persons,

sons, who could not conveniently pay him for his Advice, where they may purchase, at a moderate Price, and faithfully prepar'd, the very Medicine he might probably have prescrib'd them in the Stone or Gravel, I can discern nothing unworthy a Man of Humanity and Science in it. But Envy is generally the predominant Passion of wrong Heads and mean Hearts: He has scarcely a Right to think of Dr. M——D or Dr. J--R--N; and some inward Conviction of this Kind has prevented him from naming them. The same Conscioufness, or inward Light, of which the Weakest have their Glimmerings, inform'd him, that he had a better Pretension to print Doctor *Cromwell Mortimer* and his genteel Plan of Practice; and he has my perpetual Consent to resent his Omission of the Piss as freely as he pleases, as 'tis possible they may be more on a Level; tho' upon measuring Dr. *Mortimer's* Titles at full Length in the *Daily Advertiser*, a very few Years since, I observ'd them to be some Inches longer than yours, Sir, which this Scribler has assumed.

His *Latin* Letter to Dr. L--E may serve to convince those who can read it, that they never read its Equal. There are three Pages about an old Letter, *Goddeſs, and about it*, partly printed by Dr. *Friend* in his Commentaries. However, except a false Concord, or a Participle for a Verb, *intercidente* for *intercidant* (by some new Figure perhaps) the *Latin* happens to be *Gram-*
mar,

mar, which is more than can always be affirm'd of the *English*: This makes it extremely probable, it was at least supervis'd for him; as it is very unusual for a Man to be more correct in another Language, than that he hourly uses. But his Corrector, who arrogantly pretends to amend Dr. *Friend's Latin* with his barbarous *Notula*, has not amended it, nor been half so classical. No pure Writer ever compar'd the Adverb *penitus*, its natural Import appears superlative; and *Ovid*, endeavouring to extend its Force, repeats it, *Terras penitus penitusq; jacentes. Ad instar* is found but among later Writers, the true Classics wrote *instar* only. In short, there never was a *Bagatelle* wrote more idly, or more for the meer Sake and Ostentation of writing *Latin*. As Dr. L-E is a Physician of Reputation, I fancy this must have been an *unsent* Letter; tho' after usurping your Name, Sir, 'tis probable he may have Assurance for any thing, and, like the false *Sofia*, endeavour to convince you, you have no Right to it. I am certain, if such a Wronghead had dirty'd me with his Compliments, I should, with *Phocion*, enquire what Blunder I had committed.

And thus have I Sir, from a serious Zeal for your Reputation, waded thro' this Author's heavy Bogs and * *Small Pox Quagmires*; and, indeed, when I maturely contemplate

* See Mr. *Dormer's* Case. P. 23

plate his innumerable Blunders, and more than *Bæotian* Heaviness, it inclines me sometimes to imagine such strange Stuff may be of *Hibernian* Manufacture. 'Tis not improbable, however, that while you approve my Candor in this Case, you must smile at my Simplicity, as much as you despise the Malice or Absurdity of this feign'd Doctor, who labours to personate you. Your own Silence even to this Day, on this Occasion, convinces me of your concluding, that none of your Acquaintance, nor any Person, with the least Relish of Science, will ever attribute such a Production to a Gentleman of *St. John's Oxford*, a Doctor of Physic, Fellow of the College, and so long Physician of *St. Bartholemew's Hospital*. Nay possibly, Sir, you may think these very Endeavours have a Tendency to delay the peaceable Decease and Interment of that Production for a few Days. To this I can only say, that any Mistake of mine must be imputed to my Inexperience; and I solemnly assure you, Sir, I did not put Pen to Paper on the Occasion, till I found that Scribler but too successful in his Attempt of passing his Pamphlet on the World for yours. But, after all, such is his perpetual Defect of Meaning, or my Want of Penetration, that I am not as yet thoroughly satisfy'd, whether he purpos'd by this to avail his Book and himself of your Name; or was acted by the more unpardonable Motive of

of diminishing your Reputation. But I have the Joy of seeing him defeated in either Case. A second Edition, to which he probably intended to prefix his real Name, will never, never see the Light. And any Purpose he might cherish of hurting you, Sir, is sufficiently defeated by your establish'd Character, and dissipated, *ex abundanti*, by this Elucidation. If you shall seriously ascribe the Forgery to Malice, you will naturally reflect, what Occasion you can have given for it: Whether you may have declin'd a Consultation with any Person of inferior Pretensions; or whether it may not be the sinister Operation of Party-Rage: For as I understand your political Sentiments were always for Patriotism and your Country, in which I have the Felicity to harmonize with you, possibly some virulent Courtier, or Whig-Physician may lurk at the Bottom of this malignant Nonsense.

It only remains, Sir, that I intreat your Lenity to those indifferent Abilities, which come very short of my Zeal; for, though I am hopeful I have done all that is necessary on the Occasion, 'tis certain I have not executed it fully to my Wishes. Methinks, I have felt the Contagion of his low Stupidity, and, to imitate the Laureat, have *underdone* my usual *Underdoings*. For which Reason, if this Animal should have the Hardiness to answer, I shall reply to nothing, that wears the evident Signatures of his proper Hebetude.

He

He may certainly make free with the Assistance of some Person, who has Meaning and Language; when he is so ready at robbing a Gentleman of a much better Name than his own. This only can induce me to take notice of any Answer he shall father, in which Case, I hope you will favour me with your Assistance (*at your Leisure*) over a Bottle, to prevent his having the last Word, which I trust he shall not, as long as Mr. *Dod* can print, Mrs. *Dod* can publish, and Mr. *James Dod*, the military Poet, is able to exercise him, *tam Marte quam Mercurio*. I take leave to kiss your Hands, and have the Honour to be, with particular Deference and Attachment,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

DOD PIERCE.

POST.



P O S T S C R I P T.

AS the Death of Miss *Palmer*, by Inoculation, has made a considerable Noise, Sir, (and indeed all such Miscarriages ought to be made publick) I would have it observ'd at the same Time, that the weekly Deaths, by the natural Disease, have been, for several Months past, from sixty, and upwards, to eighty. And when but One of All inoculated, during that Term, has miscarry'd, it is a fair Question, How many of the sixty or eighty, *per Week*, might very probably have been sav'd by Inoculation, *very judiciously* apply'd? The Omission of this Remark in its proper Place, you will observe to be one of many Oversight: But I have the greatest Confidence, dear Sir, in your Candour; and if you can approve, on the whole, of my *seria mixta joci*, my utmost Ambition will be gratify'd.

A
NARRATIVE
 OF THE
LAST ILLNESS
 OF THE
 RIGHT HONOURABLE
 THE
EARL of ORFORD:

From *May* 1744, to the Day of his De-
 cease, *March* the Eighteenth following.

WITH AN
APPENDIX:

Occasioned by the *Letter from a Physician in
 Town to Another at Bath.*

By **JOHN RANBY,**
 Principal **SERJEANT SURGEON** to His
MAJESTY, and F.R.S.

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T H E
P R E F A C E.

FULFILLING the Will of the Dead was ever, even amongst the most uncivilized Nations, esteemed an indispensable Obligation, and a Sort of a sacred Duty. And a Man, that could transgress in this essential Point, was look'd upon as capable of violating his Father's Ashes, and committing the most execrable Enormity. 'Tis in consequence of a solemn Injunction of this nature, that I have penned the following Narrative; the illustrious Personage, who is the melancholy Subject of it, having, in his ebbing

ing

The P R E F A C E.

ing Moments, recommended to me in the most affecting Manner this peculiar Province of exploring, by Dissection, the Seat, and, of course, the Cause of his Disorder, and of communicating to the World a faithful Relation of all the Circumstances: Desirous, from his innate Love to Mankind, when he could survive no longer to profit them, of being the Means of conveying what Good he could to them after his Death; according to that of the Poet,

—*Hæc etiam Cura Cadentis erat.*

OVID.

WHEN I recollect his resigned Behaviour under the most excruciating

The P R E F A C E

ating Pains, the magnanimous Sentiments which filled his Soul, when on the Eve, seemingly, of Diffolution, and call to Mind the exalted Expressions, that were continually flowing from him at this severe Time of Trial: However extraordinary his natural Talents, or acquired Abilities were; however he had distinguished himself by his Eloquence in the Senate, or by his singular Judgment, and Depth of Penetration, in Councils; this incomparable Constancy, and astonishing Firmness of Mind, must raise, in my Opinion, as sublime Ideas of him, as any Act of his Life besides, however good and popular; and reflect a Renown on his Name equal to that, which
con-

The P R E F A C E.

consecrates the Memory of the most remarkable Sages of Antiquity.

THE subsequent Pages will be restrained to the Giving merely an Historical Detail, and Exhibiting pure Matter of Fact: It being neither my Inclination, nor any Part of the Task assign'd me in this Affair, to make the least Comment, or Animadversion, whatsoever.

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A
NARRATIVE
OF THE
LAST ILLNESS
OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE
EARL of ORFORD.

THE Earl of *ORFORD*
was last Spring attack'd
by an Intermitting Fever;
on which Occasion he took the
Bark, by the Advice of Sir *Ed-*
ward Hulse, with very good Effect,
B and

and retired for a short Time to *Richmond Park*. Awaking one Day from his accustomed Hour's Sleep after Dinner, he was seized with great Pain in the Head, and Giddiness, violent Sickneſs at the Stomach, a frequent Inclination to Vomit, intense Pain in his Back, and made Coffee-colour'd Water. On his Arrival in Town his Diſorder was judged by his Phyſician to be a Return of his Intermitting Fever, attended with ſome Nephritic Symptoms : ſo that the Bark was preſcribed him, and at the ſame time Regard had to his Nephritic Complaints. But, theſe Symptoms not yielding to this Method, and, his Pulse being hard and full, he was bled in the Arm even to a third Time, e'er the

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Com-

Complaints in the Head ceased, or the concreted Matter had work'd its painful Passage into the Bladder. The immediate Ease procured to his Lordship, with the Disappearance of the Coffee-colour'd-Water, was a plain Indication of that Event. Every Time he now made Water, he expected to discharge what was thus descended into the Bladder. But, as those Expectations were entirely fruitless, a Doubt began to prevail, whether it were any thing more, than a gravelly Affair, accompanied with some Symptoms, produced by the Intermitting Fever. After these Evacuations by Bleeding, he return'd to the Use of the Bark ; which, in different Forms, he con-

B 2

tinued

tinued at least for six Months. The Duration of this Paroxysm subsisted, I think, about ten Days ; and determined him to confine himself at Home for a Month or more to a close Retirement: Using a plain Diet all that Interval, and being so abstemious in respect of Wine, that he drank nothing but a little Sack. The first Visit he made, after this Shock, was in an extreamly easy Chariot. As he went into the House, he felt an unusual Irritation to make Water. The Urine discharged on this Occasion was tinged with Blood. But, after resting there some Hours, that Appearance vanish'd ; though it shewed itself again on his Return Home, with the former preter-natural Irritation.

ritation. He passed a few Days then in absolute Rest: But, on taking a turn again in his Chariot, the Symptoms, even from that little Motion, were renew'd. During this whole Space no Pain affected the Back. As I saw his Lordship often, I told him what I thought without any Reserve; namely, that the bloody Urine, and frequent Provocation to make Water (very troublesom, at least, though not attended with much Pain) were owing to the Stone, which had passed from the Kidneys to the Bladder, in the late Nephritic Fit. But, as the Blood, that came away, was judged absolutely by his Physician to proceed from the Kidneys,

neys, this Symptom was deem'd for no material Consequence.

My Lord now thought of going into *Norfolk*. I confess, for my own Part, I did not imagine such a Journey practicable for him without the Conveniency of a Horse-Litter. However, he undertook it the Beginning of *July*: Having first determined upon entring on a soft, lubricating, Regimen, and, amongst other Things, on Drinking a Tea made with the Ingredients for the Syrup of Marsh-Mallows twice a Day. The Symptom of Bleeding, which was wont to return on Motion in Town, gave him no Molestation whatever on the Road. On his Arrival in the Country,

Country, he kept himself as quiet as he possibly could: And, whenever he indulged the taking a little Air, 'twas always with the Precaution of not moving off the Turf, but of keeping still within his own Park. The first Excursion he made was a Visit at about six Miles Distance from *Houghton*. Notwithstanding the Evenness of the Way, the bloody Urine return'd, and that with greater Violence, than it had hitherto done, together with the former frequent Irritation to make Water; which, indeed, he was never long free from, during the whole Course of his Illness. However, on Rest, and taking *Manna* with Cream of Tartar-Whey, those Symptoms once more
dis-

disappear'd. Matters being thus circumstanced, he hardly, now, ever stirr'd abroad. A Relapse was still consequent to Motion, which Rest as naturally seldom fail'd to remedy : I say *seldom fail'd* ; because he sometimes voided Blood, notwithstanding all the Rest imaginable.

I N *November* last his Lordship repair'd again to Town : And, though his Physician in the Country, Dr. *Hepburn*, had very judiciously put him on drinking freely of an Emulsion pretty well impregnated with Gum Arabic, and had injoin'd plentiful Dilution, the Journey (four Days in performing) was nevertheless extreamly painful to him.

him. The Discharges from the Bladder were often attended with so great an Effusion of Blood, that they could not with any Justice lay Claim to the Name of Urine. The irksom Sensation at the End of the *Penis* was now more frequent, with an additional Pain in going to Stool. The Description he gave of his last Day's Travel, though of but twenty Miles, was enough to fill one's Mind with Horror: being obliged to alight from his Chariot at least twenty times, and every time subjected to a Discharge of almost pure Blood, with most excessive Pain. Arrived in Town, and being at rest a Day or two, the Bleeding left him, but not the uneasy Sensation at the Extremity of the *Penis*. Sir

C

Edward

Edward Hulse, being called the next Morning to his Assistance, was apprized of these preceding Circumstances by his Lordship's own Relation of them : who, (though my Lord had labour'd under no Return of any Nephritic Paroxysm, but only, to use his own Expression, complain'd of having felt at Times a Grumbling in his Kidneys, which he thought not material) was of Opinion, that the Seat of the whole Disorder was in the Kidneys; insomuch as the Bladder, being furnished with but few Blood-Vessels, could not supply any great Quantity of Blood; and, besides, that almost all Discharges of Blood through the *Urethra* proceeded from the Kidneys. It was a Concern to me,

me, that I could not help differing in Opinion from a Physician of so great Experience, as I was sufficiently convinced, that the Stone in the Bladder was the sole Cause of all this Tragedy: The first Action of which ought to be dated from the violent Nephritic Attack the preceding *May*; there having been no Complaint in my Lord of that Nature for ten Years before. A soft and diluting Method was now again prescribed, and pursued by his Lordship from the twenty-third of *November*, the Day of his Arrival in Town, to the fifteenth of *December*, the Time Dr. *Jurin* first visited him. During this Space, he had two Returns of Bloody

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Urine,

Urine, though he did not stir from Home but twice, and that but a very little way, in a Chair.

Dr. *Furin* being now consulted jointly with Sir *Edward Hulse*, Searching was proposed: but, as Dr. *Furin* was convinced, there was a Stone in the Bladder, (though he thought the Kidneys might, perhaps, in some degree, be also affected) and his Lordship at the same Time fixed in a Resolution not to be Cut, all Thoughts of it for the present were laid aside: especially, as such an Attempt could not fail of encreasing an Irritation, which was already become abundantly too troublesome. A Draught therefore was prescribed, composed
of

of six Ounces of Pectoral Decoc-
tion without the Herbs, an Ounce
of Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, two
Drachms of Spirit of Mint, and
a Drachm of Dr. *Jurin's Lixivium*
Lithontripticum. This was directed
to be given three times a Day ; and
the Dose of the *Lithontriptic Lix-*
ivium gradually encreased to al-
most a triple Quantity. After some
Time he took the *Lixivium* at his
Meals in small Beer, in which was
a Glafs of Sack. So that from the
fifteenth of *December*, to the fourth
of *February* following, my Lord
had taken six and thirty Ounces of
this *Lixivium*. Bloody Urine du-
ring this Period renewed the Alarm
several times. On the ninth of
January particularly he had a
more

more than ordinary Flux of Blood, attended with greater Pain, than he had ever yet felt, at the End of the *Penis*. Clysters were frequently injected ; but these proved of very little Advantage : Inasmuch as he could not retain the smallest Quantity of Remedies of that Nature through the whole Course of his long Illness. In the Evening he voided as much gritty Matter, as would cover a Shilling, of the colour of common House-Sand, and looking as if wrought together with Gum-Water. Tolerable Ease succeeded this gravelly Discharge : Nor was the following Night pass'd without pretty good Rest, though partly procured by the Help of an Opiate.

THE ensuing Journal was kept with all imaginable Exactness by one of his own Sons, as well as by myself.

Sunday Evening, February 3.
My Lord voided bloody Urine several Times. He had in the Night frequent provocations to make Water. About nine on *Monday Morning* he discharged a great Quantity of Blood. Before eleven a small Stone came away ; and soon after he complain'd of an intolerable Pain in the *Penis*. Mr. *Ranby*, after examining the Part, extracted from the Urethra a Stone exceeding the Dimensions of the largest Kidney-Bean. About one he felt a strong
Irritation

Irritation to make Water ; which was follow'd by a large Discharge of Blood, a good deal of it coagulated : In which were found eleven Pieces of Stones, some of them smooth and rounded on one side, and scraggy on the other ; some sharp and pointed on all sides, as having been inner Parts ; but not one of these, that did not evidently appear to have been a Part of some larger Stone. These Fragments were whitish ; but, in the Stones which were entire, the Parts in their Joinings were streak'd with Yellow Veins, resembling in some measure Mosaic Pavement. Ten, or twelve, of these had very probably been cluster'd together (with a Nucleus apparently within) something

thing like a large Grape-Stone. The Urine, though still bloody, grew gradually less and less discolour'd till three ; when it was not in the least distain'd. A little after three, there issued a great Quantity of Blood, which brought along with it two Pieces of Stone of a larger Size, than most of the former. He again voided more Blood, and that in still greater Quantity, and said he felt more Stone had forced its Passage. But there was such an extraordinary Coagulation of the Blood discharged, that there could not be discover'd any concreted Substance, till the *Coagulum* had been dissolved in a large Bason of Water : when about fifteen Pieces presented themselves ; one of which was a

D

Stone,

Stone, near entire, and almost as big as the great one in the Morning, but flatter; another, more than half as big, a Piece of which had been broken off. This Stone, on Examination, was found compacted of three, very flightly cemented together; being unable, seemingly, to bear even the least Touch without danger of falling asunder. My Lord continued voiding Blood perpetually, from nine in the Morning till six in the Evening. After taking a little Soup, and drinking a Pint of Table-Beer, and a large Glass of Sack and Water, Dr. *Fur-*
rin order'd him a Clyster: But, before That arrived, he had two Stools, between which was given him an Opiate. The Blood still
 coming

coming away incessantly, Recourse was had to Styptic Draughts, in each of which was half a Drachm of the Bark; and about half an Hour after eight the Flux began to abate. He complain'd much of being griped. About nine the Blood stopp'd, and his Complaint turn'd to the Strangury. He grew sick at his Stomach, and endeavour'd to vomit, but could not. Before eleven his Bleeding return'd. Sir *Edward Hulse* and Dr. *Jurin* gave him twelve Drops of Liquid Laudanum in Wine and Water warm: Which, together with what he had taken in the Opiate and Styptic Draughts, amounted to fifty Drops. His right Hand was quite cold and clammy, his Pulse sinking every

D 2 Minute,

Minute, and the Tendons leaping. He complain'd of great Pain at the Bottom of his Belly, and that his Feet were numb'd. His Thighs and his other Hand grew cold. They gave him the Bark, accompanied with a few Drops of Laudanum : And from one till two he voided no Blood, but could not sleep. Between three and four he slept for about a quarter of an Hour. Sir *Edward Hulse* thought his left Hand warm again, and his Thighs warmer. He continued to discharge almost pure Blood, though not so profusely. Between six and seven he slept three quarters of an Hour, and then waked with a total Cessation of his Pain ; but, with a Pulse scarcely

scarcely perceptible, immediately grew sick, and brought up all his Bark : Of which he had taken seven Drachms in the space of six Hours. Mr. *Ranby* and Mr. *Graham*, from this sudden Transition from great Pain to absolute Ease, were apprehensive of a Mortification of the Parts. He continued in this way till nine. Cordials were prescribed him ; but he remain'd all *Tuesday* with little or no Alteration. The following Night he slept six Hours in all, at three several Times ; taking the Tincture of the Bark, and Broth, at the Intervals. At nine o'Clock on *Wednesday* Morning his Hands were grown quite warm, though his Pulse was low. About ten at Night he discharged a small matter
of

of Blood. After that he was left to his Repose, and slept till two in the Morning ; when his Bleeding return'd with Violence, and interrupted his Rest till eight o'Clock ; by which Time it was considerably lessen'd. His Pulse was strong, but subject to frequent Changes and Intermissions: Which, indeed, was generally the Case. He complain'd of an Uneasiness in his right Kidney, which was but of short Duration ; and, about twelve, the Urine was like the Grounds of Coffee. They then gave him an oily Clyster to empty his Bowels, and to prevent the Bark from making him sick ; which he began to be afraid of, and on that Account did not care to take it any longer

longer in Substance : For which Reason a good strong Tincture of it was substituted in its room. He grew now exceedingly drowsy, and was ever desirous of being left to sleep, as soon as he had taken his Medicines, or Broth. Great Quantities of Urine were involuntarily discharged, with scarce any Tincture of Blood : And Sir *Edward Hulse* was persuaded, that the Bleeding had proceeded from the Kidneys ; and that, when my Lord made the Coffee-colour'd-Water, the imagined Obstruction was removed. They now order'd him the Extract of the Bark, instead of the Tincture ; and, at eight in the Evening, another Clyster : Which, as well as the former, came away
im-

immediately without Effect. His Spirits sunk extremely after this ; but he rested pretty well till two in the Morning : When his Bleeding came upon him again very violently, as it had done the Night before at the same Hour. At three he took eighteen Drops of Laudanum, but got no Rest till fix.

Friday 8. This Morning his Spirits were raised with the Opiate, and his Pulse was good ; but, having had no Stool since *Monday*, they gave him a Suppository at eleven ; and, instead of the Extract of the Bark, he took forty Grains of the Substance in the Tincture, with five Grains of Rhubarb, every three Hours. Between one and two
he

he had a Stool, and another about six: By which means he was much refresh'd, and continued in great Spirits till ten or eleven, when he began to be once more very low and depress'd. At half an Hour after eleven he fell into his Bleeding again, and continued altogether restless with a high Pulse till two, when Sir *Edward Hulse* gave him a Dose of Laudanum, as he had done the Night before: And when that began to take Effect, the Bleeding went off, and he got some Rest.

Saturday 9. This Morning he was much better; tho' his Pulse was harder. The Physicians, on finding the Bark had not succeeded in
E regard

regard of stopping the Bleeding,
 added ten Drops of the Royal Stip-
 tic to each of his Draughts. He
 was in good Spirits this whole Day.
 About ten at Night his Pulse rose,
 and, some Drops of Blood coming
 from him, he was bled eight
 Ounces in the Arm; which re-
 lieved that Symptom. The Bark
 was now laid aside; and this Night
 he took two oily Draughts, voiding
 no Blood. In the Morning his
 Pulse was extremely low, and he
 complain'd of great Sicknefs in his
 Stomach; and, about half an Hour
 after, had some Return of his Bleed-
 ing; as he had again at three. All
 this Day he took no Medicines,
 was very thirsty, and perpetually
 dosing. His Pulse was rather bet-
 ter,

ter, than the preceding Days, but his Tongue more brown, and dry. His Urine continued Dripping from him, always leaving a brown Coffee-colour'd Stain in the middle of the Napkin. At eight, by the Advice of the Physicians, he took half a Pint of purging Water, and afterwards rested well.

ON the eleventh Dr. *Crowe* was call'd in: Who, from a Relation of the Case, was strong in Opinion, that all these Stones, coagulated Blood, &c. descended directly from the Kidneys, though there had been no Nephritic Complaint of late: And that he had several Times known collected Matter of this Nature to *plug* up the Kidneys;

which at length had pass'd with very little Pain: It being, in reality, his Sentiment, that all Discharges of Blood flow'd, not from the Bladder, but entirely from the Kidneys.

At eight this Evening, Sir *Edward Hulse* and Dr. *Jurin* being present, Mr. *Ranby*, with his Hands, press'd the Bottom of his Belly; and the Water gush'd out, of a perfect deep Coffee-colour. They now concluded his Bladder was fill'd with coagulated Blood, and so much distended, that it had lost its Tone. Mr. *Ranby* propos'd laying on Bladders filled with warm Water, in order to try, by an Application of that Sort, to dissolve, if possible, the *Coagulum*: But the Physicians

ficians fear'd fuch an Expedient would fet him o'bleeding afrefh. However, one was ordered to be applied, in cafe the old Complaint at the End of the *Penis*, or Neck of the Bladder, fhould return in the Night: Which was accordingly done, but, caufing an Uneafinefs, was foon removed.

ON *Tuesday*, the twelfth, he fleep very little all Day, and at Night grew more uneasy, and very much affected in his Head. His Pulse was low, and fluctuating, and his Memory deficient. He complain'd of great Numbnefs all over, and frequent Twitchings. He would fain have taken another Opiate: But Mr. *Ranby*, finding him fo much dif-

disorder'd, would not venture to give it him.

Wednesday 13, The Physicians came, but declined putting up the *Catheter*, (which they had proposed the Day before) for fear of doing a farther Injury to Parts, already too much hurt: And therefore only directed his Bladder to be often press'd with the Hand. He was now rather weaker, and at Night again disturb'd in his Head, though he had taken no Laudanum. After an Hour and a half's Sleep, he awaked with his Head quite clear: Rested well afterwards, a great deal of the dark Water having dripp'd from him, in which were several small Clots of grumous Blood.

Thurs-

Thursday 14, This Morning he was perfectly in his Senses; but his Tongue was rather more dry, though his Pulse was very good. At Night he rested ill, and complain'd of Pains about his Bladder; which they thought proceeded from the Decrease of the coagulated Blood in it, which came away more and more.

Friday 15, The Physicians again prescribed him the Extract of the Bark twice a Day, in order to restore the Bladder to its proper Tone.

Saturday 16, He rose about eleven. His Water grew clearer, and his Tongue moistish, with less Brown-

Brownness remaining. He complain'd of colicky Pains, and at Night had a loose Stool. His Senses and Memory were now entirely perfect. In the Night, he was sick, vomited, and rested ill.

Sunday 17, He rose, his Strength being apparently encreased. The *Catheter* was tried, and then the Candle : But Neither could pass, there proving to be an Obstruction in the Part, attended with great Soreness.

THUS far the Journal. And, indeed, at the Solicitations of the Physicians, I twice attempted to pass the *Catheter* ; but, through some occasional Stop in the Passage,

fage,

sage, and that so necessary Caution of not applying Force, without Success. These ineffectual Essays determined me to call Mr. *Chefelden* to my Assistance; who succeeded, as it happen'd, no better than myself. The Instrument, indeed, penetrated farther than before; but not without Pain, though little or no Force was used. What put them on pressing so much this Operation, was to draw from the Bladder the grumous Blood, and thereby restore that Vessel to its former Tone; though at this Time the Urine, impregnated with this grumous Matter, rather exceeded in Quantity all he drank; wetting

F four

four or five and thirty Napkins every twenty four Hours.

It is observable, that, from the opening to the closing this melancholy Scene, there ever subsisted an insatiable Thirst, with a dry and brownish Tongue: Which at the Expiration of about a Fortnight began to grow clearer, and remain'd so for a few Days; the Roughness of the Tongue nevertheless, and Thirst, no ways abated. The Pulse would alter several Times in the Space of half an Hour; and yet the Physicians in the mean while entertain'd some Hopes of his Recovery: so far were they from apprehending his Dissolution to be so near at hand. From the Day he voided that Number of
Stones,

Stones, and Quantity of Blood, he could never retain his Urine: Which was, for the first Month, loaded with grumous Blood, ouzing out with it in a constant Dripping. In proportion to the Decrease of this *Coagulum*, (which was continually dissolving by the Urine) the Pain from the Neck of the Bladder to the End of the *Penis*, was more frequent; as was likewise a Symptomatic Colic, which he from first to last complain'd of in the Neighbourhood of the *Os Pubis*.

FROM the twenty-first of *February* to the sixteenth or seventeenth of *March*, being within a Day or two of his Death, among other Medicines (which were all of

a soft, lubricating Nature) he every Night took a Draught with half an Ounce of Diacodium in it, and thrice in that Time some additional Drops of Laudanum : His Diet being Affes - Milk, Chicken - Broth, Small-Beer, and now and then a Glafs of Wine and Water.

SEVERAL Attempts were made to lay aside his composing Draught, but in vain. For his Nights were so restless, and such an Uneasiness prevail'd through his whole Frame, that there was an absolute Necessity of recurring to it before Morning. The Tongue began now to grow browner and browner, with deep Chops in it; which, in effect, had all along been generally of the
Colour

Colour of a Nutmeg, and rough to a great Excess.

ABOUT a Week before he expired, he was seized with a colliquative *Diarrhœa*; which, being beyond the Power of Astringents, or Opimates, to remedy, contributed, no doubt, to put a more immediate Period to his tedious, and, at Times, most intense Pains.

THUS died the EARL of ORFORD; who in private Life had few Equals, in publick, perhaps, no Superiors.

O N

ON opening the Right Honourable the Earl of *Orford*, there occur'd the following Appearances. The Contents of the lower Belly were all, except the Bladder, in a natural State. This Vessel had expanded itself above the *Os Pubis* at least four Inches : On cutting into its Cavity there issued a Quantity of Urine, with three large Clots of coagulated Blood ; which no doubt had lain there for some Time. On separating the Bladder from the Parts with which it was connected, and dividing it from the Neck to the Bottom, several inflamed Spots were observable; with an Inflammation quite round the Neck about the Breadth of two Inches, and a Lodg-

Lodgment in the Membrane of several small Stones, about the Size of half a Grain of Wheat. Its Substance was of a very unequal Texture, innumerable Ridges as thick as the eighth of an Inch, and many of them much larger, running a-crofs one another thro' the whole Capacity of it; while the Spaces between those Ridges were as remarkably thin, and transparent. The *Prostate Glands* were enlarged, and become harder than they commonly are. No Defect was discoverable in the Kidneys, nor *Ureters*: Though the *Pelvis* was larger then usual.

E. Hulse,

J. Ranby,

W. Cheselden.

An

An Explanation of the
P L A T E.

A. The Stone extracted from the
Urethra near the *Glans*.

B. Two lesser Stones, that came
away at the same Time, with
another Piece, which is lost.

C. Nine of the eleven Stones void-
ed afterwards, the other two
being lost.

D. Two Fragments discharged
some Time after.

E. The next Parcel, that came a-
way : in which,
1. The *Nucleus*.

F. The

F. The Stones, in which the Cement was loosen'd, but not quite separated.

G. Stones lodged in the inflamed Part of the Membrane at the Neck of the Bladder, with two or three more, which are lost.

G

THE

THE following was sketch'd out by his Lordship's Phyfician in the Country, in order to its being communicated to his Phyficians in Town.

August 9, 1744.

MY Lord *Orford*, riding in a Coach five or fix Miles in the Forenoon, made bloody Water. This increafed, returning Home a longer way by two Miles ; but, after Dinner and Reft, ceafed intirely, by degrees, before Night.

NEXT Morning (after a tolerable eafy Night, but a frequent Provocation to make Water) there was found a good deal of fmall Gravel in the Pot.

August

August 11. Going to *Halkham* (about seven Miles) he began to make bloody Water (very deep colour'd) the first two Miles, and again five times before his Lordship got thither. The same, returning Home in the Evening. Had a pretty good Night, but with frequent Micturition: And in the Morning, in an amber-colour'd Urine was found much Gravel; with a String (his Lordship called it) of grumous Blood, in which some Gravel was enveloped.

ALL this bloody Water his Lordship ascribed to drinking much Marsh-mallow Tea of late, and the Frequency of making Water to a

Weakness in the *Sphincter* of the urinary Bladder, the natural Consequence of a declining Age, or a paralytick Disorder in those Parts: and the rather, by reason he has sometimes found a Numbness in one of his Hands.

BUT, it is to be observed, that after making bloody Water there has constantly been felt the same kind of *Stimulus* upon the *Sphincter Ani*; and (in some Degree) as his Lordship used to feel of old, when a Stone was ready to be voided from the Bladder; and that after the bloody Water, and the common and constant Consequence of it, the voiding of Gravel (mixed or unmixed with grumous Blood) ceased,

ed, that Irritation ceased likewise: so that Gravel lodged about the Neck of the Bladder seems to be the undoubted Cause of all this bloody Water, which the Motion of Road-riding brought into Action (perhaps assisted by the Mal-lows Tea.) Not so, the same Motion along the green Turf of the Park.

Now, if the Cause of frequent Micturition was a Weakness of the Muscular Fibres of the Bladder, (a certain Concomitant of decrepit Age) the Disease, as the Cause, would be continual, and there would be a constant Dribbling of Urine. Whereas, 'tis plain, that that Frequency is more or less from

from the greater or lesser Quantity, or the Size, or Situation of the Gravel irritating, from this remarkable Observation, *viz.* About ten Days ago, after taking the Manna and Cream of Tartar, his Lordship lay quiet and easy five Hours that Night; a Time twice as long as any he had had since he came into the Country.

HIS Lordship will make mention of his making bloody Water, upon taking a Journey to *Woolterton* (about twenty Miles) *September 14.* and of a Frequency of it almost every half Hour. Yet, after drinking *Bristol Water*, eating a good Dinner, and drinking Marsh-mallow

mallow Tea towards the Evening, a quiet Night ensued.

I NEED not add, That on *Monday*, *October* 29, His Lordship took the Manna, and Cream of Tartar ; on *Tuesday* Evening made bloody Urine without going abroad : but then on *Wednesday* the thirty-first voided a small hard Stone, no bigger than a Pin's Head, and after that was easy.

G. HEPBURN.

A N

inflow Tea towards the Evening a
quiet Night ensued.

I need not add, That on Mon-
day October 20, His Lordship
took the Manilla, and Circum of Tar-
tar; on Tuesday Evening made
bloody Upright without going a-
board: but then on Wednesday the
thirty-first voided a small hard
Stone, no bigger than a Pin's Head,
and after that was easy.

G. HEPBURN.

4
A D V I C E

T O

JOHN RANBY, *Esq;*

Principal Serjeant Surgeon to His
Majesty, and F. R. S.

W I T H

Some Observations

O N H I S

N A R R A T I V E

O F T H E

L A S T I L L N E S S

Of the RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Earl of ORFORD.

L O N D O N :

Printed for W. BICKERTON, in the *Temple-Exchange*,
near the *Inner-Temple-Gate*, *Fleet-street*, 1745.

Price SIX-PENCE.

ADDVICE

TO

JOHN RANBY, Esq;

Principal Sergeant Surgeon to His

Majesty, and R.R.S.

WITH

Some Observations

ON HIS

NARRATIVE

OF THE

LAST ILLNESS

OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ORFORD.

LONDON:

Printed for W. Bickerton, in the Strand, opposite

near the Bank-Temple-Gate, 1785.

Price Six-Pence.

A D V I C E

T O

John Ranby, Esq;

Principal Serjeant Surgeon to His
Majesty, and F. R. S.

S I R,

IT is an old and known Truth, that nothing is so disagreeable as the giving Advice, especially unask'd, and unexpected; so that I have no great Reason to believe you will think yourself much obliged to the Author of the following Sheets. Had you held your Hand, after your first Performance, you would have been no more taken Notice of than the rest of your Brethren, the Pamphle-

A

teers

teers, who, like Mushrooms, are born and die in a small Compass of Time ; but when you go about to set up for a Writer, an Author of momentous Truths, and a fair impartial Relater of Facts, it looks as if you intended to put in for Fame, and make your Name immortal ; especially when we consider who have been the Occasion of your Writings ; the one, no less than the Son of a crown'd Head, and the other the great Earl of *Orford*. The Scheme indeed is well directed ; for, as Parson *Burgefs* (of facetious Memory) used to tell some of his Congregation, They had no other Way of going to Heaven, but by taking fast hold of his Cloak, so it has been a Custom, Time out of Mind, for Writers of all Sorts and Denominations (who can find no other Way to Fame) to have the Vanity of their Names being handed down to Posterity, together with those of the great Men of their Age. But, Sir, You need not have taken this Method, because it has been observed that there are but two Sorts of Works
that

that bid fair for Immortality ; such as are excellently good, and such as are excellently bad. How EXCELLENT your last Performance is, we shall now endeavour to examine, and we will begin with what you do yourself, the Preface.

* “ Fulfilling the Will of the Dead was
 “ ever, amongst the most unciviliz’d Na-
 “ tions, esteem’d an indispensable Obliga-
 “ tion, and a Sort of sacred Duty ; and
 “ a Man that could transgress in this es-
 “ sential Point, was look’d upon as capa-
 “ ble of violating his Father’s Ashes, and
 “ committing the most execrable Enor-
 “ mity. ’Tis in Consequence of a solemn
 “ Injunction of this Nature, that I have
 “ penn’d the following Narrative ; the il-
 “ lustrious Personage, who is the melan-
 “ choly Subject of it, having, in his eb-
 “ bing Moments, recommended to me in
 “ the most affecting Manner, this peculiar
 “ Province of exploring, by Dissection,
 “ the Seat, and of Course, the Cause of

A 2

“ his

“ his Disorder, and of communicating to
 “ the World a faithful Relation of all the
 “ Circumstances, &c. &c.” All this, fairly
 translated into *English*, amounts to no
 more than that my Lord *Orford* desired
 Mr. *Ranby* (or any one else) might open
 him after his Decease, that the Cause of
 his Death might be known and made
 publick.

Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus !

It is much upon the Strain of *Ancient
 Pistol* in *Shakespeare* :

“ These be good Humours indeed,
 “ Shall Pack-horses, and hollow pamper’d
 “ Jades of *Asia*, which cannot go but
 “ Thirty Miles a Day, compare with
 “ *Cæsars*, and with *Cannibals*, and *Trojan*
 “ *Greeks*, &c. &c.”

What Pity it is you did not oblige the
 World with the Words of the *solemn In-*
junction, and repeat in how *affecting a*
Manner his Lordship recommended to you
 in

in his *ebbing Moments*, this laborious Task of *exploring by Dissection the Seat, and of Course the Cause of his Disorder*. Surely a Man of your refined Way of writing, might here have had a large Field of exercising his Talents, and move the Passions so as to have

*Subdued Eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting Mood,
Drop Tears as fast as the Arabian Trees
Their medicinal Gum.*

Your next Paragraph is loftier still, and
OUT-HERODS HEROD.

“ When I recollect his resign’d Beha-
“ viour, under the most excruciating Pains,
“ the magnanimous Sentiments which fil-
“ led his Soul, when on the Eve, seem-
“ ingly, of Dissolution, AND CALL TO
“ MIND the exalted Expressions that were
“ continually flowing from him at this se-
“ vere Time of Tryal, however extraor-
“ dinary his natural Talents, or acquired
“ Abilities

“ Abilities were ; however he had distin-
 “ guish’d himself by his Eloquence in the
 “ Senate, or by his singular Judgment,
 “ and Depth of Penetration, in Councils ;
 “ this incomparable Constancy, and asto-
 “ nishing Firmness of Mind, must raise,
 “ IN MY OPINION, as sublime Ideas of
 “ him, as any Act of his Life besides,
 “ however good and popular ; and reflect
 “ a Renown on his Name equal to that,
 “ which consecrates the Memory of the
 “ most remarkable Sages of Antiquity.”

This certainly is a fine, round, well
 turn’d Period ; but tho’ you are an excel-
 lent Retailer of Words, you are rather too
 sparing of Sense : You have not yet got
 the Knack of penning a Dedication, writ-
 ing a Preface, or drawing a Character ; it
 is not so easy a Matter to compose a Pane-
 gyrick, it requires some Delicacy and Judg-
 ment ; you are too apt to CALL TO MIND
 Things you should by no means touch on :
 Would any one in his Senses tell a great
Personage

Personage who commanded that Day, * *I am often wont to call to mind the Battle of Dettingen?* You are strangely inclin'd too to wonder at what is not at all to be wonder'd at; † *To me it was frequent Matter of singular Admiration to behold a great Prince descend so far from his elevated Station, &c. to do what all Princes of Humanity always did and ever will do, order proper Care to be taken of the Sick and Wounded. In the present Instance you are RECOLLECTING AND CALLING TO MIND again all my Lord Orford's great Qualities, and tell us this incomparable Constancy and astonishing Firmness of Mind must raise, in MY OPINION, as sublime Ideas of him, &c.*

But consider, Sir, the World was not Witness to the *magnanimous Sentiments which fillest his Soul, when, on the Eve, seemingly of Dissolution*; How then will it, by the
Means

* *Dedication to Gun Shot Wounds, by John Ranby, Esq;*

† *Ibid.*

Means of your private Opinion only, *reflect a Renown on his Name, equal to that which consecrates the Memory of the most remarkable Sages of Antiquity?* I should be further glad to know who you mean by the *most remarkable Sages of Antiquity?* For to compare him to the whole, is to compare him to none, and so we are left to guess as we please, and whom we please; which is an Indulgence the gentle Reader is frequently allow'd by modern physical Authors, who write Cases without Names; a laudable approved Practice, and follow'd by some with good Success!

I shall dwell no longer upon the Preface, but make some Observations on my Lord Orford's Case, as stated by you. The Symptoms were (taking them all from the Beginning to the End) at first a *great Pain in the Head, and Giddiness, violent Sickness at the Stomach, a frequent Inclination to vomit, intense Pain in his Back, and made Coffee-colour'd Water.* These
Symptoms

Symptoms vanish'd for some Time. However, upon his first going out, he felt an unusual Irritation to make Water, and the Urine was ting'd with Blood. THESE TWO SYMPTOMS CONSTANTLY ATTENDED HIM, DURING THE WHOLE COURSE OF HIS ILLNESS. An irksome Sensation at the End of the Penis, and a Pain at going to stool, a Strangury, Incontinency of Urine, a Stillidium, leaving a brown coffee-colour'd Stain in the Middle of the Napkin, in which were small Clots of grumous Blood. There was all along an insatiable Thirst, with a dry and brownish Tongue. The Pulse would alter several Times in the Space of half an Hour. From the Day he voided that Number of Stones, and Quantity of Blood, he could never retain his Urine, which was for the first Month, loaded with grumous Blood, ouzing out with it in a constant Dripping. In Proportion to the Decrease of this Coagulum (which was constantly dissolving by the Urine, the Pain from the Neck of the Bladder to the End

B of

of the Penis, was more frequent; as was likewise a symptomatic Cholic, which he from first to last complain'd of, in the Neighbourhood of the Os Pubis.

These being the Symptoms, we will now annex the Opinion of the Physicians who attended him. Sir Edward Hulse was of Opinion, *All along, the Bleeding proceeded from the Kidneys.* Dr. Crow confirm'd it, by saying, *It was in Reality his Sentiment, that all Discharges of Blood flowed not from the Bladder, but entirely from the Kidneys.* Dr. Jurin being determined to be right, and not flatly contradict Sir Edward, was convinced there was *a Stone in the Bladder, (though he thought the Kidneys might perhaps, in some Degree, be also affected.* All three however, were so far mistaken, that *they entertain'd some Hopes of his Recovery; so far were they they from apprehending his Dissolution to be so near at Hand.*

It

It would have been thought a Presumption in any Man of less Vogue than these Gentlemen, to be of a different Opinion from them. I will nevertheless venture to affirm, That there could not have been plainer Proofs of the Seat of the Distemper being in the Bladder, and of its ending fatally; for the Truth of which, I appeal to all those who have read and remember'd, seen and observed.

Were I disposed to confirm my Assertion by Authors, I could draw out of the Antients and Moderns, Quotations to fill a Volume, in Support of it; but it is needless to take Pains to prove what is in itself self-evident. I will however make free with one Paragraph out of *Aretæus*, to disprove what Doctor *Crow* has confidently asserted above; in which I may hope the rather to be excused, as few Mens Opinions against that of a Gentleman of his long Experience, would carry sufficient Weight; I have therefore Recourse to one of a longer standing, whose

Word has been depended on for Ages past,
and will not be doubted by the future.

Αἰμορραγέει κατὰ τὴν κύστιν. Ξανθόντε καὶ λεπτὸν
τῆδε τὸ αἷμα, ἀλλ' εἶδεν τι διὰ τήνδε θνήσκειν,
καὶ μὴ ῥηϊδίῃ ἢ ἐπισκεσις. Ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖσι θρομ-
βοῖσι, καὶ τῇ φλεγμονῇ ὁ κίνδυνος. Ψύξις γὰρ
καὶ νέκρωσις, καὶ γαγγραινώσις, καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ
τῆδε κακὰ ρηϊδίως κτείνει.

Aretæus LIB. II. Cap. 10.

Had the Physicians remember'd this Pas-
sage, they could not have been so much
out in their Guess.

It is to me a Matter of Wonder (to
make Use of one of your Phrases) how
Sir Edward Hulse and Doctor *Jurin* could
go on to ply him with the *Lixicum Li-
thontripticum*, when they found the Bleed-
ing not only not to stop, but to increase;
for he took six and thirty Ounces of it,
from the Fifteenth of *December*, to the
Fourth of *February* following. *Bloody
Urine*, during this Period, renewed the
Alarm

Alarm several Times, and on the Ninth of January particularly, he had a more than ordinary Flux of Blood, attended with greater Pain than he had ever yet felt, at the End of the Penis. Hopes of Relief might encourage the trying a forcible dubious Medicine ; but when Matters go from bad to worse, to persevere (to say the least of it) favours of Obstinacy. I pass over in Silence, the many Reflections that might be made upon the Proceedings of the Physicians, as it is far from my Intention to aggravate the Errors of any in the Profession ; tho' you know a *Physician of great Experience, from whom it was a great Concern to you to differ*, who has been used to act otherwise, and upon all Occasions, when it could answer his Purpose, endeavour'd to lessen the Merit of Men infinitely his Superiors ; he has been noted and mark'd out for it, and rose to the Top of his Profession by such mean and vile Steps ; he has continued at that Height for many Years, without Dignity ; has gain'd a Title, without Honour ; is a Doctor without

without Learning ; a Physician without Knowledge ; and a Man without Humanity.

But to leave this Gentleman, and exchange him for another almost of equal Worth, let me ask you, Sir, whether the acquainting the World with the Physicians Opinions, was any Part of the TASK ASSIGNED YOU ? Did you not, in your Preface, promise merely *An historical Detail, to exhibit pure Matter of Fact, without the least Comment or Animadversion whatsoever ?* And how have you kept your Word ? What had the Publick to do with the * CONCERN you was in, to differ from one of the Physicians ? Or that you differ'd at all ? Or of what Consequence was it to any living Soul, to know when my Lord thought of going to *Norfolk*, that you should † *confess, for your Part, you did not imagine such a Journey practicable*

* Page 10 and 11.

† Page 6.

ble for him, without the Conveniency of a Horse-litter ? unless it be to publish your Mistake ; for he went in his Coach, which gave him no Molestation whatsoever.

You should have been, methinks, a little more upon your Guard, when you was insinuating in several Parts of your NARRATIVE, that your Judgment was equal, and sometimes superior to any of the rest. You should have taken Care not to make the least Mistake. Mankind indeed are all liable to Error, by the very Condition of Humanity, and Persons of Candour and Ingenuity, make proper Allowances ; but when a Man goes quite out of his Way to find Fault and depreciate others, to gratify a little low Malice, or bring down the Characters of Gentlemen, upon a Level with his own, or raise his above theirs, he must not expect to be favour'd whenever he is caught tripping ; but you stumble so often, Sir, that to set your Blunders in a proper Light, is to transcribe your whole Book. Among the
many,

many, I will instance the following :
 * *These ineffectual Essays determined me to call Mr. Cheselden to my Assistance ; who succeeded, as it happen'd, no better than myself ; the Instrument indeed penetrated farther than before, &c. Well then, did he not succeed better than you did, by the Instrument's penetrating farther ?*

Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

If your Birth, Life, Parentage, and Education had not been publickly known, one would have concluded you had received them in the LAND OF BULLS.

Again : In the third Page, you take a Province upon you, you are by no Means qualified for ; passing Judgment upon Symptoms. You are there concluding that *the concreted Matter had work'd its painful Passage into the Bladder ; the immediate*

*mediate Ease and Disappearance of the Coffee-colour'd Water, was a plain Indication of that Event. How plain? Why, every Time he now made Water, he expected to discharge what was thus descended into the Bladder. But as those Expectations were entirely fruitless, a Doubt began to prevail, whether it were any thing more than a gravelly Affair, &c. So that this plain Indication of a Stone, at last dwindles into a Doubt of Gravel. By the by, a Doubt's beginning to prevail, is very good Sense, and a gravelly Affair, very good English. I cannot but observe how cautious you are in your Expression, by calling that, concreted Matter, which, Page the Fifth, you told his Lordship, without Reserve, was a Stone which had pass'd from the Kidney to the Bladder. And here I cannot but applaud your Fidelity as an Narrator, in not omitting this Circumstance, which is plainly contradicted by what appeared upon Dissection. * No Defect was*

C *dis-*

discoverable in the Kidneys nor Ureters. Had the Stone, or concreted Matter pass'd, as you imagined, from the Kidneys to the Bladder, would not one of the Ureters, at least, been extended beyond its natural Dimension?

We will now cast an Eye on your Journal, which it seems was kept *with all imaginable Exactness*, by one of my Lord's Sons, as well as by yourself; Whose Journal is this then, yours or his? There is evidently too much physical Knowledge for him, and too little for you. As for Instance, you tell us, Page 19, 20, 21, that he had *taken Fifty Drops of Liquid Laudanum, and his right Hand was quite cold and clammy, his Pulse sinking every Minute, and Tendons leaping, &c. between Six and Seven, he slept three Quarters of an Hour, and then waked with a total Cessation of his Pains, &c.* Mr. Ranby and Mr. Graham, from this sudden Transition, from great Pain to absolute Ease, were apprehensive of a Mortification of the Parts.

It

It is artful enough to bring Mr. *Graham* in with You; it seems then you are not acquainted with the Effects of Opium, further than its Sleeping Quality. You must know then, that *the Coldness of the Thighs and Hands, the Numbness of the Feet*, with the above-mentioned Symptoms, are such as naturally follow upon taking too large Quantities of Opiates: And it appears that when the Opiates ceased to overpower him, which it did by Degrees, then its narcotic Quality exerted itself, and *he slept six Hours in all, at three several Times, and at Nine o'Clock the next Morning, his Hands grew warm, &c.*

I cannot help observing, before I finish, that had you not in * a former Work, given us undeniable Proofs of your great Knowledge and Experience of the Virtues of the Bark, one would have imagined you knew as little of that, as of the Virtues of Opium; for you say, Page 31,

C 2 the

* Vide *Ranby* on Gun Shot Wounds,

the Physicians prescribed him the Extract of Bark twice a Day, in order to restore the Bladder to its proper Tone. Pray what Effect could so small a Quantity as a Dram or two produce? More than that Quantity could not have been given him in two Doses only, and in all Likelihood it was less. Such a Quantity, I say, could not *restore the Bladder to its proper Tone*, had it been in the Power of the Bark to have done it at all. Besides, the Property of expelling Stones has not, as I know of, yet been attributed to the Bark, and unless they, as the first Cause and Occasion of the bloody Urine, &c. had all came away, the Bladder could not have been *restored to its proper Tone*, by any Medicine whatsoever.

And now I am inclined to believe, Sir, from this slight View of your *Narrative*, that you will begin to see how little capable you are of writing, and that it is by no Means your Talent. I suspect you have the Ambition of being an Author
deep

deep at Heart ; but remember I foretell, that however well your Works may read in Manuscript, they will be spoil'd in the Printing. Let me advise you therefore to keep your future Lucubrations to yourself, for your private Use and Emolument. You will reap this further Advantage from it, that when your Friends press you to publish (as they certainly will) you may have the Opportunity of letting your Prudence pass for Modesty and Diffidence, two excellent Qualities you have stood in Need of some Time, and of which, tho' I despair of ever seeing you really possess'd, you may however, by having been long conversant in Courts, put on the Appearance. It is owing to the Want of these two Qualities, that you have presumed to give a Character of the great Earl of *Orford* ; a *Task* much above the Reach of your Capacity, that was never *assign'd* you, nor at all expected from you. You have so over-charged his great Qualities, by your awkward Flattery, that his Friends are incensed to think that his Memory should
be

be turn'd into Ridicule, by your Efforts to magnify it. So easy is it for Beauty to pass into Deformity, when attempted to be drawn by an unskilful Hand.

Upon the whole, I hope you will take my Advice, and lay aside all Thoughts of appearing again in print, till you have made yourself Master of your Subject, and learnt to write good Sense, and plain *English*.

I am,

With the utmost Indifference,

SIR, Yours, &c.

F I N I S.

A N
Expostulatory Address

T O
JOHN RANBY Esq;

Principal SERJEANT SURGEON to
HIS MAJESTY, and F. R. S.

Occasioned by his
TREATISE on Gunshot-Wounds,
AND HIS
NARRATIVE of the Earl of ORFORD's
Last Illness.

With REMARKS on his Adviser, &c.

By a PHYSICIAN.

*Quod autem spectat ad Historiam Mor-
borum, si quis rem accuratius per-
pendat, facile videbit, scribentem ad
multò plura animum debere adver-
tere, quàm vulgò existimatur.*

Sydenham.

L O N D O N :

Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe* in
Pater-Noster-Row. 1745.
(Price One Shilling.)

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S I R,

AS I am ever tender of the Honour of our Island, and under some Apprehensions at present, that Foreigners will judge of our Learning in general, from the Abilities of those among us, who, by their distinguished Stations, ought to have the greatest Share ; I have determined with myself, to examine your late Performances in the most candid manner, and observe how far you seem to me, unequal to the Task you have imposed upon yourself, in the different Capacities of an Author and Surgeon ; that the World may know the Opinion we have of you at home.

This was not undertaken, 'till after I had waited a good while, in hopes that some more able Pen would

perform this Duty to our Country and Profession. An *Epistle* indeed, to *John Ranby* Esq; &c. has been published, which I was at first tempted to believe, you yourself had under-written, (like *Bayes* in the *Rehearsal*) to set off your Narrative: but after perusing it with some Attention, I made no scruple to ascribe the whole to that extraordinary Genius, whose Dissertation on Lithontriptic Medicines, is so cordially recommended in the one and twentieth Page: tho' I must confess the Orthography seems a little too slavishly correct, to be the Work of that profound Author. You have had an *Adviser* too, whose Soundness of Argument, Delicacy of Re-proof, and Purity of Language, I shall have occasion to observe in the Sequel.

Let us begin then with the Dedication of your Treatise on Gunshot Wounds: an elevated Encomium!
but

but the Subject taught you to soar. What pity is it, the Compliment should be so palpable ! So much of the same Consistence with *Poins's* Wit, according to *Falstaff* ; *as thick as Tewkesbury Mustard*. I grant however it is very much in the Strain of a Courtier ; and the Conclusion a Masterpiece of polite Obsequiousness ; *That you will obtain the full Accomplishment of your Wishes, if your Treatise shall prove agreeable to his Majesty*. So that if *his Majesty* likes your Performance, you do not so much as wish it may be useful to the young Practitioner : Ingenuous Mr. *Ranby* ! I believe you from the bottom of my Soul.—But how shall we reconcile this Declaration with that in Page 3. where you affirm the *Aim and Scope you proposed to yourself in the following Pages, was only to do that, which every Man of Probity and Humanity,*

manity, would look upon as inseparable from his Duty, &c.

You need not fear that the Reader will impute your declining Quotation, to your Arrogance and Self-sufficiency ; because there are Reasons much more obvious for your Silence on that Particular : tho' I cannot help thinking your Plan would have been as beneficial to Mankind, had you reduced the whole of it to that single Sentence in which you recommend plentiful Bleeding very early in Gunshot Wounds, light easy Dressings, and above all, a signal Use of the Bark. I say, an Advertisement to this Effect, subscribed by *John Ranby Esq; &c.* would have conduced altogether as much, to the Improvement of our Profession ; and I dare say, more to your Credit, than all you have wrote. Nay, and perhaps have as effectually answered that other material Motive of yours,—*To incite others*

others of more considerable Abilities, to give a detail of their correct Sentiments, and successful Practice in this Point--and why not of their unsuccessful Practice? Is that of no Consequence to be known, for the Improvement of Medicine?

You say, you cannot conceive the Necessity of arming young Men with that number of Instruments, the List of which you set down in your Preface: Surely, Sir, this is making very free with the Surgeons in the Army, as well as their Directors: else, why arming young Men? Is any Surgeon in the Service so young, as to use Instruments he has no Occasion for; merely because they are in his Possession? As for an unmercifully long Forceps, I am as much averse as you are to thrust it the Lord knows where: but am far from thinking a long Forceps altogether unnecessary. That it may be mischievous in the Hand of one who thrusts it,

it, he *does not know where*; I am ready to allow: and heartily applaud your Caution in these Circumstances. But why, in the name of Wonder! would you exclude a long Probe from the Surgeon's Chest? May not a long Probe be used in a Wound two Inches deep, as well as in one that penetrates ten? and have not you often met with Cases, where a short one would be of no service? Methinks, Sir, the Care and Superintendancy of your intimate Acquaintance, would have been a greater Obligation, had they revised your Sheets *before they went to the Press*, than it was, in correcting them as they came from it.

We come now to the Body of your Work, in which, I shall pass over a great many of those original Observations and Flowers of Expression so peculiar to Mr. *Ranby*, and confine myself to a few Instances of the most egregious among them.

Had

worth an hundred Hands, Mr. Ranby ?

You have already assured us of the Motives which induced you to favour the World with this Essay ; then what occasion is there to mention * those that did not ? viz. *Any little Incentive to Vain-glory, or impotent Desire of erecting a Monument of Fame, on so minute and disproportioned a Basis.*—By the by, what sort of a Monument do you mean ? If you had given us a Plan of it, we should have been better Judges of what Base it requires.—In my Opinion, the Basis is sufficient for any conscionable Superstructure, if it consists, as you † say, of a *succinct Method of treating Gunshot Wounds, entirely agreeable to Reason, and confirmed over and above* (what ! over and above Reason ?) *by incontestable Experience.* In laying down this || Method, you advise *Probing or Poking to be used*
as

as sparingly as possible; and where it is necessary, prefer the Finger as the best and truest Probe. But let me tell you Sir, (since you, do not seem to know it) many Wounds may occur, especially those made by Pistol-Balls, in which you may as well poke with your Nose as with your Finger.

I wish you had been a little more intelligible, in describing the Circumstances of those † three Gentlemen, who were so much harassed by the Poking of their Surgeons; and afterwards cured without the Bullets being extracted: Especially the Third, (*a Person of great Worth*) which, to be sure, makes his Case the more interesting. He, you say, was *shot* in the upper Part of the Breast, with a Musket-bullet, which lodged itself under the Scapula. — Where was it lodged? between the Scapula and Ribs? or between the Integuments and Ribs, a little lower than the inferior *Costa*

B 2

Scapulæ?

† Pages 9th, 10th, and 11th.

Scapulæ? or was it in the Lungs, for in either of these Situations, it would have been under the *Scapula?* or was it *the Lord knows where?* But it seems the *unsuccessful Essay in poking for the Ball produced a Fever.* What Sort of a Fever? a Symptomatick Fever natural to every Wound? for I find it was easily restrained: Then why ascribe it to the Poking? I am glad to hear however, the Fever went off, the Wound healed, and *no more is to be heard of the Ball:* I wish, for your sake, as well as the Gentleman's, we had never *heard of the Ball.*

The same Obscurity prevails in the Case of that * Colonel of Dragoons, who was wounded with a Broad-Sword, that divided both Tables of the Skull; a Piece of which, of about an Inch broad, was quite loosened from the Bone. What became of that Piece, you leave the Reader to guess. I suppose it was taken away, because being entirely disjoined from
the

the main Bone, there could be little hopes of its uniting again. But perhaps Mr. *Ranby* is as much Master of his Art, as *Taliacotius* was said to be — Or was the whole of this History designed for a Panegyric on your Heroic Patient;

The next ‡ is, that of a Lieutenant of Horse, who (you take care to let us know,) was *possessed of many Engaging Qualities*, tho' I cannot see, what Connexion this Circumstance has with the Nature of his Wound. For he might have received a Cut in the Head, if he had been the meerest Brute in the Universe, and whether his *Horse* had *fallen* or no; but this with the former, (you own in a Marginal Note) do not strictly speaking belong to the Subject: why then are they inserted? *To point out the great use of immediate bleeding, on such like Accidents*: There was no need for going out of your way, to recommend a thing so agreeable to ordinary Practice and common

Sense: Dear Sir, spare yourself and us for the future. Or if you will display the whole Circle of your Experience, do it more circumstantially; and inform the young Surgeon, what regard is to be had, to the different Habits, Complexions and Constitutions of the Wounded: if you think such Considerations are to be regarded at all.

* You lay it down as a Maxim, *That should an Inflammation seize any Part, thro' the Lodgment of a Bullet, or any other foreign Body, that could with Safety, have been more immediately extracted; all Attempts of dislodging such extraneous Matter should be postponed, 'till the Swelling has in some measure subsided, and the inflammatory Disposition of the Fibres is nearly vanished.* Is not this saying in plain English, that if a Ball by lying in the Body, galls and inflames the Part, it must e'en lie still? A fine piece of Theory indeed!

indeed ! Let the Cause remain, and the Effect will cease. Come, come, Sir, I will put a better Construction on this Paragraph than it deserves, although it may be a little at the expence of your Discernment : and conclude, you have ascribed the Inflammation to the Lodgment of the Ball, which was the Result of its Entrance : in which case, I grant, the Swelling and Inflammation (by proper Cautions) may abate, even while the extraneous Body remains.

Repeated Bleedings in the Beginning, you have already more than once told us, draw after them many Advantages ; then why repeat the Injunction in the thirty-first Page ? Is it, because you yourself forgot what you had written ? Or that you feared the Reader might forget what he had read ? Indeed, Sir, you need not be at so much pains to convince us, *that your Treatise was penned in a Camp.*

You

You proceed to teach us, *that when Pain puts the Body * on the Rack*, (your own Case, I suppose, when you coined this Expression) *recourse must be had to the sovereign and almost divine Powers of Opium*: And yet you dethrone this *Sovereign* in the very next Page; or at least subject it to the *Sovereignty* of the *Bark, a Medicine, which no human Eloquence can deck with Panegyric proportionable to its Virtues!*

I am afraid the experienced Surgeon will not be easily convinced of the Truth of what you assert, † *That in all large Wounds, especially those made by a Cannon-Ball, there is constantly a great Laceration of the Membranes, and Parts endued with an exquisite Sensation*: Because, a Cannon-Ball may wound in one Place as well as another; and certainly there are Parts of the human Body, neither membranous, nor endued with exquisite Sensation;—
 nay,

nay, it remains to be proved, that membranous Parts are more sensible than the Skin itself.

* After owning, *that the Bark will not stop the bleeding of any considerable Artery*, you might have spared the Tautology of *Nevertheless, tho' this efficacious Property is not to be expected from it.* But indeed much Accuracy is not to be expected from you.

† To exemplify the Method laid down in the preceding Pages, you begin with the Detail of a Case, which you say, *was very extraordinary, and centered in the Person of a young Prince, no less distinguished for his martial Prowess, than high Birth.* What do you mean by its centering in his Person? Was it in the Center of his Person? No. I beg pardon, I find it was confined to the Calf of his Leg.—*This illustrious Personage received a Wound from a Grape Shot discharged from a Cannon.*—Did you ever know Grape Shot discharged
C from

from any thing else? *After its entering at one side of the Leg, it came out at the other.* What is extraordinary in this? — *But, the Orifice it made going out, was not a jot less than that occasioned by it's going in.* What then? Did you imagine the Ball would diminish a *jot* in its Passage through the Calf of an *Illustrious Personage*? Truly Sir, you are not a jot more sagacious than you ought to be.

* Some few Hours after the Fatigue of the Journey, you *repeated the Bleeding* ---- In what Quantity pray? and gave *Directions for an Emollient Clyster*: ordering at the same time, some *Gascoign's Powder* to be taken every four Hours, with a proportionable addition of *Nitre*. What Dose of *Gascoign's Powder* with *Nitre*, did you prescribe? an Ounce, or a Pound? --- † *Towards Noon, he complained of being Chilly, &c.* Towards what Noon? the fifth
or

or eighth, for you have jumbled them strangely together? --- * You *attended him early* (early on which Day?) and agreed to give him better than a Drachm of the Bark every two Hours. Did he agree to take it? And what is better than a Drachm of the Bark? A Drachm of any thing else, or half a dozen Drachms of the same? --- But as this gave him several Stools in a short time, you added to every Dose three Drops of Laudanum, till that Effect of it was prevented. --- So it seems after the Effect ceased, you prevented it. A wonderful Effect of your Skill! -- When the Sweat which continued about 12 Hours was entirely off, he took Elixir of Vitriol twice or thrice a Day. From this Period, &c.--- What Period? When the Sweat went off, or after he had taken the Elixir twice or thrice a Day? If the first, why do not you tell us so? If the last, why are not we informed how many Days he took the Elixir.

* *On the Twelfth a Slough came away, in one entire Piece, without either Force or Pain, near the whole length of the Tendo Achillis. Did this Slough come away from the Tendo Achillis? --- But this, I should think, could not be the Case, because you have already told us, † there was no Lodgment of Matter, no extraneous Body from the beginning to the end. Or was it measured when come away, by the Tendo Achilles? If so, you ought to have told us the length of your Princely Patient's Tendo Achillis. --- The Wound indeed healed but slowly: which you conceive to be altogether owing to his being constantly on his Legs, and scarce ever without his Boots on. What! was he constantly on his Legs, during the whole time of the Cure? The Story of Socrates his standing immoveable a whole Day and a Night, does not deserve to be mentioned on the same Day with this. --- As for his Boots, I suppose*
you

you *supplied them by way of easy Bandage.*

You need not make an * Apology for your *circumstantial Relation* : For no Relation of that kind, can be good, except it be *circumstantial* : and your Readers would have been obliged to you for more Circumstances of the Wound, and fewer of the pompous Eulogium that follows. We could also have dispensed with that Self-complacency you indulge, in acquainting us, † *that a Confidence even to an Excess, was reposed on your little Abilities.* Surely this is no great Compliment to those who confided in you : for excessive Confidence is excessive Weakness ; especially when it is reposed on *little Abilities.*

‡ You introduce your next Patient with a long Parenthesis in praise of his Properties and Talents ; and I observe through the whole of your Dissertation, that your Practice has been totally confined to Men remarkable

* Page 45.

† Page 46.

‡ Ibid.

able for some engaging Quality or other ; which you are pleased to describe more minutely, than any Circumstance of the Accidents that befel them. This makes me wish you had been employed likewise among Persons of less exalted Characters, that we might see whether or not a Fool or Rogue is to be cured in the same manner, as a Man of Parts and Integrity.

But let us return to the General Officer, * *who received a Shot from a Musket, that went obliquely quite thro' the Os Calcis : --- You saw him not till the third Day from the Accident, when you observed the Part, which is very membranous, to be terribly lacerated, &c.* Here is a Phænomenon indeed ! the Heel-bone turned membranous in three Days ! -- but your *Application and Regimen* soon † made a *small Portion of Matter* ouze from the *more depending Orifice*. --- I have heard of Benjamin's Portion ; but was
ever

ever a Portion of *Pus* thought of before? * *The Ball the whole length of its Passage, had formed a Bony-Arch of no small thickness.* --- What! in its Passage through the *Membranous Part*? --- This General Officer's Case is handled with as little Method and Perspicuity as the foregoing: for all the Symptoms are described in a confused Detail; without the Progress being specified from Day to Day.

There is nothing very remarkable in the † following Case of a Major of Horse (*a Brave Officer too: But whether Old or Young, Plethoric or Cachectic, you leave us to guess*) except this Observation, which I wish I knew the purport of; --- || *No Rest that Night, nor the succeeding Day and Night afforded him any Relief.* Whether he did enjoy no Rest at all; or Rest without any Relief?

After making a just enough Remark, p. 58. *You attest it for absolute Truth, in regard of a very worthy Gentleman*

Gentleman about 50 Miles from London, who broke his Leg by a Fall from his Horse. How can this Attestation express your Regard of the Gentleman, unless he had laid a Wager on the Truth of it? Indeed Sir, you must have claimed more Merit by attesting its Truth in Regard of your Readers; but you seem to regard nothing less than their Instruction. — About 16 Days after this Gentleman's Leg was amputated, you received a Letter from those who had the Management of him, intimating that a small Artery near the Skin, bled very freely on their removing the Dressings: — in Answer, you advised a Vein to be opened in the Arm, and the Bark to be taken instantly: But as the Symptom of the Arterial Opening ceased, and the Patient was without any sign of a Fever, the Advice of seeking recourse from the Bark was postponed. Here you tell us in one Breath, the Advice was given and postponed: pray which of these Assertions must we postpone? As for the least Foot-
steps

Steps of bleeding, * we cannot perceive the least Footsteps of Sense in it.

In the next † Case, we are to perceive the Inconveniencies and Obstructions of Cure, that succeeded a strong Antipathy to the Bark : That is, we are to perceive the Obstructions prevailing, when the Antipathy went off: but we afterwards find the Obstructions accompanying the Antipathy all along---It is pity that a Gentleman, who had fought his way singly through many Squadrons of French, should not have Resolution enough to encounter with a simple Drug: One would have expected to find, that he had exhausted all his Antipathy against the French.---But you wonder how a Pistol Ball, which took him in the Back, and entered by the lower Edge of the SCAPULA, could make its Exit just below the short Ribs on the opposite Side, without hurting the VERTEBRÆ of the Back, which indisputably it passed over. I wish you had put that

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Circumstance beyond Dispute : and even in that case, I should not at all wonder at its passing over the *Vertebrae* without hurting them ; because Balls (their Force being pretty much weaken'd) may, and have been turned almost quite round the Body, by the Resistance of the Skin under which they passed.——* *Bleeding, and the cooling Regimen were prescribed him : nor was there wanting a proper Dilatation of the Wound.* But there is wanting an Explanation of this Passage : for nobody can determine from your Words, whether it was dilated or not.

Every thing was now in a good Posture---At what Time? One of the Orifices healed in a short Space of Time---in what Space of Time? and which of the Orifices, the upper, or the depending one? for this is of consequence to be known. †But indifferent Symptoms arising, you was determined to bleed him freely, and continue

*nue the cooling Course of Medicines : ---Was your Determination put in practice? To which you would willingly have joined the Bark, but he absolutely refused to listen to that Proposal. How came he to understand it then? perhaps you signified by Gestures, that you intended to make the Proposal; which you had reason to do, since (as you inform us, a few Lines below) he turned a deaf Ear to all you could say, &c. If he was deaf, to what purpose should he listen?---Poor Mr. Ranby! what with the Antipathy of your Patient, the Deafness of his Ear, and the Obstinacy of his Vessels, which persisted * to open themselves, you was miserably thwarted indeed! I take it for granted, his Vessels were as deaf as himself, else, surely they could not have been so stubborn.*

† About a Month after, he came to you at MENTZ, and you could scarce ever hope to see him more. A strange

D 2

Ex-

Expression this! why could not you hope to see him? Was you in any danger of becoming as blind as he was deaf? Or was you afraid the Gentleman would instantly vanish?—You have told us several times, that you could scarce keep the Wound open; and yet the Vessels persisted to open themselves all the time: So that your Care was to close the Wound, and your Labour to keep it open: Consistent Mr. *Ranby*! But it is time for me to close my Remarks on this Case, which I shall do, by quoting a very extraordinary Circumstance, set forth in as extraordinary Words. *These Gentlemen* attempted, as I had done, to keep the Wound running, but that they perceived was attended with no little Difficulty; and therefore they laid aside all Thoughts of striving to accomplish that Expedient; and left the Sore thenceforward to heal.*—Was it not full Time?

I

* Page 68.

I shall make no more Reflections on *this exact Narrative* : but proceed to consider the Period of your *Plain, Practical Discourse*, in which * you repeat your Detestation of Probe and Forceps, and endeavour to shew the bad Consequences of the Use of them, † in a supposed Case ; where *the Ball is lodged in any Part beyond the reach of the Finger ; and entirely out of the way of being marked by the external Touch.*—You affirm, it will appear evident upon the least Reflection, that the thrusting first, that long Probe in quest of the Bullet, then those longer Forceps, either with or without Teeth, into a Wound of that kind, tho' with a sort of Certainty to extract it, must either contuse, or irritate and inflame the Parts to a great degree: and consequently do as much, and perchance more Mischief, than the Ball did at first, by forcing its Passage such a Length of way.---It would take up too much time to discuss this Point
in

* Page 78.

† Page 80.

in a proper manner ; especially as Opinion goes for nothing, without Facts to support it : I must therefore refer you and the Reader, to a late
 * Writer on Gunshot Wounds ; who, tho' he was a great Enemy to the common Abuse of Probe and Forceps, yet had Experience and Judgment enough to know, that they were sometimes necessary.---As for *laying hold of any Nerve, Artery or common Membrane of a Muscle, together with the Ball*, I am far from thinking with you, it *must scarce ever fail of being the Case* ; provided the Forceps be in the hand of a skilful Surgeon : the Case is altered indeed, when an ignorant Pretender thrusts a long Forceps, *the Lord knows where*.---If the Surgeon must not thrust a Forceps into membranous Parts, how must the Stone be extracted from the Bladder in the Operation of Lithotomy ?

By

By this time, I am too well acquainted with your Disposition, to doubt your fondness for your own Productions: therefore will indulge you in one Quotation more, that your Friends may see, how little you have deviated from yourself, thro' the whole of this elaborate Essay.

** As to the Bark, the Instances I have brought in support of the Efficacy, I have ever and anon ascribed to that favourite Medicine, I think evidently demonstrate its Specific Properties; on the Invasion of those Symptoms I have frequently recapitulated in the Thread of my Discourse. — I heartily join in the Encomiums you bestow on this powerful Production of Peru; and if its specific Properties have not been so clearly demonstrated, as you seem to believe, I am ever and anon ready to own that the Proposition may be just, tho' the Demonstration be deficient. So much for your Treatise on Gun-shot Wounds.*

Let

Let us now see, how much you have improved in th Art of Writing, since the Date of that Production; by examining your *Narrative of Orford's last Illness*, with the same Freedom we have hitherto used.

You begin your Preface by acquainting the present World with a Maxim of the past, which I can scarce believe was so universal as you represent it: namely, *That fulfilling the Will of the Dead, was ever, even among the most uncivilized Nations, esteemed an indispensable Obligation and sacred Duty; and that a Man who could transgress in this essential Point, was looked upon as capable of violating his Father's Ashes, and committing the most execrable Enormity.* Was there never a fantastical or unreasonable Will in all Antiquity? and if there was, did the Executor always think it prudent to perform it?—Had the late *Earl of Orford* desired that *your Bladder* should be explored instead of his own, would you have
made

made no Objection to the Operation? Or would Mankind have looked upon you as an execrable Villain for refusing it? Suppose *this illustrious Personage* had laid a *solemn Injunction* on his *illustrious Heir*, not only to allow Mr. *Ranby* the liberty of dissecting his Body, but also of preserving the Skeleton for his Improvement in Anatomy; would the Non-compliance of the *Son*, have been looked upon as a Violation of the *Father's* Ashes?—

You declined Quotation in your first Performance: I wish you had declined it here too, or at least quoted more to the Purpose. In the name of Wonder! what Affinity is there between a Woman's Care in gathering her Robe about her, that she might fall decently, (which is the Meaning of your Quotation) and a Man dying peaceably in his Bed, who desires his Bladder may be opened after his Decease, for the Benefit of his Fellow-Creatures? If you must have a Line of Poetry, why not cull it from in-

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telli-

elligible Authors? would not you have succeeded better in a Citation from *Chevy Chase* or the *Children in the Wood*?

In the very first Page of your *Narrative*, we hear that *my Lord Orford* took the Bark, but in what Quantity you leave us to divine; tho' this is nothing extraordinary from you: and accordingly we find him * afterwards taking it in the same undistinguished Manner: nay, † he was bled even to a *third Time*; and no body knows how much Blood he lost: No wonder then if *Doubts began to prevail with us* as well as with you.

‡ *After these Evacuations by Bleeding, he returned to the Use of the Bark; which in different Forms he continued at least for six Months. Here are again indefinite Bleedings, indefinite Use of the Bark, and indefinite Forms in which it was taken.* --§ *Though it shewed itself again on his Return home, with the former preternatural*

natural Irritation. Pray, what is preternatural in an Irritation to make water, when the Bladder is diseased? and what would you have us understand, by *my Lord's passing a few Days in absolute Rest?* Were all his Faculties suspended, and not so much as a Pulse to be felt: as it happened in the wonderful Case of Colonel *Townsend?*

* In the Beginning of *July*, he undertook a Journey to *Norfolk*, having first determined upon entering on a *soft lubricating Regimen.* How long before his Journey, did he come to this Determination? and whether or no was it put in Execution?—*The Symptom of Bleeding, which was wont to return on Motion in Town, gave him no Molestation whatever on the Road.* This is still leaving our Doubts to prevail: for no body can determine from your Words, whether the Symptom returned without giving any Molestation (which seems to have been

the Cafe sometimes) or did not return at all.

* *On his Arrival in the Country, he kept himself as quiet as he possibly could ; and whenever he indulged the taking a little Air (an Expression no Man of common Sense ought to be indulged in) 'twas always with the Precaution of not moving off the Turf. —I wish you had taken the Precaution of informing us, how he moved on the Turf ; whether on horseback or a-foot, in a Chair or in a Chariot. I should have been obliged to you likewise if you had given the Word Rest a little more Rest : which in one or two Pages, you have harrassed quite out of its Meaning. —As, absolute Rest —On Rest—Rest naturally, seldom failed to remedy.—notwithstanding all the Rest imaginable ; with many more unnecessary Rests, thro' the rest of your Narrative.*

† *The Discharges from the Bladder, were often attended with so great an Effusion*

Effusion of Blood, that they could not with any Justice, lay claim to the Name of Urine.—What! were they so unconscionable as to insist upon that Name? Your Readers (I am sure) have a very good Claim to be better acquainted with the Nature and Quantity of them; as well here, as in that Journey of * 20 Miles, the Description of which *was enough to fill one's Mind with Horror.* Did his Lordship see an Apparition on the Road? Or do those Circumstances raise *Horror* in you, that create Compassion and Sympathy in other People?

But in order to convince you, how little I am inclined to carp at trivial Incorrectness; I shall turn over no fewer than six Pages, (a sufficient Instance of my Tendernefs, I think) and come to your Journal, which, remember, I expect to find exact and concise in every Particular. But alas! the very first Evening, † *my Lord voids bloody Urine several Times*, and next Morning discharges great Quantities

of Blood, as much undistinguished as ever: nay, we do not so much as know how he slept in the Night.

We come now to the *Paragraph of Stones*, which is as much beyond my Comprehension, as any thing I have met with; and notwithstanding a Friend of mine, was positive, that it was designed (like a Witch's Prayer) to be read backwards; I believe he must at least be a Wizzard who can find any Meaning in it either Way. — *Before Eleven a small Stone came away.* — *Mr. Ranby, after examining the Part, extracted from the Urethra, a Stone exceeding the Dimensions of the largest Kidney-bean. About One, he felt a strong Irritation to make water; which was followed by a large Discharge of Blood, a good deal of it coagulated: in which were found eleven Pieces of Stones, some of them smooth and rounded on one side, and scraggy on the other; some sharp and pointed on all sides, as having been inner Parts; but not one of these, that did not evidently*

dently appear to have been a part of some large Stone. These Fragments were whitish ; but in the Stones which were entire, the Parts in their Joinings, were streaked with yellow Veins, resembling, in some measure, Mosaic Pavement.—What are the Parts in the Joinings of entire Stones ? Let us see the amount of these Words, when applied to a more familiar Object, — the Parts in the joinings of entire Eggs. — Is there any Idea joined to this ?

Ten or twelve of these (entire Stones you must mean, because you have been speaking of such) had very probably been clustered together (with a Nucleus apparently within) something like a large Grape-Stone. What determined you in such a probable Conjecture, to fix on ten or twelve, rather than twelve thousand ? And was there but one Nucleus in a Mass of ten or twelve entire Stones ? But it is well you tell us the Nucleus was within, otherwise we should have concluded, it was without, because the
Word

Word *apparently* goes before. — Indeed, Sir, this whole Passage has no apparent Meaning.—

Recourse was had to Styptic Draughts: the Composition of which we may guess.*---Sir Ed. Hulse *thought his left Hand warm again, and his Thighs warmer.* He only thought so. Did he feel his Hand and Thighs, or only *think* he felt them? Whether were his Thighs *warmer* than his left Hand, or *warmer* than *themselves*?

Let me ask you again, Sir, if you think it of no Consequence, to specify the several Quantities of almost pure Blood, that were discharged at different times? As well as the Bark which he took so much of, both in Substance and Tincture? — You let us know indeed †, *that instead of the Extract of the Bark, he took forty Grains of the Substance in the Tincture*: but leave us to conjecture whether the Tincture was made of the forty Grains; or the forty Grains swallowed

swallowed in an undetermined Dose of the Tincture. However, this Evening *the Bleeding went off, and he got some Rest, and on Saturday Morning he was much better*; yet we find the Physicians at this very time, prescribing *the Royal Styptic, because the Bark had not succeeded in regard of stopping the Bleeding.*—— It seems, that when the Bleeding went off, they gave him the Royal Styptic to remove it — * *At Eight, by the Advice of the Physicians, he took half a Pint of Purging Water, and afterwards rested well. How long after? and what Effect had the Purging Water?—*

On the Eleventh Dr. Crowe was strong in Opinion, that all these Stones, coagulated Blood, &c. descended directly from the Kidneys, though there had been no Nephritic Complaint of late; and that he had several times, known collected Matter of this nature, to plug up the Kidneys; which at length, had passed with very little

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Pain:

Pain : it being in reality his Sentiment, that all Discharges of Blood, flowed not from the Bladder, but entirely from the Kidneys. So then Dr. Crowe was not quite certain of having several times known these Circumstances ; but only strong in Opinion he had. Perhaps that learned Physician is troubled with a bad Memory ; and not altogether sure of what he knows.— I am glad to hear however, that you are sure his Sentiment was in reality what he thought. —

** At Eight this Evening Mr. Ranby with his Hands (no body could imagine it was with his Feet) pressed the bottom of his Belly, and the Water gushed out of a perfect Coffee Colour. They (Sir Ed. Hulse and Dr. Jurin) now concluded his Bladder was filled with coagulated Blood. Did they conclude thus, because the Water gushed out ? If they did, they are not much obliged to you for publishing their Conclusion. Mr. Ranby proposed laying*

ing on Bladders filled with warm Water, to try, by an Application of that sort, to dissolve, if possible the Coagulum. Here is a well-worded Sentence, by which we learn, that Mr. Ranby joined in that extraordinary Conclusion.

** He would fain have taken another Opiate, but Mr. Ranby finding him so much disordered, would not venture to give it him.* How came Mr. Ranby to judge out of his own Province? Had the Physicians taken Opiates themselves? By the by, this is the third time Mr. Ranby is honourably mentioned by himself, in a Page and an half; which discovers the profound Veneration he has for the third Person when it stands for the first — as well as the small Deference he pays to it in its own Place. —

You bring the Journal down to *Sunday* the 17th, and why not to his Death? Whether is it, because you thought it of no Importance to the Reader; or that you was now de-

prived of the Assistance of my Lord's Son who conducted it hitherto. —

You tell us * afterwards, you *twice attempted to pass the Catheter, but in vain, which determined you to call Mr. Cheselden to your Assistance, who succeeded no better than yourself.* When were these Attempts made? Before the 17th or after it. For you only say the Physicians pressed the Operation, *to draw the grumous Blood from the Bladder, &c.* An ingenious Contrivance truly! to draw off grumous Blood by a Catheter!

From the Opening to the Closing this melancholy Scene, † there ever subsisted an insatiable Thirst, with a dry and brownish Tongue : and yet on Saturday the 16th his Tongue was moistish. — Pray, which of these Passages is trueish? The Pulse would alter several times in the Space of half an Hour, and yet the Physicians in the mean while entertained some hopes of his Recovery. — Was the frequent

frequent Alteration in his Pulse an infallible Symptom of his approaching Death? One would imagine from this Observation, that you have not been much conversant with Pulses.

† *In proportion to the decrease of this Coagulum, (which was continually dissolving by the Urine) the Pain from the Neck of the Bladder, to the End of the Penis, was more frequent; as was likewise a Symptomatic Cholic, which he from first to last complained of in the Neighbourhood of the Os Pubis. — How do you know the Coagulum was continually dissolving by the Urine? Or how could you know it, unless you had fallen upon some Method or other, of peeping into the Bladder? And how could my Lord complain of a Symptomatic Cholic from first to last, when he had Intervals of perfect Ease and absolute Rest? Is not such Inconsistency enough to give any Reader of Delicacy the Cholic?*

You

You transport us from the twenty-first of *February* to the seventeenth of *March*, being within a Day or two of his Death; without mentioning any one Particular of his Disorder during all that time; except that his * *Tongue began to grow browner and browner with deep Chops in it*: and even this we do not know at what Period to fix.—I beg your pardon,—† *A Week before he expired, he was seized with a Colliquative Diarrhœa; which being beyond the Power of Astringents or Opiates to remedy, (Are you sure of that?) contributed, no doubt, to put a more immediate Period to his tedious, and at all times, most intense Pains.*—Thus ends your *Historical Detail of my Lord Orford's last Illness*: and I dare venture to affirm, that *sagacious Statesman* could not have given a more manifest Proof of the Alteration wrought in his Intellects, by the

the Violence of his Disorder ; than his assigning you a Task, which by this time, I hope you are satisfied, you was altogether unqualified for.

** On opening the Right Honourable the Earl of Orford (you might have said with more Propriety, on opening the Right Honourable Carcase of the Earl of Orford) and cutting into the Cavity of the Bladder, there issued a quantity of Urine, with three large Clots of coagulated Blood, which, no doubt, had lain there for some time.*

— From whence draw you that Inference ? It is not a great while since you affirmed, that Urine dissolved the Coagulums : but now it seems three Clots have lain for some time in it, without suffering any Change. —

† It's Substance (speaking of the Bladder) was of a very unequal Texture, innumerable Ridges as thick as the Eighth of an Inch, and many of them much larger, running across one another, through the whole Capacity of it.

it. — This must have been a strange Phænomenon indeed ! Ridges running across one another, through the whole Capacity of the Bladder ! Perhaps you mean Fleshy *Fasciculi* disposed like the *Carneæ Columnæ* in the Ventricles of the Heart ; your Words at least convey this Idea. — *No Defect was discoverable in the Kidneys, nor Ureters ; though the Pelvis was larger than usual.* — What, the Bony *Pelvis* ? For your Words can suggest no other ; must we conclude then the late Earl of *Orford* resembled Women in the Structure of that part ? If I could wonder at any Omission in Mr. *Ranby*, I should here profess my Amazement that the Urethra escaped Examination. — The Urethra ! in which, an Obstruction had more than once foiled your Endeavours to pass the Catheter ; and which being inspected, might have more clearly determined the Seat of the Disease. How could you observe the *Neck of the Bladder*, and the *Prostates*, without

without an Emotion of Curiosity to trace the whole Length of the Passage downwards? This Piece of supine Neglect, makes me almost wish that you or Mr. *Chefelden* had at that instant felt a Stone stop in your own Urinary Canals, that it might have put you in mind of your Duty, since Sir *Ed. Hulse* could not.

Having thus impartially animadverted on those Circumstances of your Works which I thought chiefly deserved Animadversion; that you may not rank me among your secret Enemies, I will now take up the Cudgels in your Favour; and e'er I dismiss the Subject, endeavour to convince the Writer of *Advice to John Ranby Esq; &c.* that his Pretensions to that Character are at least, as weak as yours to that of *Author*, which he pretends to expose. Allow me therefore to turn from you to him.

Well then, *Mr. Adviser*, let us begin with your fourth Page, in which

G

you

you pretend to *translate* one of Mr. *Ranby's* Paragraphs into *English*, which was in *English* before. If it was not *English* before, it must have been Nonsense : and to translate Nonsense into Sense, does not seem to be your Talent. I suppose you meant a Paraphrase to explain the Passage : if so, instead of explaining what was plain enough before, you have perverted it strangely ; and attempted to filch from him, that small Piece of Confidence *Lord Orford* reposed in his Abilities. But we need not be surprised to find an unfair Paraphrase in your Advice, when we afterwards meet with the * Text itself impudently interpolated.—If you discovered a little less Rancour, People would be apt to think you intended to imitate Mr. *Ranby*, rather than school him : for your Observations and Language are much of the same Stamp with his :
and

* Page 9th of the Advice, compare with p. 7. of the Narrative.

and your Quotation may be retorted
on yourself with great Justice :

*Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridi-
culus Mus.*

Both your *Mice* are much of the same
Magnitude, tho' yours squeaks the
loudest.

To what purpose is *Ancient Pistol*.
introduced? Could not you swagger
and talk Nonsense enough without
him? and if we must needs have a
Scrap from *Shakespear*, why would
not you afford it genuine? I am sure
that *immortal Bard* never uttered such
Jargon as you ascribe to him.

* *And move the Passions so as to have
Subdued Eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting Mood,
Drop Tears as fast as the Arabian
Trees
Their medicinal Gum.*

Shakespear would no more have owned
G 2 that

that Passage, than he would have allowed the following Sentence of your's, for good *English*.

*It has been a Custom, Time out of Mind, for Writers * of all Sorts and Denominations (who can find no other way to Fame) to have the Vanity of their Names being handed down to Posterity, together with those of the great Men of their Age.—If (as you say) † Mr. Ranby out-herods Herod; surely you may be said to out-ranby Ranby.*

You laugh at him for describing the Magnanimity of *Orford* in his last Moments; but you laugh a little in the wrong Place. Had you only found fault with his unseasonable Panegyric, I would have joined with you in your Mirth: But to say, because the whole World was not Witness to the Scene, his Memory can reap no Glory from his heroic Behaviour in it; must (in my Opinion) raise no *sublime Idea* of your Penetration.

tration. Was the whole World present at the Death of *Socrates*, and a thousand more both Ancients and Moderns, who died well? No, surely, and yet the Circumstances of their Death, redound to the Honour of their Memories even in our Days.--- Why should you reprehend him for not particularizing the Sages of Antiquity, to whom he compares *my Lord Orford*? As the Comparison obtains only in the Circumstance of dying; he might very well suppose, every intelligent Reader's own Memory would suggest a Number of Characters for the Purpose: And Mr. *Ranby* will doubtless plead, that he did not write for the Illiterate.

Having dropt Mr. *Ranby*, * you attack the Physicians; and after affirming, *There could not have been plainer Proofs of the Seat of the Distemper being in the Bladder, and of its ending fatally*: you appeal for the Truth

Truth of your Assertion *to all those who have read and remembred, seen and observed.*—That there might have been much more plain Proofs, will be granted (I believe) by a great number of that Class ; even after you have excluded Sir *Edward Hulse*, Drs. *Jurín* and *Crowe* from the Community.

In the same Page, you tell us, you will however make free with one Paragraph out of *Aretæus*, to disprove what Dr. *Crowe* has confidently asserted above.—What ! will any Paragraph in *Aretæus* disprove the Doctor's Assertion ? Pray, what was his Assertion ? that such was his Opinion or Sentiment in the Case : he asserted nothing more ; and if *Aretæus* says any where that this was not Dr. *Crowe's* Sentiment, why did not you produce the Passage ?—But if *Aretæus* had said so, would not all the World take Dr. *Crowe's* own Word for his own Sentiment ?—Suppose Dr. *Crowe* should assert

assert that it was his Sentiment, you quoted *Aretæus* merely that you might have a Flourish of *Greek* in your Page: Could a Passage from either *Greek* or *Trojan* disprove the Doctor's Assertion?—If your Intention was to criticize upon the Doctor's Opinion instead of his Assertion; you ought to have proved undeniably, that his Sentiment was not consistent with Matter of Fact: It is in vain to bring Opinion against Opinion—* *Cur enim potius aliquis credat Hippocrati quam Herophilo?* The only Citation that could have decided the Matter, must have been of a well vouched Case, where in fact the Bladder was known to bleed. Without that, whole *Volumes of Citations* are insignificant.

There was a Time, when the Cataract was universally allowed to be a Disease, not in the *Crystalline* but aqueous Humour of the Eye: If some Dr. *Crowe* had then declared himself against

* Celsus.

against this common Opinion ; would a *Citation* from the best Author, or a *Volume of Citations* have been enough to disprove his Opinion ? No, certainly : because we all know at this Time, that the supposed Doctor would have been in the right. But to obviate this, you say of your *Greek Champion*, that *his Word has been depended on for Ages past, and will not be doubted by the future.* Who will depend on your Word for this ? If *Aretæus's* Word is to be taken for every Thing, why not in the Passage, where he says a large Stone in the Bladder is incurable* ?
 χρή γὰρ καὶ τὰ λεπτὰ τῆς κύστις ἐκτείνειν· τὸ δὲ αὐτῆμαρ ἔκτεινε ἢ ὀλίγαις ἡμέραισι σπασμοῖσι καὶ πυρετοῖσι θνήσκουσι.—*For the thin Part of the Bladder must be cut in the Operation ; but this kills, the same Day : Otherwise, the Patient dies of a Fever and Convulsions a few Days after.*—Do you depend upon this ?
 If

* *Aretæus* on the Causes and Signs of chronic Diseases, Lib. 2. Ch. 4.

If you do, you may *depend* upon it, nobody will have any *Dependance* upon you.—But after all, if you must have a *Greek* Quotation in your Advice ; you might have been mannerly enough to give us a Translation : and I am persuaded Mr. *Ranby* would have thought himself much more obliged to you for translating this, than for your Version of his Paragraph in your fourth Page.

* You assure us, *it is far from your Intention to aggravate the Errors of any in the Profession ;* and proceed to characterize one of the most eminent in it, as follows: *That he has endeavoured to lessen the Merit of Men infinitely his Superiors :—and rose to the top of his Profession, by such mean and vile Steps: he has continued at that Height for many Years, without Dignity ; has gained a Title without Honour ; is a Doctor without Learning ; a Physician without Know-*
H
ledge ;

ledge ; and a Man without Humanity.
 ---I shall forbear making any Reflections on this *cowardly Assassination* : because the Reader as well as myself, must be shocked by entertaining the Idea any longer.

Nor is your Wit more delicate, than your Rebuke humane ; when you sneer at Mr. *Ranby* in this manner.

* *If your Birth, Life, Parentage and Education, had not been publicly known ; one would have concluded you had received them in the Land of Bulls.*

I know nothing of your Birth and Parentage ; but your Education seems to have been indifferent enough : and this last Reflection might have been dictated by an *Ox*.

Why would you quarrel with him, for calling *That* concreted Matter, at one Time, which he names, a Stone in the Bladder, at another ? Are you yet to learn that every Stone in the
 Bladder

Bladder actually is concreted Matter?
 ---But this is of a piece with the Contradiction you pretend to have found out below; where you intimate that no Stone or concreted Matter could have passed (as he imagined) from the Kidneys to the Bladder: else (you say) *would not one of the Ureters at least been extended*, (I suppose you mean *have been extended*) *beyond its natural Dimensions?* I answer, No--- or if it had, the Part might have by this time recovered its former Tone---

Page 19th, having undertaken to account for the sudden Transition from great Pain to absolute Ease, which made *Mr. Ranby and Mr. Graham* apprehensive of a Mortification; you say it *appears, that when the Opiates ceased to overpower him, which it did by degrees* (good Grammar this) *then its Narcotic Quality exerted itself.* Had the whole fifty Drops been given at once, you might

have had some Shadow of Reason to ascribe such Effects to them : but as they were administred in small Quantities, and no doubt, at proper Intervals, from Six o' Clock to Eleven ; one would imagine the narcotic Quality would have exerted itself, before it could overpower him. But as we find it did not 'till a considerable time after, every intelligent Person will easily perceive, that these Symptoms you ascribe to the Opiate's overpowering him, flowed from another Source : and were themselves the Bars, to the natural Effect of the Opium ; rather than the Effects of too large a Dose.

But this Observation of yours, is of equal Depth with that in Page 20. *Unless they (viz. the Stones) as the first Cause and Occasion of the bloody Urine, had all came away, (good Construction again !) the Bladder could not have been restored to its proper Tone by any Medicine whatever. That*
is

is more than you are sure of: and whether or not——

Nil tentasse nocebit——

* Your Prophecy, that *however well Mr. Ranby's Works may read in Manuscript, they will be spoiled in the printing*, affects his Printer more than himself; because a good Manuscript will always prove a good Book, provided it has justice done it in the Press:—But this I will venture to prophesy, that your *Lucubrations* and his, will always be of equal Value with a Reader of Judgment---

I shall pass over all the rest of your Inaccuracies, † *such as Beauty passing into Deformity, when attempted to be drawn by an unskilful Hand*; and fairly conclude with that Advice to you, which you have so justly offered to him: Namely, *To lay aside all Thoughts of appearing again in Print,*
till

'till you have made yourself Master of
your Subject, and learned to write
good Sense and plain English——

—————*Liberiùs si*
Dixero quid, si fortè jocosius; hoc
mibi juris
Cum veniâ dabis---

F I N I S.



6

A
L E T T E R

FROM A
Physician in Town

TO
Another at *BATH*.

CONCERNING
The CASE of the Right Honourable
The late EARL of *ORFORD*.

Ira furor brevis est : Animum rege.



L O N D O N :

Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe* in
Pater-Noster Row. MDCCXLV.

(Price Six-pence.)

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Physician in Town

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Address at B. & T. M.

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L E T T E R
F R O M A
Phyſician in Town
T O
Another at *BATH*.

S I R,

I Do not at all wonder either at the Surprise, or the Concern you expreſs for what has lately happen'd in our Phyſical World. My Concern is as great as your's, nor is my Surprise much leſs. For, tho' by my Situation I ſee a little more into the Cauſes of it, than you, who are now remov'd to ſo great a Diſtance from us, yet it was not eaſy to imagine, that Gentlemen of Education and Learning could, by little Bickerings and Jealouſies, have been tranſported ſo far beyond the Bounds of Juſtice, Decency and good Manners, as we have lately ſeen. Does it not look, as if that malignant Star, which has for ſo many Years hung over the State, and has ſuffer'd none to riſe to any ſignal Height, tho' with
B the

the most unspotted Reputation, without endeavouring to make him as black as Hell, were now beginning to shed its baleful Influence upon Physic and Physicians?

If so, let you and I be content with our humble Station; humble, but quiet and unenvied. Is not that better, than if we could arrive at *the Top of our Profession*, tho' by the fairest and most honourable Steps, and should *continue at that Height for many Years*, but yet were to be told at last in Print, that we held *that Station without Dignity; were Doctors without Learning; Physicians without Knowledge; and Men without Humanity?*

Quid hoc veneni sævit in Præcordiis!

Can so much Bitterness come from one who talks of Humanity? Can a Man with any Spark of Honour in his Breast, thus stab another in the Dark? Can a Writer, who has the least Regard to Truth, speak in this manner of Sir *E. H.*? You and I have known this Gentleman long; he is known to the Faculty; he is known to the World. *Animam non candidiorem Terra tulit.* And can so hideous a Picture be thought at all to resemble him?

You and I, with many others of the Profession, have been Witnesses to his Deference and Respect for his Superiors, his Candour to his Equals, his Condescension,
Genero-

Generosity, and Readiness to do the kindest Offices, uncourted and unasked, to his Inferiors. And if, besides all this, a Man, whose Penetration and Judgment is so generally acknowledged, and whose Reputation, as well for Humanity and good Nature, as for Skill in his Profession, is so firmly establish'd; if he, I say, has met with such barbarous and brutish Usage, who can be secure from the like Treatment?

But to let alone what neither you nor I can remedy, so long as Ill-nature and Envy prevails in the World, I proceed to satisfy your Curiosity about the Case of that Great Man, whose Loss we both so much lament.

In order to which, I have used all possible Endeavours to come at the Truth, and have met with such Means of Information, that you may absolutely depend upon what I am going to tell you; but to shorten my Relation as much as possible, you must give me leave to refer you to Serjeant *Ranby's Narrative*, which in the main is exact enough, tho' something deficient, at least not so clear as it ought to be, in two or three Particulars.

These therefore I shall more largely inform you about, and the rather, as by that Means you will be the better enabled to understand the Grounds of that Difference in Opinion, which has made so much Noise.

For I can't think, that a late Writer has taken the best Method to do this clearly, by jumbling together all the Symptoms Lord *Orford* labour'd under *from the beginning to the end*, and then *annexing the Opinion of the Physicians who attended him*; because their Opinions were all given long before many of those Symptoms appeared. The fairer and more candid Way would have been, to set down those Symptoms only, that were previous to their several Opinions, whereby the Grounds of those Opinions might be more easily seen and understood.

The Discharge of Blood upon Motion, was generally attended with very little Pain; sometimes with none at all, insomuch that his Lordship had not the least Thought or Expectation of it, till he saw the Water appear bloody upon the Ground. This is attested by the Physicians, Surgeon and Apothecary, and is known to many noble and honourable Persons, besides those of his own Family, he having frequently declared, that what he felt, he could not call a Pain, but a Sensation only; that was the Term he used.

Now, Sir, what might you, or I, or the best of us all be led to judge of a Case, where large Quantities of Blood are voided with the Urine, with little or no Pain? Should not we think this Blood, as likely,
at

at least, to come from the Kidney, as from the Bladder? The Blood-vessels of the Bladder, we know, are small, in comparison of those of the Kidneys; and therefore less likely to throw out large Quantities of Blood; and accordingly, such Discharges from the Bladder are in fact much rarer, (I appeal to our physical Histories) than from the Kidneys; and when they happen, are attended with much more Pain, than when the Blood comes from the Kidneys. I speak now of Discharges of Blood only, upon Motion, as was the Case here, not of a Stone passing either from the Kidney, or from the Bladder. And if to this we add, that here was no *Tenesmus*, and that there was great Reason to suspect the Condition of the Kidneys, his Lordship's Mother having died of a Stone in her Kidney, and he himself having had formerly some Number of Nephritic Fits; if, I say, all this be consider'd candidly and impartially, shall we not think Sir *E. H.* had good Grounds for suspecting, that the Blood came from the Kidney, rather than from the Bladder? I say, suspecting, for I cannot learn that he was ever positive in this Opinion, at least, not till that extraordinary Discharge of the 4th of *February*, amounting by Estimation to at least forty Ounces, occasioned a more positive Declaration from him; and then, you must allow, he had still stronger Reasons for it. Thus much for Sir *E. H.*

I come next to Dr. *Jurin*, who was sent for about the Middle of *December* by my Lord, into whose Hands that Gentleman's own Case had been put a little before.

He, upon Lord O.'s relating the Case to him, in the Presence of Sir *E. H.* Serjeant *R.* and his Apothecary Mr. *Graham*, and not being permitted to confer with Sir *E.* nor knowing any thing of his Sentiment, but being desired to give his Thoughts, declared his Opinion to be, that my Lord had a Stone in his Bladder.

He founded his Sentiment on the frequent Provocation to make Water, and the Sensation in *Glande Penis* ; both which, you know, are Symptoms of the Stone in the Bladder, and not in the Kidneys. Besides this, he having been lately in the same Case himself, had voided great Quantities of Blood, which he was assur'd came from the Bladder, and not from the Kidneys, and had never been troubled with a *Tenesmus*. All the Difference therefore between Lord *Orford's* Case and that of Dr. *Jurin*, was, that the one was attended with great Pain, and the other with little or none, except on the last Day of the Journey to *London*, during which my Lord made bloody Water at least twenty times, with some Pain ; but not with most excessive Pain, as Serjeant *R.* expresses himself.

And

And if, as Serjeant *R.* thinks, and then acquainted Dr. *Jurin*, his Lordship had a severe Nephritick Fit in *May* last, and a Stone, which then pass'd from the Kidney into the Bladder, had never since been voided, there was all the Reason in the World to judge, that my Lord had a Stone, or Stones, in his Bladder; and that this was really the Case, has been since abundantly verified.

But you ask, How came that Gentleman to imagine, *that the Kidneys might, perhaps, in some degree, be also affected?* Was this a Piece of Complaisance to Sir *E. H.* whom he was *determined not flatly to contradict*, or had he any other Reason for expressing himself in this Manner?

As to this, I can venture to assure you, that when Dr. *Jurin* first deliver'd his Opinion, he knew nothing of the Opinion of Sir *E. H.* not having then been permitted to consult with him, as I observed before. But upon Lord *O.*'s telling him of his Mother's Case, of the Nephritick Fits he had had before, and of his Apprehensions that he might at that Time have Stones in his Kidneys, and also upon considering how little Pain had commonly attended the great Discharges of bloody Water, Dr. *Jurin* was inclined to think, the Kidneys might in some degree be affected as well as the Bladder.

However, upon Lord *O.*'s seeming to doubt, whether he had a Stone in his Bladder,

der, or no, Dr. *J.* proposed searching, in which Motion he was seconded by Sir *E. H.* which, by the bye, is a plain Proof, that that Gentleman was not positive in the Opinion, that the Disease lay in the Kidneys, but suspected the Bladder likewise.

This they both urged as far as was proper, not with any View to my Lord's being cut, (for that they both thought impracticable, in respect of the Age and Make of the Patient,) but in order, if possible, to come at a Certainty, whether there were a Stone in the Bladder or no, before any Method should be taken for dissolving one.

This Reason for searching was given by them both ; and Dr. *Jurin* added, that he did not propose it for his own Satisfaction, so much as for that of my Lord himself, who, when he was once assured, that he had a Stone in his Bladder, from which there could be no Hope of relieving him by cutting, would be the more dispos'd to enter upon, and to persist in, any Method, that might be likely to dissolve and bring it away, though that Method might possibly prove very tedious, as had happen'd in his own Case, and more so in that of some others.

But his Lordship being resolutely determin'd not to be search'd, and telling his Physicians, they might do any Thing else with him they thought fit, and he would take whatever they directed, he soon after
entred

entred upon the Use of the *Lixivium*. But before I go any farther, I must here stop to answer three of your Queries.

You ask me, 1. How came Sir *E. H.* to agree, that Lord *O.* should take the *Lixivium*, when he was ignorant of the Composition of that Medicine?

2. How came Dr. *Jurin*, hitherto esteemed a fair Practitioner, to keep any Thing as an *Arcanum*, or *Nostrum*, when, as you think, a Man of Honour, and one that desires the Good of Mankind, ought to make any Thing he knows to be useful, as public as possible?

3. How can this Gentleman expect, that other Physicians should behave, in Consultation with him, with the same Complaisance as Sir *E. H.* in consenting that their Patient should take any Medicine, without their knowing what it is?

Here I must acknowledge, that these Thoughts have given me as much Trouble as they have done you, and I have met with other Persons who have thought in the same Manner; and yet, I imagine, you will think the Reasons I am going to give you, to be entirely satisfactory; at least they are so to me, and to some others, who have made the same Objections.

First then, tho' Sir *E. H.* did not know the exact Composition of the *Lixivium*, yet he knew at least what Dr. *Jurin* openly
C declares

declares to any Body that asks about it, that his *Lixivium* is nothing more than a cleaner sort of Soap-Lye, there being only this Difference between what is to be had of the Soapboilers, and his, that his is much stronger; and always, as near as any Medicine can be, of the same Strength; and free from that extremely disagreeable Smell and Taste, that theirs is often attended with. This being the Case, I see no Difficulty in Sir *E. H.*'s agreeing to my Lord's taking it; and I am well inform'd, that he openly declar'd to my Lord, that though he knew little of that Medicine himself, he could entirely rely upon what Dr. *J.* had told him, of the good Effects it had had upon him, and many other Persons.

2. By this, you see, your next Query is already half answer'd. But still you will say, Why is this *Lixivium* in any degree made a Secret? If it be so useful as is pretended, why is it not put into the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, for the Benefit of the Nation, and of the whole World? Why does not Dr. *Jurin*, who a while ago so frankly and candidly communicated to the World, the Medicine by which he had received so much Benefit himself, why does he not in this also imitate the Example of that Great Man, so deservedly at the Head of our Profession, who always profess'd, that he never made a Secret of any Thing,
 I but

but was ready to tell every Body whatever he knew, agreeably to that generous Sentiment,

NON SIBI, SED TOTI natum se credere Mundo?

The Example is undoubtedly a noble one, and worthy of all our Imitation ; as indeed it is, I think, imitated by all, at least by all that do any Credit to the Profession ; and yet, in this particular Case, I have heard Dr. *Jurin* give such Reasons for his Proceeding, as, I must confess, I cannot but acquiesce in.

He says, first, that when he attempted to remove the Inconveniencies above-mentioned in the Soap-Lye, and to bring the Medicine into its present Form, he made use of his own Apothecary ; who, by his Direction, made a considerable Number of Trials, attended with a good deal of Trouble and some Expence, before he could settle it to Dr. *J.*'s Mind ; and that to make him Amends, he told him, that he did not design to give the Receipt to any Body else, but to let him have the whole Vend.

You will say, perhaps, as has been said by others, and as I think myself, that this alone is not a sufficient Reason for keeping up a *Nostrum*, for that it were easy for Dr. *J.* to make his Apothecary Amends for his Expence and Trouble by a pecuniary Gratification,

tification, instead of giving him the sole Benefit of the Sale of the Medicine.

I must therefore acquaint you farther, that this Gentleman declares, he had once Thoughts of putting it into the Dispensatory, but changed his Mind for the following Reasons :

1. As there was some Nicety in the Preparation, which could not well be hit off, but by one who made the Medicine often ; he much question'd, whether it would, or could, be made equally well, if every Apothecary were to prepare it for his own Patients : And if not, why might they not as well send to one Shop for a Quantity of this Medicine, when wanted, as they do to the Hall for many others ?

2. He could limit his own Apothecary to a Price, as he has done, and to so low a one, that he believes the Profit is not above Two-pence, in what is sold for Eighteen-pence ; by which means the Medicine comes at very little Expence to poor People, great Numbers of which take it for the Stone or Gravel.

But you ask, in the Third Place, How can Dr. J. expect that other Physicians, in Consultation with him, should ever agree to give this Medicine to their Patients, without knowing precisely what it is ?

Really, Sir, in this I see no manner of Difficulty. I have heard Dr. J. declare publickly,

publickly, that his *Lixivium* consists but of three Ingredients, Quick Lime, Potash, and fair Water. Well, but the Proportions, and the Method of preparing is not known. True, but do not you and I, and all Physicians, frequently direct Soap, *Alicant*, suppose, or *Castile* Soap, which consists of these three Ingredients and one more? Now, do any of us know the exact Proportion of the Ingredients, and the precise Method of managing and compounding them? No, but we consider the whole Compound as one thing, the Use of which is attended with beneficial Effects in certain Cases, and in those Cases we direct it without any Scruple, whether single, or join'd in Consultation. Why not this *Lixivium* therefore in the same manner?

But to come to another Query of your's, which the Order of Time requires me to answer in this Place, you ask, after the anonymous Writer of the *Advice* to Mr. R. *How could Sir E. H. and Dr. J. go on to ply him with the Lixivium Lithontripicum, when they found the bleeding not only not to stop, but to increase. For he took six and thirty Ounces of it, from the fifteenth of December, to the fourth of February following. Bloody Urine, says that Author from Mr. R. renewed the Alarm several Times; and on the ninth of January particularly, he had a more than ordinary Flux*

Flux of Blood, attended with greater Pain than he had ever yet felt, at the End of the Penis. Upon which the same Writer proceeds to make this Reflection: *Hopes of Relief might encourage the trying a forcible dubious Medicine; but when Matters go from bad to worse, to persevere (to say the least of it) savours of Obstinacy.*

Here, Sir, I must acknowledge the Observation of this Author to be very just: but I leave it to you, to determine whether, or no, it be justly applied to the Conduct of those two Physicians.

In order to this, we must first enquire, whether *Matters* appear'd to go from bad to worse with Lord O. between the 15th of December and the 4th of February, the Period under Consideration. For, if not, this Gentleman allows, that *Hopes of Relief might encourage the trying the Lixivium.*

Mr. R. whom this Writer so often quotes, tells us, that long before this Period, viz. upon the first Visit L. O. made after the Paroxysm in May, he felt an unusual Irritation to make Water, and the Urine was ting'd with Blood, page 4; that after a few Days rest, intaking a Turn again in his Chariot, the Symptoms were renew'd, page 5; that after his Arrival in Norfolk, upon going six Miles in even Way, the bloody Urine return'd and that with greater Violence, than it had hitherto done, together with the former

mer frequent Irritation to make Water; which, indeed, he was never LONG free from, during the whole Course of his Illness, page 7. Where it is to be observ'd, that the candid Writer of the Advice to Mr. R. in the room of this last Passage, substitutes in Quotation, and in Capitals too, page 9. These two Symptoms CONSTANTLY attended him during the whole Course of his Illness.

Had this been true, how could it appear, that *Matters went from bad to worse*, during the Use of the *Lixivium*? If these Symptoms were constant before, were they afterwards more than constant?

On the contrary, Serjeant *Ranby* tells us, page 8. *A Relapse was still consequent to Motion, which Rest as naturally seldom fail'd to remedy: I say, seldom fail'd; because he sometimes voided Blood, notwithstanding all the Rest imaginable.*

Again, upon the Journey to *London*, the same Gentleman tells us, page 9. *The Discharges from the Bladder were often attended with so great an Effusion of Blood, that they could not with any Justice lay Claim to the Name of Urine; and the last Day, tho' he travell'd only twenty Miles, he had twenty times upon the Road a Discharge of almost pure Blood, page 9.*

After he arrived in *Town*, being at Rest a Day or two, the bleeding left him. After this,

this, between the 23d of November, and the 15th of December, the time Dr. J. first visited him, he had two Returns of bloody Urine, tho' he did not stir from home but twice, and that but a very little Way, in a Chair; page 11.

You see, Sir, Things were bad enough, before the *Lixivium* was used; let us next see whether they went from bad to worse, during the Use of that Medicine, viz. between the 15th of December, and the 4th of February, on which Day it was left off.

Mr. R. tells us, page 13. Bloody Urine during this Period renewed the Alarm several Times. On the 9th of January particularly he had a more than ordinary Flux of Blood, attended with greater Pain than he had ever yet felt, at the end of the Penis. In the Evening he voided as much gritty Matter, as would cover a Shilling, of the Colour of common House Sand, and looking as if wrought together with Gum-Water. Tolerable Ease succeeded this gravelly Discharge.

Now, Sir, is there in all this any Reason for saying, that Matters went from bad to worse. The Flux of Blood was more than ordinary, says Mr. R. Be it so, more than what my Lord ordinarily had; but was it almost pure Blood, was the Discharge such, that it could not with any Justice lay Claim to the Name of Urine? So far from this,
that

that I have been assur'd by Eye-witneffes, that the Urine was tinged indeed with Blood, but was very moderately tinged.

But had the Discharge of Blood been greater, was it not succeeded in the Evening, by the voiding of a considerable Quantity of *gritty Matter, of the Colour of common House-Sand*, which is the Colour of Gravel or Stones that have been wrought upon either by Mrs. Stephens's Remedies, or this *Lixivium*? And was not this Discharge a sufficient Reason, both to his Lordship, for encouraging him to proceed, and to his Physicians, for advising, or permitting him to proceed in the Use of the *Lixivium*? Especially as one of them declar'd his Opinion to be, that the *gritty Matter*, or Gravel, that then came away, was from a soft Stone half dissolved and crushed in the Passage; which Opinion seems to be favour'd by the Greatness of the Pain my Lord had suffer'd, and by the Description Mr. R. gives of that *gritty Matter*, still *loosely* adhering one Particle to another, *looking as if wrought together with Gum-Water*.

It seems as if the Writer of the *Advice*, did himself think in this manner. Else, why did he quote Mr. R. for the Pain and bloody Water, and entirely omit what presently follow'd, of the *Discharge* of the *gritty Matter*? Was he not sensible, that

if he had put in the last, his Readers would see, that Matters had not gone *from bad to worse*? and consequently, that there was no room to censure *the Obstinacy* of the Physicians?

But this Attack of the 9th of *January*, was not the only one; Mr. *Ranby* says, that the Alarm was renew'd several times. I could wish he had been more particular about the other times. Possibly, he did not think it material so to do, this being the time, when the most Blood appear'd in the Urine, and the Pain was the greatest. But, I am inclined to think, that, could he have foreseen the Use this Advice-Writer would have made of those Alarms, he would have done it; and as he has not, I shall here do it for him.

I have unquestionable Authority to assure you, that besides the Attack of the 9th of *January*, there were two others, attended with almost incessant Micturition, and some little Appearance of Blood. One of these ceased upon voiding a small Stone, which my Lord crush'd between his Fingers; and the other, upon discharging some Quantity of Gravel; and he was easy after each of those Discharges. So that upon the Whole, here was nothing to discourage either his Lordship, or his Physicians, from pursuing the Use of the *Lixivium*, but quite the contrary, that Medicine seeming to have had, in some degree,

gree, the very Effect it was intended to produce. Tho' I will not take upon me to be positive, that this Effect was produced by the *Lixivium*, since Dr. *Hepburn* informs us, that much the same had happen'd to his Lordship more than once in the Country, when he had taken no *Lixivium*. R. *Narrative*, p. 42, 43, 44, 47.

We come now in order to Dr. *Crowe*, who being call'd in about a Week after the Discharge of Blood and Stones on the 4th of *February*, did, indeed, give it as his Opinion, that the Blood and Stones had come from the Kidneys ; but did not give it as *his Sentiment*, that *ALL Discharges of Blood flowed not from the Bladder, but entirely from the Kidneys*. He himself denies it, the two other Physicians did not understand him thus, tho' Mr. R. did ; nor is it credible, that a Man of Dr. C.'s known Prudence and Caution, could ever express himself in so loose and unguarded a Manner.

But how comes it, you ask, that these three Gentlemen did not settle this Point among themselves ; since, being all in Friendship one with another, if they had debated it in a free Consultation, it is likely, that, one being convinc'd by another's Reasons, they would in the end have all agreed in one Opinion ?

I am of your Sentiment, that this would undoubtedly have been the Case, had they

thought it necessary to debate this Matter fully ; but as Things then stood, they were more attentive to the Means of assisting their noble Patient, in which they always agreed, than to dispute about what had happen'd before ; since, let it have been one way or the other, the Method they were now to pursue, must have been exactly the same.

I proceed now to give you my Thoughts upon the Animadversion made by the Author of the *Advice to Mr. R.* upon the three Physicians, and upon his Quotation from *Aretæus* ; about which, I am glad to see, that your Sentiment is the same with mine.

All three, however, says that Author, Page 10. were so far mistaken, that they entertain'd some Hopes of his Recovery ; so far were they from apprehending his Dissolution to be so near at hand.

In order to clear up this Point, it will be necessary to take notice, that on the 4th of *February* my Lord voided in all 32 Stones, or Pieces of Stones, and perhaps considerably more, which might be concealed in the Clots of Blood thrown away, before the Coagulum mentioned in Mr. R.'s *Narrative*, Page 17. was, at the Desire of one of the Physicians, *dissolv'd in a large Bason of Water ; when about 15 Pieces presented themselves*: That their coming away was attended with a large Effusion of Blood, amounting, by Estimation, to at least 20 Ounces :

Ounces: That, besides what came away that Day, his Lordship (as appear'd afterwards by the Quantity of grumous Blood, that continued for a Month together, *Narrat. pag. 35.* to come away with the Urine) had bled inwardly at least as much more, the Clots being too large to pass the Urethra at that time.

Here then was a Loss of at least 40 Ounces of Blood in the Compass of a few Hours; and this, in a Man who never bore bleeding well, being always faint and low, after taking away any considerable Quantity, and who was now near 70 Years of Age, might very well occasion the Symptoms Serjeant *Ranby* mentions, p. 19, 20. as the Coldness and Clamminess of his Hands, the sinking of the Pulse, and the leaping of the Tendons, &c.

And that this was the Case I make no Doubt, being well inform'd, that those Symptoms began to appear, before any Opiums were taken, and increas'd greatly upon his Lordship, before they amounted to any considerable Quantity, as being very gradually and sparingly given, which may appear by the 12 Drops of liquid Laudanum in the Glass of Wine and Water, and by the Smallness of the Quantity directed in the Styptic Draughts, *Narrat. p. 19, 20.* Would the Author of the *Advice* (for I perceive him to be a Physician, and a Man of Learning,

ing, I hope not of the College, else he greatly forgets the *Statuta Moralia*) had he been present at that Emergency, have given Opiates in lesser Quantities, upon so great a Flux of Blood, which still continued, and after so much Pain, and two Stools?

Yet he will have it, that the above-mention'd Symptoms arose from the Opiates, and Mr. Ranby, for seeming not to think so, is told, *You are not acquainted with the Effects of Opium, further than its sleeping Quality.* It may be not, but how does that appear? *You must know then,* says he, *that the above-mention'd Symptoms are such as naturally follow upon taking too large Quantities of Opiates.* Might not Mr. Ranby, in his Turn, inform this Writer, that the same Symptoms do as naturally follow upon losing too large Quantities of Blood? And that they were more likely to arise from this Cause, than from the Opiates, for the Reasons just now given? I am persuaded, you, or I, or this Writer himself, had he been present, would have thought so. But to proceed.

That Night the two Physicians thought my Lord Orford in very great Danger; the next Day they thought the Danger less; and from that Time they thought it still less; especially after the first Week was over, by which Time the Bleeding was wholly stopt.

Then

Then Dr. C. was consulted, and all three attended for near a Fortnight, when Dr. C. and Dr. J. having for two or three Days before, represented both to his Lordship and to the Family, that, he being now so much better, there was no longer any Occasion for more than one Physician, with some Difficulty obtained their Dismission on the 23d of *February*; and this was the last time that the three Physicians met in Consultation, and one of them never saw Lord *Orford* more; he was sent for indeed to be present at opening the Body; but having received the Notice too late, he did not get to the House, till it was over and the other Physicians gone.

Let us consider therefore, whether the three Physicians, the last time they met, might not reasonably *entertain some Hopes of his Recovery*. Lord O. had then voided no fresh Blood for 13 Days, *Narrat. p. 26*; and the grumous Blood, which had lodged so long in his Bladder, was continually coming away in small Parcels with the Urine, *pag. 30, 31, 35*; the Urine, tho' for the most part voided involuntarily, rather exceeded in Quantity all he drank, *pag. 33*. He had got up for some Days, had taken Food, and his Strength was apparently increased, and his Senses and Memory were entirely perfect, *pag. 32*; nor was he then so *near his Dissolution*, but that
 he

he lived above three Weeks after that time; nor did he die at last, till after he was seiz'd with a colliquative *Diarrhæa*, pag. 37; which held him a Week, or eight Days; during which he had sometimes 10 or 12 Stools in the four and twenty Hours.

But, we are told, *there could not have been plainer Proofs of the Distemper being in the Bladder, and of its ending fatally. And to confirm this Assertion, instead of drawing out of Authors antient and modern, Quotations to fill a Volume, a Paragraph is produced out of Aretæus, to disprove what Dr. Crowe has confidently asserted.*

And here I must frankly own, that if any Man's Opinion could carry sufficient Weight against that of a Gentleman of Dr. Crowe's long Experience and known Judgment, it would be that of *Aretæus*, whose Word has been depended upon for Ages past, and will, in most things, not be doubted by the future.

But what does *Aretæus* tell us in this Passage? Αἱμορραγίαι κατὰ τὴν κύστιν. The Bladder sometimes bleeds. Did ever any Physician doubt of this? Yes, Dr. Crowe was of the Sentiment, that all Discharges of the Blood flow'd, not from the Bladder, but entirely from the Kidneys.

I could wish Mr. R. instead of taking up with loose talk, perhaps imperfectly heard, or ill understood, had taken a little more
Care

Care to know Dr. *Crowe's* real Sentiment, before he printed, it being certain, that he never express'd himself in this manner: And I could also wish, that a Writer, who upon all other Occasions shews so little Regard for Mr. R. had not so slightly trusted to him in this Particular.

But farther, is it a Proof, that the Blood in L. O.'s Case, came originally from the Bladder, to say, that the Bladder sometimes bleeds? Does not the Kidney also sometimes bleed? Does not *Aretæus* tell us so? How then can we know from this Passage, whether the Blood came from the Kidney, or from the Bladder?

But, admitting the Blood to have come originally from the Bladder, does this Passage prove, that the Case must *end fatally*? *Aretæus* says, οὐδέν τι διὰ τήνδε [τόδε] θνήσκεισι, καὶ μὴ ῥηϊδίῃ ἢ ὀπίσχεσις. This is no mortal Symptom, tho' it is not easy to stop the bleeding.

But it must be own'd, *Aretæus* goes on and says, Ἀλλ' ὅτι πῶσι θρόμβοις, καὶ τῇ φλεγμονῇ ὁ κίνδυνος. But in case of coagulated Blood, or an Inflammation, the Danger is very great. For the Consequences of this last, Ταὶ ὅτι τῇδε κακὰ, the Principal of which are here enumerated, may easily kill.

Now as Lord O. at the Time the three Physicians were last with him, had neither Fever, nor any other Signs of an

Inflammation in his Bladder, I suppose we may safely lay aside all Thoughts about an Inflammation, as out of the Question, especially as the Time *Aretæus* fixes for its proving mortal, *viz.* ten Days, a little less or more, was now doubled.

Let us consider therefore, wherein *Aretæus* places the Danger from the *Θρόμβοι*, the Clots of coagulated Blood; and for this, the Passage cited will give us no Assistance, but we must turn back to what he has said in the preceding Part of the Chapter.

This Danger he makes to consist entirely in the Suppression of the Urine, and from that he deduces all the fatal Symptoms he afterwards enumerates, as is plain from these two Passages of the same Chapter.

Κὴν οὖν μόνον ἡδε (τῶν οὔρων ἕξοδος) Πιχρὸς
θῆ, Λίθοις, ἢ Θρόμβοις, - - - - - Θανατῶδες.

And lower, Ἦν οὖν τι τούτων Συμβῇ, οὔρων
Πιχρῆσιες, after which he enumerates the Symptoms, that, one after another, attend the Patient to his Death.

To the same Purpose he speaks in his second Book of Chronical Diseases, Chapter the 4th, also in his second Book of the Cure of *Acute Diseases*, Chapter the 9th; in which last it is remarkable, that, for dissolving the Coagulum, which occasions the Suppression of Urine, he recommends Quick-lime, the principal Ingredient of the *Lixivium*.

Now

Now if *Aretæus* makes the Danger from the coagulated Blood, to consist in the Suppression of Urine, and in that only, to what Purpose is *Aretæus* quoted, in a Case where there was no Suppression?

But had there been a Suppression, did not *Aretæus* entertain some Hopes of a Recovery in that Case? If not, to what Purpose did he recommend so many Remedies for it? And if he did, why might not the Physicians, who attended Lord Orford, likewise entertain some Hopes of his Recovery?

But we are told, *Mankind are liable to Error, by the very Condition of Humanity, and Persons of Candour and Ingenuity, make proper Allowances.* Observe therefore, with what Candour and Ingenuity this Gentleman treats his Brother-Physicians. *I pass over in Silence, says he, the MANY Reflections that might be made upon the Proceedings of the Physicians, as it is far from my Intention to aggravate the ERRORS of any in the Profession.*

*Hic nigræ succus Loliginis, hæc est
Ærugo mera.*

For does it favour at all of Candour, or of that Humanity, which one of those Physicians is said to be without, thus to drop an Insinuation of Errors, which he does not specify, and of many Reflections which

he does not make? If a Person, who is so good at giving *Advice* to others, is capable of taking it himself, I would advise him to make no Reflections, many, or few, upon the Proceedings of other Physicians, unless he is better inform'd of their Proceedings, and the Reasons for them, than he can always be from a Surgeon, or Apothecary, who happens to be present at their Consultations, or than he can possibly be from Mr. R.'s *Narrative* in the Case of Lord Orford. I am going to give him a signal Instance of the contrary.

Mr. R. tells us, page 33, *what put them on pressing so much this Operation, (the Catheter) was to draw from the Bladder the grumous Blood, and thereby restore that Vessel to its former Tone.*

Now here, Sir, was abundant Room for *Reflexion*; here was indeed an *Error*, and one that needed no *Aggravation*. Three grave and learned Doctors sitting in deep Consultation, take it into their wise Heads, that Clots of coagulated Blood may be drawn off thro' the Catheter. The Surgeon, as wise as they, or too modest to say it was impossible, attempts to do it, puts his noble Patient to a great deal of Pain; and failing the first Time, tries it a second, with the same Success. Not content with this, he calls in Mr. Cheselden to his Assistance. To assist him in what? Why, to draw off
the

the coagulated Blood thro' the Catheter. Ask Mr. *Cheselden*, whether Serjeant *R.* and the three Physicians did not all tell him, that was what he was sent for to do, to draw off these same Clots of coagulated Blood thro' the Catheter. Here I should have thought, so frank a Speaker as Mr. *Cheselden* would have told them, they might as well expect him to draw a Pease-Pudding thro' the Catheter. *Nihil horum.* To work he goes, *not without Pain* to his Patient, and *succeeded, as it happen'd, no better than Mr. R.* The Instrument, indeed, penetrated farther than before ; but as no grumous Blood was drawn off, I think it was much the same Thing, whether Mr. *Cheselden* got an Inch farther than Mr. *R.* or no, though the Author of the *Advice* bears so hard upon Mr. *R.* for saying their Success was the same.

Now, Sir, in this Particular who does not see, that the Whole is owing to a little Piece of Inadvertence in Mr. *R.* who should have said, the Physicians proposed to draw off the Urine ?

I might, were it worth the while, take notice of several such Inaccuracies, or Misapprehensions, in Mr. *R.*'s Narrative ; as page 15. *Sunday Evening*, instead of *Sunday Morning* ; for my Lord made bloody Water several times that Morning, before his Physicians visited him ; p. 23. the imagin'd Obstruction was remov'd ; p. 31. complain'd of

of Pains about his Bladder, which they thought, or Mr. R. thought they thought, proceeded from the DECREASE of the coagulated Blood in it ; and in the same Page they prescrib'd the Extract of the Bark twice a Day, in order to restore the Bladder to its proper Tone.

Upon this last, the Author of the *Advice* takes Occasion to ask, *Pray what Effect could so small a Quantity as a Drachm or two produce?*

The Quantity, undoubtedly, is but small, but a great deal of the same Medicine had been taken before ; the Patient had been sick with it, and brought it up. Might it not therefore be right, to give it in such a Dose as the Stomach could bear, if it could not bear a larger ?

But the Advice-Writer questions, whether it were *at all in the Power of the Bark* to restore the Tone of the Bladder. For *the Property of expelling Stones has not, that he knows, yet been attributed to the Bark ; and unless they, as the first Cause and Occasion of the bloody Urine, &c. had all come away, the Bladder could not have been restored to its proper Tone, by any Medicine whatsoever.* But, it seems, the Stones were *all come away*, except those small ones, which after Death were found lodged in the Membrane at the Neck of the Bladder, *about the Size of Half a Grain of Wheat*, says the
Certificate

Certificate, but which as Dr. *Crowe*, and Sir *E.H.* likewise, upon Recollection, affirms, did not exceed the Size of a small Pin's Head, deserve the Name of Stones. These, for ought we know, might not be the Relicks of those Stones, that had occasioned all the Mischief, but might have been generated during the six Weeks that his Lordship lived, after he had forborn the *Lixivium*. But whether this were so or not, as they caus'd no Discharge of fresh Blood, they could give no Obstacle to the restoring the Tone of the Bladder.

I shall take notice but of one Thing more in this Advice-Writer, and then have done with him.

He thinks, that if a Stone had pass'd from the Kidney to the Bladder in *May*, *one of the Ureters*, when examin'd ten Months after, must have been extended beyond its natural Dimension.

I see no Necessity of this, even supposing that Stone not to have grown larger, during the Time it lay in the Bladder, which was nine Months : for the Ureter, though overstretch'd by the Passage of the Stone, might have recover'd its Tone in all that Time, as well as it had recover'd its Tone, after the Nephritic Fits my Lord had had some Years before.

But admitting, as seems highly reasonable, that the Stone was much less when it pass'd the Ureter in *May*, than when it was extracted

tracted from the Urethra in the *February* following, I see much less Reason to think, that the Ureter must have been so extraordinarily distended by its Passage, as not to recover its Tone in so long a Space of Time.

I come now to your last, and, perhaps, your most important Query, What was it that the Earl of *Orford* died of?

And here, I must confess, I am greatly at a Loss for a clear and satisfactory Answer.

Shall we say, he died of the Stone in the Bladder? But his Bladder was clear'd of the Stones that had lain in it, and it continu'd clear, except those very small Bits above-mentioned, for six Weeks before his Death.

Was his Death owing to the *Lixivium*, of which he took six and thirty Ounces in seven Weeks? But the Physician who directed it, had himself taken twice that Quantity in the same Space of Time; he continues the Use of it to this Day, having in all taken more Pints of it than my Lord did Ounces, and yet is alive and well: And my Lord himself, except the Complaints from the Stone, was in perfect Health from the Day he first began it, to the 4th of *February*, the Day he left it off.

Was it from the great Loss of Blood, occasion'd by his being so much torn and wounded by the Stones in coming away? It must be own'd, that he was greatly endanger'd by that Loss of Blood, and there was great Reason to apprehend his Death
from

from it the first Night. But he had gradually recover'd after that Loss; and three Weeks after, when two of his Physicians took their Leaves, the Symptoms arising from that Loss, were in great Measure removed, except that his Bladder, having undergone so long a Distension from the coagulated Blood, had not been able to contract itself to its usual Dimensions.

Was then the coagulated Blood, by lying so long in his Bladder, the Cause of his Death? But that Coagulum had been coming away in small Quantities for six Weeks together; so that when he died, there were found in his Bladder only *three large Clots* of it, amounting, I am told by an Eye-witness, to about a Spoonful.

But though the Stones had been voided, and the coagulated Blood was almost all come away, there being found in the Bladder less than an Ounce, of twenty, or perhaps thirty Ounces, that lay there at first, yet was not the Distension of the Bladder, occasion'd at first by that Coagulum, and never quite taken off afterwards, one main Cause of his Death? I freely own, I think it was. For, if this could have been remov'd, I imagine, *the cholicky Pains* his Lordship complain'd of, *Narr.* p. 32, and those *about his Bladder*, p. 31. would have ceased, and the Urine coming to its free and natural Course, would have carried away those small Bits of Stone, or Gravel

rather, which lodged about the Neck of the Bladder, and thereby occasion'd the Inflammation mention'd in the Certificate. And therefore, I cannot but think, the Physicians were extremely in the right, to press the drawing off the Urine by the Catheter, without which it was hardly possible for the Bladder to recover its proper Tone. I must acknowledge at the same time, that it was very difficult for the Surgeons, with all their Dexterity, to execute what was directed, there being *an Obstruction in the Part, attended with great Soreness*, and as Mr. R. justly observes, there being too much Reason to *fear the doing a farther Injury to Parts already too much hurt* by the Stones, in their coming away. But could this have been as happily executed, as it was judiciously directed, I do not see, but that his Lordship might have lived for some Number of Years more, in Ease and Health.

For, possibly, if this could have been done, that fatal *Diarrhœa*, which in the end seized him, and which every Body will own, must, at least, have hasten'd his Death, might not have happen'd; and consequently, that great Man might have done farther Service to this Country, which, when Envy and Detraction are buried with him, will lament his Loss, and do Justice to his Memory. I am,

London, May 13. 1745.

F I N I S.

7

AN
APPENDIX
TO THE
NARRATIVE
OF THE
LAST ILLNESS
OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE
EARL of ORFORD:

Occasioned by the *Letter from a Physician in
Town to Another at Bath.*

By JOHN RANBY,
Principal SERJEANT SURGEON to His
MAJESTY, and F. R. S.

LONDON:

Printed for JOHN and PAUL KNAPTON, in
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APPENDIX:

Occasioned by the LETTER from a
Physician in Town to Another
at *Bath*.

WHEN I wrote the foregoing Narrative, little did I think of giving Offence by it to any one; much less to the Physicians, who attended the EARL of *O—d*: as they were treated in it throughout with all the Deference and Respect, due to their high Vogue in their Profession. Nor does it affect me in a small degree, that, after all the Caution I had used, Debates should be moved in the Manner they are, and a Han-

dle be taken for several very unworthy Reflections. I here repeat, that the Account I have given was in Obedience to the late EARL'S Commands: who, in the Presence of his whole Family, directed me to open him, and communicate a History of his Case to the Publick; that Mankind might reap the proper Benefit from a Relation of that nature, and Physicians be deterr'd for the future from enterprizing with such Edged-Tools, as, in his Opinion, was the *Lithontriptic Lixivium*: which Dr. J. had assured his Lordship was four times stronger, than the strongest capital Soap-Lye. Now, in complying with this Direction, strict Regard has been had to

to Truth. Nay, so circumspect was I, and so scrupulously nice, in point of Veracity, that I did not send one single Circumstance to the Press, without the previous Confirmation of it by the present EARL, and the greatest Part of the Family. So that, notwithstanding the Insinuations of the Author of the *Letter from a Physician in Town to Another at Bath*, I am so far, even on the maturest Recollection, from having the least Motive for altering any one Paragraph, on the score of Misrepresentation of Facts; that, were I to retract a Syllable on that account, I should be guilty of Prevarication.

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THE Flights of one or two Writers on this Occasion I entirely disregarded. And, indeed, this Letter, being of the like anonymous Class, had passed by me in the same unheeded Manner; was I not under the strongest Conviction, it came from a Quarter, which demanded some Attention. It had certainly been more ingenuous in this Writer to have charged me face to face: this dark Method of attacking much better becoming Persons of a Stamp and Character different from His.

THE *Narrative*, though allow'd to be *in the main exact enough*, is, it seems, *something deficient,*

ficient, at least not so clear as it ought to be, in two or three Particulars. * Deficiencies to be sure it has, which I am not unconscious of. Those I shall make it my Business to supply: and, since I am called upon to do it, relate many Things, which, out of Tenderness to the Persons concerned, I had before passed over in Silence. And, had this Author been pleased to have pointed out those two or three Particulars more expressly, which are not so clear as they ought to be; I might have been more precise in giving him Satisfaction concerning them.

As

* p. 3. of the Letter.

As to that *Difference in Opinion*, which, the Letter tells us, *has made so much Noise*, * I thought it the most candid way to give to each Physician his own Opinion : not only that the World might know in what they were agreed, and in what they differed ; but because I apprehended, a *Lixivium* potentially caustic could not be given with the same Propriety to dissolve a Stone in the Kidney, as it might to dissolve one in the Bladder. For this Reason Dr. J. proposed Searching, *in order, if possible, to come at a Certainty, whether there were a Stone in the Bladder, or no, before any Method should*

* *ibid.*

should be taken for dissolving one. *

It had therefore been great Injustice to Dr. J. to suppose, a Person, of his known Caution and Prudence, would risque his Reputation, by giving a Medicine so corrosive, and at the same time so powerfully forcing, as a *Lixivium*, four times stronger than the strongest capital Soap-Lye, must needs be, upon the vain Pretence of dissolving a Stone in the Kidneys : however sanguine he might be in his Opinion of its dissolving Power, where it could come in Contact with the whole Surface of a Stone; which it could do in the Bladder only.

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BESIDES

* p. 8.

BESIDES, the best Practical Writers caution against giving Medicines strongly forcing in Nephritic Cases ; lest the Effect of them should be a total Obstruction of the *Ureters*. And had the great Quantity of Stones, Gravel, and Sabulous Matter, voided by the EARL of O——d, been lodged in his Kidneys at the time he took this *Lixivium*; he might in that case have run as great a Hazard of his Life from its forcing Quality, as he, in fact, did from its deadly corroding one : the Signs of which shew'd themselves but too evidently in the Bladder. The stronger, consequently, the Reasons were for believing

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lieving the bloody Urine to proceed from the Kidneys; the stronger still were the Reasons against either giving this *Lixivium*, or acquiescing in its being given.

THE Letter-Writer, in the next place, pretends *to set down those Symptoms only, that were previous to the several Opinions of the Physicians, whereby the Grounds of those Opinions might be more easily seen and understood.* * And, in doing this, he has help'd us to the true Reason, why he has not put his Name to his Performance: because he could not then so decently set it off with so much false Colouring. For to what Pur-

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pose

* P. 4.

pose is it, to pretend to establish a Distinction betwixt the Symptoms, previous to this or that Doctor's Opinion: when it is an indisputable Point, that Sir *E. H.* all along adhered invariably to what he first asserted; *viz. That the Blood came from the Kidney.* So that, if Dr. *J.* founded his Sentiment, that my Lord had a Stone in his Bladder, on the frequent Provocation to make water, and the Sensation in Glande Penis, both which are Symptoms of the Stone in the Bladder, and not in the Kidneys; * Sir *E. H.* must necessarily have had both those Symptoms to found his Sentiment upon likewise.

HOWEVER,

* p. 6.

HOWEVER, since this Town-Physician has given us a Detail of the Reasons, Sir E. H. had, for suspecting the Blood to come from the Kidney; it will not be improper to examine each of those Reasons separately.

THE first Reason, it seems, which influenced Sir E. H. was, because *the Discharge of Blood upon Motion, was generally attended with very little Pain; sometimes with none at all: Lord O. having frequently declared, that what he felt, he could not call a Pain, but a Sensation only.* *

Now

* P. 4.

Now, My Lord never made bloody Water, nor even continued to use Motion, without a very uneasy Sensation, and almost a constant Micturition. Nor did the Discharge and Irritation cease, before a Stone or Gravel had been voided, or till he had kept himself for some time perfectly quiet. And, indeed, he often had an Irritation to such a degree, that he could not retain his Urine, notwithstanding all the Quiet imaginable. Nor is it, I think, to be easily conceived, how a Person can be under a constant Irritation to make water, and that often mix'd with large Quantities of florid Blood, without feeling Pain. The Symptom itself

self is, and must be, painful: and yet the Pain may not always be acute.

THE second Reason, which inclined Sir *E. H.* to this Opinion, was, because *the Blood-Vessels of the Bladder* are small, in comparison of those of the Kidneys; and therefore less likely to throw out large Quantities of Blood. * The Consequence here is certainly very rationally deduced; and of course would determine one almost always to imagine such plentiful Discharges of Blood to proceed, not from the Kidneys, but from the Bladder: the Blood-Vessels of that Organ being larger than those of the *Pelvis* of the Kidneys; from whence, I apprehend

* p. 5.

hend, Kidney-Bleedings must principally be derived. For I cannot see, how Blood could flow from the Emulgent Vessels, without Death being the unavoidable Consequence. Again, however small the Blood-Vessels of the Bladder are, they may have vast Quantities of Blood derived to, and discharged from, them: as is evident in the Lateral Operation for the Stone. And what a Profusion of Blood do we often see come from the Nose, where the Vessels, though numerous, are nevertheless exceeding small. I must, moreover, beg Leave to remark, that Those, who reason from the Smallness of the Size and Number of the Vessels of the Bladder, seem to do
it

it from the Inspection of a dry one.

Sir *E. H—e*'s third Reason for declaring the Blood to flow from the Kidney, is, because *here was no Tenefinus.* * Now Dr. *Hepburn*, in his Letter, wrote previously to the Meeting of those Doctors, and without any Suspicion that they would ever meet, asserts, that *after making bloody Water, there has constantly been felt the same Kind of Stimulus upon the Sphincter Ani; and (in some degree) as His Lordship used to feel of old, when a Stone was ready to be voided from the Bladder.* † And I should be glad to know what this

C

Stimulus

* *ibid.*† *Narr. p. 44.*

Stimulus upon the *Sphincter Ani* was, if it was not a *Tenesmus* : and, which is more remarkable, that very Kind of *Tenesmus*, which is usually felt, when a Stone is ready to be voided from the Bladder.

THE fourth Reason, that induced Sir E. H. to suspect its being a Kidney-Affair, was, because *His Lordship's Mother had died of a Stone in her Kidney.* * And what if she had died of the Gout in her Stomach? Could it thence be concluded, His Lordship must have been liable to the Gout in his Stomach likewise; rather than in his Foot, or in any other Part? There

* *ibid.*

There are Diseases incontestably hereditary : and a Disposition to the Stone in general in the Son might, with Probability enough, be inferr'd from his Mother's having had the Stone in her Kidney. But that Disposition might as well shew itself in his Bladder, as in his Kidney. And, since Physicians judge of Diseases by their Symptoms, it was most natural to imagine it should shew itself there, where the Symptoms pointed. I would now beg Leave to ask the Letter-Writer, if he should observe the indubitable Signs of the Stone in the Bladder, such as a frequent Provocation to make water, an Irritation *in Glande Penis*, and a *Stimulus* upon the *Sphincter Ani*,

united in the Distemper of one of his Patients ; and that too without any one Symptom of the Stone in the Kidney : whether the single Circumstance, *of his Mother's having died of the Stone in her Kidney*, could have Weight enough with him, notwithstanding all these Pathognomonic Symptoms (as I think they are call'd) of the Stone in the Bladder, to induce him to believe his Patient had a Stone in the Kidney ? He will not, I am persuaded, answer me in the Affirmative. All this, therefore, being candidly and impartially consider'd, it cannot be thought Sir *E. H.* had such good Grounds for his Opinion, that the Blood came from the Kidneys. In which Opinion,
this

this *London-Physician* tells us, *He cannot learn that he was ever positive ; at least, not till that extraordinary Discharge of the fourth of February, amounting by Estimation to at least forty Ounces, occasioned a more positive Declaration from him : And then, if we will credit this Physician, he had still stronger Reasons for it.** I may not perhaps cleverly understand what it is to be positive. But, if being inflexibly tenacious of an Opinion be Positiveness ; I will take upon me to say, that Sir *E.H.* was really positive : though there was not the least Foundation in nature for his being so. For it is impossible, that so much Blood, and such a Number

* *ibid,*

ber of Stones, should pass at once from the Kidneys to the Bladder, and not be attended with any one distinguishing Sign of a Nephritic Fit. Whence he was so far from having stronger Reasons for his positive Declaration on the fourth of *February*; that my Lord's Pain, and constant Irritation to make water, as well as great Bearing down upon the *Anus* on that Day, would have fix'd any Man, one would think, not downright obstinate, in a contrary Opinion : whatever Doubts, or Fluctuation, he might have been under before.

THE Truth is; the Matter had been frequently canvass'd in Lord O——d's Presence : and Sir *E. H.* never

never had a Doubt of its being a
 Kidney-Cafe ; and first mentioned
 Dr. J. with an Eye to his confirm-
 ing that Opinion. Dr. J—n's
 Character in his Profession had raised
 the Expectations of every body a-
 bout My Lord : and One of his
 Friends had put into his Hands
 the Doctor's own Cafe, wrote by
 himself. The Perusal of which, in
 Conjunction with the favourable I-
 dea he had conceived of his Abi-
 lities, induced his Lordship to ven-
 ture on the *Lixivium* : and the ra-
 ther, as his Physician in Ordinary,
 Sir E. H. had assured him ; that,
 tho' he himself knew little of the
 Medicine, he could not help think-
 ing well of it, from the Lights Dr.
 J. had given him ; upon whom he
 2 could

could entirely rely. Though, it must be confessed, My Lord was never known, from first to last, to give into any Notion of its Dissolving Property; but ever, on the contrary, dreaded its Consequences: especially, after he had been apprized of its extreme Strength by Dr. J.

I COME now to Dr. C. of whom I think as highly as the Letter-Writer possibly can. And yet he certainly made, however inadvertently, the contested Declaration. The Day before he was to meet the other Physicians in Consultation, (which was, I think, on the eleventh of *February*) he was desired

to

to give Sir *E. H.* a Meeting at Lord *O——d's*; of which Dr. *J.* should be by no means apprized. Dr. *C.* accordingly came: and, after my giving him the History of his Lordship's Case, from the first Nephritic Fit, the preceding *May*, directed jointly with Sir *E. H.* He likewise saw the Stones, which came away on the fourth of *February*. And, what Difficulties soever have arisen since, he made no one then to assert, that all Bleedings of that Kind came absolutely from the Kidneys; and, frequently, with little or no Pain. This Opinion he afterwards confirm'd on several Occasions. Nay, I appeal to Dr. *J.* himself; if, on his relating his own Case to Dr.

D

C.

C. wherein there had been a considerable Loss of Blood, on a Journey of thirty Miles, which he (Dr. J.) imputed to a Rupture of some Vessels of the Bladder, Dr. C. did not express great Surprise at such an Opinion; and plainly declare, that he never remembered to have seen any Bleeding from the Bladder, except when caused by passing the *Catheter* for a Suppression of Urine; and then in no considerable Quantity? Notwithstanding this, our Town-Physician is pleased *to wish Mr. R. instead of taking up with loose Talk, perhaps imperfectly heard, or ill understood, had taken a little more Care to know Dr. C——e's real Sentiment, before he printed, it*
being

*being certain, that he never express'd himself in this Manner. **

As I could not dive into the Doctor's Mind, and by that means discover his real Sentiment; I had no way of knowing what he thought, but by what he said. But, since Dr. C. was not call'd in, till the *Lithontriptic Lixivium* had been left off for some time, no Mischief could accrue from his delivering his Opinion, whether right or wrong. I shall therefore say no more on this head; after the solemn Disavowal the Doctor has made of it, or the Town-Doctor for him.

D 2

FROM

* p. 24.

FROM the eleventh of *February*, Dr. C. attended Lord O. along with the other two Physicians for near a Fortnight: when (if this Writer is to be believed) Dr. C. and Dr. J. *having for two or three days before, represented both to His Lordship and to the Family, that, He being now so much better, there was no longer any Occasion for more than one Physician, with some Difficulty obtained their Dismission on the 23d of February.* * This whole Paragraph, which is very defective, I shall, for this Gentleman's Satisfaction, take the Trouble to adjust. *Obtaining a Dismission with some Difficulty is*
I a Phrase

* P. 23.

a Phrase absolutely the most foreign, that could be made use of on this Occasion. My Lord, through the violent Pains brought upon him, and the Danger he was sensible, he was in, from the *Lixivium*, had for some time conceived a great Dislike of Dr. J. This Dismission-Scheme, therefore, was not an Effect of His Lordship's Mending, and a Dissolving of the Consultation on that score, at the real Instances of those two Physicians; but a temporary Expedient to rid him of One, whose Presence was become extremely disagreeable to him. For, the same Evening, Dr. C. had a Message sent him, to meet Sir E. H. the next Morning, without Dr. J. He attended
accord-

accordingly; and continued so to do, to my Lord's Dying-Day.—

BUT to proceed. “ I twice attempted to pass the *Catheter*, at the Solicitations of the Physicians, * &c.—What put them on pressing so much this Operation, was to draw from the Bladder the grumous Blood, and thereby restore that Vessel to its former Tone.” *Who does not see, says this Writer, that the Whole is owing to a little piece of Inadvertence in Mr. R. who should have said, the Physicians proposed to draw off the Urine?* † Whatever ludicrous Reflections may be thrown out, on the Surgeons complying with so absurd

* See the Narrative, p. 32.

† p. 29.

absurd an Injunction, as that of passing the *Catheter*, in order to draw off grumous Blood from the Bladder ; I choose rather to adhere strictly to the Truth, than recur to the Sanctuary so directly pointed out to me in this Passage. To speak freely in the Words of this Author ; Two of these *grave and learned Doctors, sitting in deep Consultation*, did take it into their wise Heads, that Clots of coagulated Blood may be drawn off thro' the *Catheter* : * and did accordingly direct the Surgeons to use the *Catheter* for that purpose. Drawing off the Urine was, at that time, the least Object of those Gentlemen's Thoughts ; as, indeed, it ever ought

* p. 28.

ought to have been. For That continually pass'd off involuntarily: and was the only Thing, that could be instrumental in dissolving the coagulated Blood. For which Reason, it must have been *an Error, and one that needed no Aggravation,* * to have drawn it off. Of this Dr. J. himself was fully sensible: who, by his earnest Remonstrances, founded on the great Danger of such a Procedure, kept the proposed Operation in Suspence for three or four days. However, as it was alledged, that nothing could succeed, till the Bladder was cleared of the grumous Blood; All that was urged, either by Mr. C. or myself, to the
 contra-

* *ibid.*

contrary, could not excuse us from attempting to pass the *Catheter* : and That, even whilst an Inflammation subsisted.

THE Town-Physician in the last place professes himself *greatly at a loss for a clear and satisfactory Answer* to that *most important Query, What was it that the Earl of Orford died of ?* * In answer to which, after various Turnings and Doublings, in order the better to mislead and impose upon his Reader ; he at length modestly insinuates, his Death was owing to the Surgeons not drawing off the Urine by the *Catheter*. *Could this have been as happily executed, as*
E
it

* P. 32.

*it was judiciously directed, I do not see, says this most egregious Artist, but that his Lordship might have lived for some number of Years more, in Ease and Health. **

THIS calls to my Mind the *Welch Doctor's* Evidence. A Cobler was try'd before Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, for murdering a Man, by stabbing him through the Heart: The DOCTOR OF THE TOWN ran to his Assistance, and found an Apothecary forcing a Cordial down the poor Fellow's Throat, when he was just expiring. Upon the Tryal, the Doctor being asked, what was the Cause of his Death, declared it could be nothing but the Cordial.

Cordial. How, says the Judge, what think you of the Wound in the Heart? Nothing—Nothing, my Lord, replies the Doctor: I am upon my Oath, and declare, he died of the Apothecary.

BUT to return: in order to form a right Judgment of this Author, it is necessary to observe Dates with some Exactness. Now, it appears by the Journal kept by one of my Lord's Sons, as well as myself; that “on the ele-
 “venth of *February*, at eight in
 “the Evening, Sir *E. H.* and Dr.
 “*J.* being present, Mr. *Ranby*
 “with his Hands pressed the Bot-
 “tom of his (my Lord's) Belly;
 “and the Water gushed out of a
 E 2 “perfect

“ perfect deep Coffee Colour. They
 “ (the Physicians) now concluded,
 “ his Bladder was filled with coa-
 “ gulated Blood ; and so much
 “ distended, that it had lost its
 “ Tone.” * Feb. 12th the Physi-
 cians first mentioned the *Catheter* ;
 and proposed its being introduced
 the next Day : but then declined
 putting it up, “ for fear of doing
 “ farther Injury to Parts, already
 “ too much hurt.” The Intro-
 duction of the *Catheter* was, in-
 deed, talked of for two or three
 days next following : but, Dr. J.
 objecting to it, the Use of it was
 defer’d till *February* the seventeenth.
 So that, whatever Mischief might
 have happen’d, from the Bladder be-
 ing

* Narr. p. 28.

ing distended with this *Coagulum* at first; or, how much soever the Mischief might have been prevented, by drawing off the Urine with the *Catheter*, at the time, when it was distended; I desire, it may be remember'd, that the Physicians never order'd the *Catheter* to be introduced, before the seventeenth of *February*: at which time, the Urine, impregnated with this grumous Matter, rather exceeded all he (my Lord) drank; wetting four or five and thirty Napkins every twenty four Hours. Therefore, since the Urine came away at that time, in so large a Quantity, involuntarily; there could, surely, then be no Danger from the Distention of the Bladder; nor any useful End answer'd
by

by drawing off the Urine. Whence it appears, that what this Gentleman insinuates, concerning the Cause of the Earl's Death, whether true or false, can no ways affect the Surgeons: since the Physicians, by whose Judgment they were to be guided in what they did, never once directed the *Catheter* to be introduced, during the whole time the Bladder was distended; nor, indeed, till the Urine came away involuntarily in greater Quantities, than was necessary. How *judiciously* it was then directed, I leave to Others to make Reflections.

Now, however this Writer may be prejudiced in favour of Dr. J--s *Nosstrum*, it will, methinks, be no difficult

difficult Matter to help him to a clearer and more satisfactory Answer to his most important Query *viz. What was it the Earl of O. died of?* than what he has attempted to palm upon the Public.

FOR my own part, I do firmly believe, that he died of the *Lixivium*. Neither am I singular in this Opinion. For, after enquiring through the whole Circle of my Physical Acquaintance, I find them universally agreed in it.

THE strongest Capital Soap-Lye, mix'd with Lime, and boil'd to a solid Substance, constitutes what is call'd the Potential Caution: an Application made use of to burn
found

found Flesh. How vehemently corrosive then must this *Lithontriptic* be; which, by the Doctor's own Acknowledgment, is, at least, four times stronger, than the strongest Capital Soap Lye? By which Estimation it appears, that My Lord took what was equal to four times six and thirty Ounces of the strongest Capital Lye, in seven Weeks time. If therefore we take into Consideration the fiery, corrosive, Nature of the *Lithontriptic Lixivium*; the great Quantity of this *Nostrum*, My Lord's Blood must have been charged with; and the Complaints made by many, who have tried it, of its forcing Quality; we may with Reason believe, it contributed,

tributed, and that in an eminent degree, to the producing of those Erosions, Inflammations, and Pains in the Bowels and Bladder ; together with the Fever consequent to them : which, terminating at last in a Colliquative Looseness, carried off the Earl of O-----d.

BUT *it seems, the Stones were all come away, except those small ones, which after Death were found lodged in the Membrane at the Neck of the Bladder, about the Size of Half a Grain of Wheat, says the Certificate, but which as Dr. C. and Sir E. H. likewise, upon Recollection, affirms, did not exceed the Size of a small Pin's*
 F Head.

*Head.** The Affirmation given by this Writer to Sir *E. H.* seems a very strange one. Nor can I suppose, he takes it very kindly, that he should be thus introduced retracting by word of Mouth, what he had gravely attested as Fact by his Hand-writing: especially, as it is only going to Mr. *Pond's*, who made the Drawing from the Stones themselves, to ascertain the Truth of this Matter.

THUS I have, I hope, clear'd up the Facts, and supplied the Deficiencies of the *Narrative*, animadverted upon by this Town-Physician. And, as I was not a Volunteer of the Press; and have no
 I Inclination

Inclination to mix farther in this Dispute, than the Defence of the Truth may make necessary ; and much less to answer Abuse by Abuse : I shall dispense with myself from making any more Replies to anonymous Writers, who must ever be unequal Antagonists. Since, a Man, who does not set his Name to what he writes, provided he be insensible to the Dictates of Honour, and the Reproaches of his own Mind, may misrepresent and defame, by all Manner of Falsities, with Impunity.

The E N D.

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THE
CHARGE to the JURY:
OR, THE
Sum of the Evidence,
ON
The TRIAL of *A. B. C. D.* and *E. F.*
ALL M. D.
On the DEATH of one
ROBERT at *ORFUD.*

(Price One Shilling.)

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THE TURKISH CHARACTER

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CHARGE to the JURY :
OR, THE
Sum of the Evidence,

ON
The TRIAL of *A. B. C. D.* and *E. F.*
ALL M. D.

For the DEATH of one
ROBERT at *ORFUD*,

AT A
Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer
held at *Justice-COLLEGE*, in *W——ck-*
Lane,

BEFORE
Sir ASCULAPIUS DOSEM, Dr. TIMBERHEAD,
and Others, their Fellows, Justices, &c.

—— Tempus erit magno cum optaverit emptum
Intactum Pallanta. VIRG.

L O N D O N :

Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-*
Row. 1745.

CHARTER OF THE JURY

OF THE
COUNTY OF YORK

THE TOWN OF YORK AND THE
COUNTY OF YORK

AND THE
COUNTY OF YORK

ROBERT OF OXFORD

SPECIAL COMMISSION OF OYR AND YORK
Held at York, 12th of June 1215

AND OTHERS
AND OTHERS
AND OTHERS

AND OTHERS
AND OTHERS
AND OTHERS

AND OTHERS
AND OTHERS
AND OTHERS

AT a special Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, held at *Justice College* in *W——k Lane*, before *Sirc Æsculapius Dofem*, *Dr. Timberhead*, and others *Justices, &c.*

A. B. C. D. and *E. F.* all *M. D.* were indicted for the Death of one *ROBERT at ORFUD*; and the Trial (which was very long) being over, *Sir Æsculapius* proceeded to sum up the Evidence in the following manner.

Gentlemen of the Jury,

A. B. C. D. and *E. F.* stand indicted for the Death of one *Robert at Orfud*; the said *A. B.* for that he, with a certain *deadly Instrument*, called a *LICKLIVERUM LITHONSKIPTICUM*, the Body of the said *Robert at Orfud* did pill and potion. And the said *C. D.* and *E. F.* for being comforting, aiding, abetting, prescribing, dosing, pilling, and potioning.

As to the Objection, which the Defendant's Council took to the Indictment, *viz.* That the Word *Lithonskipticum* is nonsensical and illiterate, for that it should be *Lithoskipticum*, as the *Greeks* in all their composite Words of this kind do reject the

a final, of which they gave many Instances : This hath received a very sufficient Answer from the other Side, the Word having been always used by the Defendant in this Sense, and in this spelling. I shall now therefore enter into the Evidence ; but before I do so, Gentlemen, I think it my Duty to observe to you, that this is a Prosecution of a very singular kind. The whole Offence charged on the Defendants is a Mistake only ; for which, if you should convict them of it, they will be entitled to their COLLEDGE, *i. e.* their Clergy.

I must observe farther to you, that this Trial is brought on by the Culprits themselves, or their Friends, who being dissatisfied at the Report spread abroad by one *Narrative*, have insisted on this solemn Delivery by their Country.

It is your Charge therefore to enquire whether they be guilty of this Indictment.

And, Gentlemen, the Evidence which hath been laid before you to prove it may be reduced to these Heads.

First, That the *Culprits* have asserted, *that there is very little or no Blood in the human Bladder* ; whereas in Truth and in Fact there is Blood there. And this, Gentlemen, is laid to be an Error in Opinion.

Secondly, That the LICKLIVERUM was potioned and prescribed into the deceased in very large Quantities.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, That no Man alive, unless one of the *Culprits*, knows what this LICKLIV-
VERUM is.

Fourthly, That every Man knows it did the Deceased no Good, and therefore the long Continuance of it was contrary to all good Practice, especially as it may be supposed to have done him Harm, &c. And these three last, Gentlemen, are laid to be Errors in Practice.

In order to prove this Charge on the Defendants, they call for the Prosecutor, first, *Serjeant John Narrative*. In what Capacity this Person is a *Serjeant*, *non constat*: but by the Treatment which he hath received from the Culprits, and their Witnesses, I think you cannot take him for more than a *Serjeant of the Foot-Guards* at the highest.

The *Serjeant* I must confess hath given you a very plain, succinct, and I believe impartial Account of this Affair. It will be needless for me to repeat his Evidence over to you; the rather, as he seems so far from designing to raise any Charge against the Defendants, that those Particulars, which appear to affect them, (if indeed any do) have been *extorted* from him by the Prisoners themselves and their Council, and have, to say the Truth, been principally made material *by their Defence*.

The Serjeant tells you, that one of the Culprits was of opinion, that *the Bladder being furnished with but few Blood-Vessels, could not supply any great Quantity of Blood*; and that another went still farther, and asserted, that *ALL Discharges of Blood flowed not from the Bladder, but from the Kidneys*. He tells you likewise, that the *Lickliverum* was prescribed in very great Quantities, a very great number of Ounces, and that it was potioned into the Deceased. He seems likewise to be of opinion, that the Deceased did not receive any great good from this potioning; which may indeed be somewhat concluded from one Circumstance agreed, as it is, on all hands; and that is, *that he grew daily worse and worse*.

In the next place, Gentlemen, they endeavour to produce the Authority of one *Aretæus*, who directly affirms, as they say, that *there is Blood in the Bladder*. Now the Council for the Prisoners have very properly objected to the reading this Evidence: for first, this *Aretæus* is a very antient Author, and it is possible what was Practice in his Days is by no means Practice now. He is to be considered as a mere *Physical Year-Book*, and is most probably contradicted by a hundred subsequent Cases. There is a Case expressly in point to this Purpose, where the Question
being

being, whether or no the Heart was on the left Side, and the Liver on the right, as was supposed by the Antients, it was held, that the *Colledge had now altered all that*. And surely nothing can be more consistent with Reason ; for if it be admitted, that the human Body undergoes so total a Change in seven Years, as not to contain a single Atom of its former self, what Change may we not suppose it to have undergone in seventeen hundred ? So that tho' the Bladder might contain Blood *Tempore Aetæi*, *non sequitur*, that it doth so at this Day.

Secondly, he is a *Greek*, and *Græcum non potest legi*, cannot be read in Evidence : for why, Gentlemen, should the Physic of the *Greeks* be more binding to our Physicians, than their Theology to our Divines, or their Statutes to our Lawyers ? Of this Evidence therefore, Gentlemen, you are to take no notice ; for, as it was well said at the Bar, it would be very hard if Men should be governed by Authorities, which the Law doth not intend them to be able to read : And very great Inconveniencies might ensue from admitting such kind of Evidence ; no less perhaps than the total Subversion of the present established Rules of Physic. Many a good Judgment might be reversed, under which the Patient hath been long time at peace in his Grave ; for some obscure Point in *Galen* and *Hippocrates* might

might prove that he was not committed thither *secundum artem*.

The next Witness, Gentlemen, is Mr. *Advice*, who tells you, That *to go on to plie the deceased with the Lickliverum when Matters proceeded from bad to worse (to say the least of it) savours of Obstinacy*. He then proceeds to make many Reflections on the Proceedings of the Defendants, which he avers the Truth of by a very strong Figure in Speech, *viz. Passing them over in Silence*.

This, Gentlemen, is the whole Charge against the Defendants, and so slight a one might, in my Opinion, have been very well over-looked by them, without *endeavouring to bring themselves to a Trial*; nay, they might have left it with you safely on their Trial, without attempting any Defence: For I must observe to you, that as to all the latter and principal Part of the Charge, there is not a Tittle of Evidence. However, as they have thought proper to go into their Defence, it is my Duty to lay it before you.

As to the many Scurrilities which their Witnesses (particularly one *Hack*, of *Grub-street*) have thrown on the Character of the Serjeant, they give me only occasion to lament that Trials of this kind can never be carried on without them: But I cannot help taking notice, that as they are improper
and

and unjust, so they are totally without Cause : For, as the Serjeant could not have omitted what he hath done, without being a dishonest Man ; so, it is impossible for any Man in doing it, to preserve more Candour towards the Defendants.

Who, Gentlemen, in their Defence, call you one Mr. *Anonymus* * ? And he tells you, in order to induce you to believe that the Culprits were not mistaken, that the Blood-Vessels of the Bladder are small in comparison of those of the Kidneys †, and therefore less likely to throw out large Quantities of Blood. And he tells you that *the Mother of the Deceased had a Stone in her Kidneys ‡* ; a very strong Argument, Gentlemen, if strictly attended to ; especially if you consider it was, as he tells you, only a Suspicion ; that one of the Culprits was never *positive in his Opinion* ||, till 40 Ounces of Blood occasioned a *more positive* Declaration ** from him. So that, Gentlemen, if you believe this Witness, no *positive Opinion* can even at last be charged on him : And surely it would be the hardest Case imaginable to punish a Man only for *suspecting* a Stone to be in the Kidneys, when any Man alive without being either a Physician or a Conjuror, might almost have sworn that this Suspicion was true.

As

* Letter from a Physician in Town to another at Bath.

† Letter, p. 5. ‡ Ib. p. 7. || Ib. p. 5, & 8.

** Ib. p. 5.

As to another of the Culprits, the Witness tells you, That upon the Relation which the Deceased made of the Case ; he being desired to give his Thoughts without being first permitted to confer with the former Culprit, declared his Opinion to be, That the Deceased HAD A STONE IN HIS BLADDER † : For which solemn Declaration, the Witness gives you several Reasons, and amongst the rest, his Mother's having had one before him.

He goes on, Gentlemen, and tells you, that upon the Deceased his doubting whether this Opinion was right, the said Culprit was farther of Opinion, THAT HE SHOULD BE SEARCHED ‡. And surely, Gentlemen, there could be no fairer Method of trying whether he was in the right or no. To which I add, the excellent and conclusive Reason given by the Witness for this second Opinion, *viz. In order before they took any Method to dissolve it, that they might COME AT a Certainty whether there was a Stone in the Bladder, or no* || : Concluding, doubtless, that, if there was none there, no *Lickliverum* in the World could dissolve it.

The Witness next applies himself to a Branch of the Indictment, upon which no Evidence was given, *viz. That no Man alive, except one of the Culprits, knows what*
this

† Letter, p. 6.

‡ Ib. p. 8.

|| Ibid.

this *Lickliverum* is. I shall however, briefly collect the Substance of what he hath delivered hercon.

And, Gentlemen, he tells you, first, that one of the Culprits who agreed to this Dose, did not know what it was, yet he knew *what the other Culprit had declared to any body that asks about it* *.

Secondly, That this other Culprit is not obliged to expose the Composition of this Dose to the World, because, First, *He hath given it to his Apothecary*. Secondly, *Because he is not obliged to give his Apothecary a pecuniary Gratification in its stead* †.

Thirdly, *He did once intend to have made it public, but changed his Mind; because, First, another Apothecary might not make it so well; and secondly, might not sell it so cheap* ‡.

In the next place, Gentlemen, this Witness tells you, in direct Contradiction to the Evidence of Mr. *Advice*, that Matters were so far from going from bad to worse, that it was impossible they should do so, for that the bad *Symptoms being constant before, could not be afterwards more than constant* || : And in another Part of his Evidence, this same Witness hath told you, that Matters were bad *enough* before this

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Lick-

* Letter, p. 10.
 † Ib. p. 15.

‡ Ib. p. 11.

‡ Ib. p. 12.

Lickliverum was applied. So that you cannot conclude that they proceeded from bad to worse by the Use of that Medicine ; and whether they proceeded from bad to better is not material, nor the Subject of your Enquiry ; nor is any such Thing attempted to be proved to you : for no such Proof is expected from the Defendants.

The Serjeant had told you, that the Flux of Blood on *January* was more than ordinary. BE IT SO, says the Witness, *more than what the Deceased ordinarily had, (i. e. I suppose when he was well) but was it almost pure Blood, was the Discharge such, that it could not with any Justice lay claim to the Name of Urine *?* Now, Gentlemen, as to that you are to know that there are two Sorts of Urine. Urine in Fact, and Urine in Law. The former of these being Urine proper, or that which hath all the Qualities of Urine, *viz.* Colour, Smell, &c. The latter is that, which tho' it hath not any of these, may, however, *with some Justice, lay claim to the Name of Urine*, as undoubtedly this must : First, as it was not pure Blood : Secondly, as it came from the Bladder, where very little or no Blood is : Thirdly, as it came through a certain Vehicle designed by Nature not for the Conveyance of Blood, but other Liquors ; and in Persons of the
Age

* Letter, p. 16.

Age of the Deceased, for the Conveyance of Urine only. And, Gentlemen, from what do the several Liquors which distil from the human Body take their Names, but from the particular Parts whence they flow? Thus, what distils from the Pores is called Sweat; what is discharged by the Mouth, Spittle; those which come from the Ears, Nose, Elbows, &c. have all their several Appellations derived from their several Conduits, tho' some of them very much resemble each other. And thus, Gentlemen, this Liquor flowing through that Part often mentioned to you in the Course of this Evidence, may certainly *with some Justice lay claim to the Name of Urine.*

The Witness goes on in these Words:
 “ Had the Discharge of Blood been greater,
 “ was it not succeeded by the voiding a con-
 “ siderable Quantity of gritty Matter of the
 “ Colour of common House-Sand? And
 “ was not *this Discharge* a Reason for the
 “ *Culprits* to proceed with the *Licklive-*
 “ *rum*; especially as one of them declared
 “ his Opinion to be, that the gritty Matter
 “ or Gravel that then came away, was from
 “ a soft Stone half dissolved and crushed in
 “ the Passage; which Opinion seems *fa-*
 “ *voured* by the Greatness of the Pain the
 “ Deceased suffered?” *

This Evidence, Gentlemen, the Council for the Prosecution have endeavoured to

ridicule ; and one of them in particular hath asked, whether this *great Discharge of Blood and Stones* FAVOURED *with the Greatness* of Pain, might not occasion that Fever of which they would have you believe the Deceased had all the apparent Symptoms, and of which they would likewise insinuate that he died. And then, Gentlemen, they ask, with a Sneer, whether this Discharge and Pain were the Recommendations of this *Lickliverum* ?

On the other Side, Gentlemen, it is very well answered by the Council for the Defendant, That PAIN, notwithstanding the Opinion of the Vulgar, is one of the best Symptoms which a Physician can wish to produce. That a very wise Sect of ancient Philosophers maintained it was no Evil, in which Opinion the learned Faculty do concur ; with this Difference only, that the Stoics speak of themselves, and the Doctors of their Patients. That Pain is one of the greatest Privileges which Life can boast over Death ; nor can Death ever come while the Physician can preserve the Patient in Pain : For during the Continuance of that wholesome Symptom, no Mortification happens either to the Patient or his Doctor. And all this, Gentlemen, they confirm from two Cases in Point. The first is in *Sydenham's Reports*, Fol. . *Pain is Nature's most bitter Medicine*. The other is in a Book
of

of as high physical Authority as most extant. I mean, one of the learned Dr. *Moliere's* Physical Essays; where the Doctor having asked his Patient how he does, he answers, *In great Pain*; to which the Doctor replies, *So much the better*.

But, Gentlemen, the *Lickliverum* can not only produce that wholesome Symptom Pain; it can likewise give that more pleasant one, Ease: Which the Witness tells you, happened to the Deceased, after voiding a small Stone and some Gravel. The only Doubt which the Witness makes here, is, whether that Effect proceeded from the *Lickliverum*; and the only Reason of his Doubt is, that *the very same had happened to the Deceased more than once, in the Country, before any of the Lickliverum had been potioned into him**. So that, Gentlemen, you see this *Lickliverum*, concerning which the Defendants are questioned, is one of the most sovereign Medicines in the World, having indeed, the contrariant Qualities of that excellent Weed *Tobacco Hic*; and indeed it were well to be wished, that the Defendant, who is possessed of this invaluable *Nostrum*, would now communicate it to the World, seeing that one Apothecary, after *this Publication* of its great Virtues, will never be able to make enough to answer the general Demand; especially since there is, as the Witness informs you, *some*

Nicety

* Letter, p. 19.

Nicety in the Preparation, which cannot well be HIT OFF, but by one who hath made the Medicine often *. Non ex quovis Ligno fit Lickliverum Lithonskipticum.

The Witness being asked by somebody, (I don't know whom) why the Defendants did not settle the Point whether the Blood was discharged by the Kidneys or the Bladder; answers, because they did not debate it: For, says he, *if they had debated it, BEING ALL FRIENDS, they would have UNDOUBTEDLY agreed in Opinion, as they ALWAYS did in what* was the Subject of their Debates †. And this must infuse into you an Opinion of their great Good-Breeding.

The Witness then, Gentlemen, goes on to account for the Hopes which the Defendants entertained that the Deceased might recover. Upon this Head I own he is a little confused; which I must observe to you generally happens when any Person begins with these Words, (as the Witness does) IN ORDER TO CLEAR UP THIS POINT. However, he tells you in express Words, “ That
 “ there was a Loss of at least forty Ounces
 “ of Blood in the compass of a few Hours;
 “ and this in a Man who never bore bleed-
 “ ing well, being always faint and low af-
 “ ter taking away any considerable Quan-
 “ tity, and who was now near seventy Years
 “ of Age, which might very well occasion
 “ the

* Letter, p. 12.

† Ib. p. 19, and 20.

“ the Symptoms the Serjeant mentions ; as
 “ the Coldness and Clamminess of his
 “ Hands, the sinking of the Pulse, and the
 “ leaping of the Tendons, which the Wit-
 “ ness says, he makes no doubt was
 “ the Case *.” Now, Gentlemen, I must
 own that this Evidence, at the first
 Blush, seems to make against the Defendants,
 and a Person with no Imputation of being
 illiterate, if he was not an Adept *in Arte*
Medica, might have some Difficulty to find
 out on which of these Symptoms, or whether
 on all taken together, the Defendants
 founded their Hopes ; and accordingly the
 Council for the Prosecution have triumphed
 greatly, telling you facetiously, that a rea-
 sonable Man could not *hope* for above a
 Fee more at the most. To this however, a
 very satisfactory Answer hath been given by
 two *Dicta* of great Authority, which have
 been cited on the other Side, and by which
 I must say, the Defendants were fully justi-
 fied in the Hopes they entertained ; and
 both these *Dicta* are expressly in Point.
 First, *That while there is Life*, (and that
 it is acknowledged on all hands there was)
there is HOPE. Secondly, *That when*
Things are at the worst (which was cer-
 tainly the Case here) *they will mend*.

In the next place, Gentlemen, the Wit-
 ness speaks to the Character of Mr. *Advice*,
 who he says, with some Bitterness, is a *Phy-*
sician,

* Letter, p. 20, 21.

sician, and a Man of Learning, HE HOPES NOT OF THE COLLEDGE *; indeed I hope so too. Now I must observe to you, that however scandalous the Character of a Man of Learning may be in any Society, and that on very wise and good Grounds, yet such Character cannot impeach his Evidence : for tho' perhaps it is highly fit and proper to discourage Learning in all Professions, and we accordingly see it practised in them all; yet the Characters of Learning and Honesty imply no absolute Contradiction, and may be intended so to stand together, that it is not a sufficient Exception to the Belief of what such a Person deposes.

The next material Circumstance which the Witness tells you, is, Gentlemen, in Answer to the Serjeant who had said, that
 “ What put them on pressing the Opera-
 “ tion of the *Catheter*, was to draw from
 “ the Bladder the grumous Blood, and
 “ thereby restore that Vessel to its former
 “ Tone.”

Here, says this Witness, was abundant room for Reflection; here was indeed an Error, and one that needed no Aggravation. THREE GRAVE and learned DOCTORS, sitting in deep Consultation, take it into their wise Heads, that Clots of coagulated Blood may be drawn off thro' the Catheter! He then proceeds to this Question: Now in this Particular, who doth

* Letter, p. 21.

“ not see, that the whole is owing to a
 “ little piece of Inadvertence in the Ser-
 “ jeant, who should have said, the Physi-
 “ cians proposed to draw off the Urine”*.

To this, Gentlemen, the Council for the Prosecution have attempted to reply ; That this could hardly be the Meaning of the Doctors, because the Serjeant had already told you, that “ at this time, the Urine impregnated
 “ with this grumous Matter, RATHER EX-
 “ CEDED IN QUANTITY ALL HE DRANK ;
 “ wetting four or five and thirty Napkins
 “ every twenty-four Hours.” To this they add an Expression, which hath before dropt from the Defendant’s Witness ; that the Deceased was attended with ALMOST INCES-
 SANT MICTURITION ; so they would persuade you, Gentlemen, that the Defendants could have no such Motive for this Operation of the *Catheter*, unless you will believe they desired the Deceased should, by an artificial Method, do that with Pain, which Nature incessantly prompted him to do without it.

But I must observe to you, Gentlemen, that this Argument proves too much. Had the Urine of the Deceased equalled the Liquors which he drank, I own indeed it might be some reason for you to conclude, that he had none left in his Bladder, and consequently there was no occasion for a

D

Catheter

* Letter, p. 28, & seq.

Catheter to draw it away. But as the Serjeant himself informs you, that it *exceeded* that Quantity, *non constat* how much it exceeded. As therefore this Urine must proceed from some other Cause besides that of Drinking, which Cause no Law extant can oblige the Defendants to have known, I cannot see why the Defendants should be concluded from saying, that they used the *Catheter* to draw off the remaining Urine, how great soever the Discharge was in the natural Way. When all the Liquor put into a Bottle is drank out of it, he would be esteemed a silly Fellow who should apply a *Hyphon* to draw off the rest: For, commonly speaking, no more Liquor can ever be poured out of a Vessel than is before poured into it; but if we admit, as the Defendants have here, that any Vessel contains more Liquor than was ever put into it, this Excess can never be reduced to any Certainty; so you may *hyphon* and *catheter* on to Eternity.

The Witness then proceeds in the last Place to ask of himself this IMPORTANT Query? *What was it that the Deceased died of?* And here I must confess (says he) *I am greatly at a loss for a clear and satisfactory Answer.* He then shews the several Things which could not occasion his Death, and at last concludes, *that if that Diarrhœa, which at last hastened his*
Death,

Death, could have been stopt, he might not have died †.

This, Gentlemen, is the Evidence on both Sides; and I must observe to you, first, with Relation to the Error in Opinion with which the Defendants are charged, *viz.* That the Bladder contains none or very little Blood; the Defendants must be acquitted. *First*, Because if you believe their Witness, they were in reality of no Opinion at all. *Secondly*, Because, except the Evidence of *Aretæus*, which, as I have observed to you, ought not to be read, and therefore, tho' it hath been thrown out to you at the Bar, you ought to lay no Weight upon it: Except this, I say there is no other Evidence that this is not true in Fact; besides the Serjeant's Opinion, who, Gentlemen, may be himself mistaken: And, *Thirdly*, Because it appears to you, that in Fact he is mistaken: For, as it was urged by the Council, Nature never makes one Thing for several Purposes, and therefore, as we all know, that the Bladder was intended to contain two Things, *viz.* Urine and Wind, it would be highly unreasonable to look out for a third Use.

Now, Gentlemen, with Regard to the *Lickliverum*, the only Question is, Whether you can imagine that occasioned, or at least contributed to the Death of the De-

D 2

ceased,

ceased, and this most certainly you cannot : For, as there is no exprefs Proof on this Occasion, you are to intend every thing in favour of the Defendants; two Points have been therefore well insisted on by their Council. In the first place, undoubtedly true it is, that a Man may die without taking this *Lickliverum*. This is too plain to require any Proof. *Secondly*, A Man may take this *Lickliverum* without dying : For, as the Defendants Witness hath told you, *one of the Defendants himself hath taken twice the Quantity in the same Space of Time*. This Evidence was indeed objected to ; but the Objection over-ruled by the Court : For tho' it is admitted to be the general Presumption, that no Physician ever takes his own Physick, yet *stabit Præsumptio donec*.

But, Gentlemen, I must observe to you, there is one very material Circumstance, and which must absolutely acquit the Defendants, whatever might be your Opinion on the other Points. And this is, Gentlemen, that it is so far from being proved to you, that the Deceased is in Reality dead, that the contrary is most probable, if not absolutely certain : For as the Defendants Witness hath told you that he cannot tell what the Deceased died of ; and as we must suppose he hath had frequent Communication with all the Defendants thereon ;

thereon ; (indeed many Parts of his Evidence seem necessarily to come from the Defendants themselves :) a Circumstance which I do not mention in this particular Case to invalidate it ; for I believe the honest Man hath told you all he knows. Now I say, we must hence conclude that none of the Defendants do at this time know of what Distemper the Deceased did die. What then, Gentlemen, is the aptest Inference you are to draw from thence, but that he is not in Fact dead ? For can it be imagined, that after so long an Attendance on him while alive, and even after opening his Body since his Death, that not one of these learned Gentlemen should be able to give any satisfactory Answer concerning the Cause of his Death ? To this I know it may be objected, that whatever Force there might be in this Argument, especially in the Case of great Men, many of whom have been suspected to be alive even after a public Death, as was the Case of *Perkin Warbeck*, the Duke of *Monmouth*, &c. the latter of whom is by some very judicious Persons supposed to be alive even at this Day ; yet, after a solemn Opening of the Body, there can be no Latitude for such Conjectures ; the natural Death of such Body being a Condition precedent, without which there are no Precedents in Practi ceto justify any such Proceeding. To this I answer by a very

ry plain Question : Is it not as likely, nay more reasonable to imagine that this dead Body on which the Defendants sat, was in Reality the Body of some other Man, or even of some other Animal ? Would not the Mistake in this Case be much more easily accounted for, than the Doubt of the other ? Nor is this Mistake at all improbable, if it be considered that one of the Defendants, not making so much Haste to a dead Patient as it is likely he would have done to a living one, did not arrive till the Dissection was over : Nor are we to suppose that the others were very curious or solicitous in their Enquiry ; for when the Body is dead, it is out of the Reach of Physic as well as of the Law.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, I think you must acquit the Defendants.

Which the Jury immediately did, without withdrawing from the Bar.

A D V E R -

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A
P R O J E C T
F O R T H E

Advancement of PHYSIC in this
Island, by abolishing the Coll.
&c. Humbly address'd to the
the said Society.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the Welfare of the Publick has always been the principal Object of my Studies, it has been no small Concern to me to have observed the Animosities which have at all Times subsisted, and still continue to subsist, tho' in a less Degree, between the different Branches of the Faculty of Physic ; ——— to wit, between the regular-bred Physicians, or your learned Body, on one hand, and those *Autodidacti*, or self-taught Practitioners, on the other ; upon whom the Ancients bestowed the noble Title of *Empiricks*, but whom we Moderns have endeavoured to

E 2 degrade,

degrade, by giving them the less honourable Name of *Quacks*. For my own part, as I look upon both Parties to be enlisted in the Service of the Public, and the former, if I may be allowed the Metaphor, to be the regularly disciplined Troops, the latter, the Hussars and Pandours of the physical Militia, I esteem their Disagreement to be a kind of Civil War, tending greatly to the Prejudice of the Public, whose Pay they receive; and for that Reason, as a hearty Lover of the Community,—I cannot but sincerely wish these Animosities were at an End, and that, for the future, a firm and indissoluble Union might be established between both Parties. I have, therefore, taken the liberty to offer you my Sentiments concerning the most proper Method of effecting such an Union, or bringing about a Treaty of Peace, Unity and Friendship, (as well offensive as defensive) between the learned Society of *W--r--k-Lane*, and the *Empiricks* aforesaid, wheresoever dispersed, throughout this great Metropolis.

It is possible, Gentlemen, that some of you may be startled at a Proposal of this Kind, since, by the Laws of your Society,
you

you have obliged yourselves not to treat with your Adversaries, or enter into any kind of Commerce with them, lest you should thereby derogate from the Dignity of your Corps. But if you consider, Gentlemen, the Times in which those Laws were made, (according to the Directions of your Master *Hippocrates*, who in his Book of Precepts, advises you to have a regard to *Times* and Occasions;) and take notice that altho', at the Time when they were made, your Adversaries were but a very inconsiderable Body of Men, (to say no worse of them) yet, as they have been ever since increasing in Dignity, and in the Estimation of People of the highest Rank, you will not, I am persuaded, think it any longer a Dishonour to you to treat them with a little more Respect and Complaisance, especially since the establishing a perfect Harmony and Correspondence between you and them, will greatly tend to promote your mutual Interest.

And, indeed, if one may judge of the Sentiments of your Society at large, by the Behaviour of some of its Members, there is now greater Reason than ever to entertain

tain Hopes of a *Reconciliation*.——Since, if I am not misinform'd, (for I only speak by Hearsay) there are not wanting Instances of some who, (to their Honour be it spoken) have laid aside Ceremonials so far, as to admit these Empiricks to some degree of Favour, and even Familiarity, in private, however reserv'd they may appear to them in public.

To proceed then to my Scheme.——It is confessed on all hands, that the principal Matter of Dispute between your illustrious Society, and the noble Fraternity whom I have been speaking of, has always been that of Precedency, or, in other Words, *Who shall be uppermost*.——And it is no Wonder that there should be such a warm Contest between those who are in the College, and those who are out of it, about this invaluable Privilege; since it is universally allowed, by such as understand the true Value of Things, that Rank or Precedency is almost the only Thing in Life which is worth contending for: but if it be worth contending for by others, it is certainly more worthy to be contended for by
Phy-

Physicians, since the Profession of it is attended with another, less valuable, indeed, but by no means contemptible Acquisition, *viz.* that of Wealth. — The Design of my Scheme is to banish all Occasion of Contention, for the future, by abolishing all Distinctions, and reducing the contending Parties to a level. — You may object to my Scheme, perhaps, as calculated to deprive you of your Right. — But, tho' I am ready to allow that you were, some Ages ago, in Possession of this Privilege of Precedency, yet I cannot so easily allow that you had a Right to the Possession of it. — On the contrary, it appears to me, that, as the Empiricks have got the Start of you in the Estimation of all the polite and fashionable World, so they are, in reality, strictly intitled to that Precedency; the Possession of which, was formerly, contrary to Reason and Equity, wrested from them.

Your Adversaries Claim to Precedency is founded in two Things: — First, The greater Antiquity of their Sect; and, Secondly, Their superior Merit. — I shall consider each of these Claims separately; and

and, if I can make it appear, as I doubt not I shall do, that they are your Superiors in both these Respects, I hope you will then be convinced that I am not going to deprive you of your Rights, but that, on the contrary, you will be Gainers rather than Losers by my Scheme.

I must observe then, with regard to the Antiquity of the Empirical Sect, that, upon the most diligent Inquiry into this Subject, their Claim appears to me to be well grounded. To satisfy myself in this Point, I have consulted most of the Histories of Physic now extant, and shall here present you with a few Observations on the whole.

To begin then at the Fountain-head ; these Histories inform us that *Æsculapius* himself, who is allowed on all hands to have been the Inventor of the Art of Medicine, was, in the strictest Sense of the Word, an Empiric, and used to distribute his Packets in the Streets (as *Herodotus* says) to such as would purchase them ; which only the lowest of our Empiricks do at present : And a learned Countryman of
ours,

ours, who appears to have been a Favourer of this Sect himself, affirms that the *Asclepiadean* Family, or the Descendants of *Æsculapius*, who continued to be the sole Proprietors of Physic for about seven hundred Years, were nothing more nor less than a Race of Quacks. The two Sons of *Æsculapius*, *Podalirius* and *Machaon*, whom a late Society, (either out of their Affection to the Art, or to shew who they are descended from) have chosen to be the Supporters of their Coat of Arms, are said to have been very eminent in their Father's Trade; and even *Hippocrates* himself is supposed by some to have been of this Sect: but as he was not possessed of any *Nostrums*, which are the very Essentials of a true Empirick; and besides, professed to found Physic upon Philosophy, I cannot allow him the Honour to have been of the Number.

It appears from these few Instances, that the Antiquity of Empiricism cannot, with any Shew of Reason, be controverted; and that those Historians must have been in an Error, who make one *Serapion* of *Alex-*
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andria

andria to have been the Founder of the Empirick Sect. For Quackery must have been as ancient as the World ; and the Reason why *Serapion* had the Honour of being thought the Inventor of it, was because he perfected it, and reduced it to an Art. For it is to him that we owe that great Discovery, which the present Age have taken the Honour of upon themselves, *viz.* That Reasoning and Philosophy are so far from having any Tendency to improve the Art of Physick, that they are in reality a very great Disadvantage to it.

But we need not search into History for Proofs of the Antiquity of Empiricism, since it is plain, from the Nature of Things, that it must be of much older Date than Rational, or Dogmatical Medicine (as I think you call it) which you, Gentlemen of the College, have always profess'd yourselves to be Admirers of: for rational Physick requires the Assistance of many other subordinate Arts, which are not to be attain'd without proper Instructors, long Attention, and hard Study, according to that Saying of *Hippocrates*, *Ars longa*, &c.—

But

But the Facility and Quickness, with which a Man may become an Adept in Empiricism is almost inconceivable ; it requires no previous Knowledge of Languages or Arts, nor beating of the Brains about Causes or Principles, and the philosophical Reason of Things. A Man may learn it without the Assistance of a Master ; it is indeed a Sort of *Gift* (as the Empirics in Divinity have it) and at most, requires some little Help from his Grandmother or his Nurse.

Having thus fully proved the Antiquity of Empiricism, I proceed to my second Head, which is to shew the Superiority of the Empiricks to you, Gentlemen Dogmatists, in point of Merit.—But this is so evident, that I am almost asham'd to undertake the Proofs of it.—The World, in general, and particularly the more Polite, and more exalted Part of them, will readily concur with me in this Opinion.—Time was, indeed, when the Practice of Physick was thought so difficult and important, that none but Men of the greatest Learning, Sagacity, and Abilities were permitted to manage it, and upon this foot your College was e-

rected ; but the Face of Physick has been much changed since.—Learning has long been out of Date — and no wonder ; for what can be the use of beating one's Brains, and destroying one's Health, to comprehend the Meaning of old musty Authors who lived some thousand Years ago—? Can we suppose the World in its Infancy to have been wiser than it is now in its Maturity ? These Ancients thought, that it was necessary for a Man to be a Philosopher before he commenced Physician ; but are we obliged to think so too ? No surely — for whatever Use Philosophy may be of to the Mechanick Arts, it is now agreed on all hands, that neither Physick nor Divinity were ever yet a Jot the better for it.— But of all Philosophy the ancient, for the Reason just now given, must surely be the worst. — There is a Fashion in Physick, as well as there is in Dress ; but if it would be absurd for us to neglect the present Mode, and dress ourselves up in the Habits of the *Greeks*, is it not equally absurd for us to copy them in the Fashion of their Physick — ?

The World, 'tis true, continued for many Centuries together in a State of abject Submission to these Ancients, and were taught to pay an implicit Regard to the Dictates of an *Hippocrates* or a *Galen*.—And the Matter went so far, that even so late as the time when your Society was instituted, (as I am told) a Man, who was not thoroughly versed in *Galen*, was thought to be as unqualified to practise Physick, as a Divine, who had never read his Bible, was to preach.—But a few shining Genius's at length arose, and assisted us in shaking off the Yoke.——How much are we of this Age obliged to one Man in particular, for informing us that the true Method of becoming Physicians, was not to flock to the Universities, but to apply to *Old Women*, Conjurers, Mountebanks, and the like? And his Reason for it was, That these sort of People have more Knowledge in Physick, than all the Universities put together. I am so well pleased with the Passage, that I cannot help quoting it; *Medicus non omnia, quæ posse & scire debet, in Academiis discere*
 &

& cognoscere potest, sed opus est, ut interdum Vetulas, Zigeunos, Nigromanticos, Agyrtas, Seniores rusticos & similes adeat, atque ab iis discat. Nam tales de talibus rebus plus habent cognitionis quam omnes Academiae. The learned Reader will easily see, that I am speaking of that great Physician, Philosopher, and Divine, the Profound and Oracular *Paracelsus*.— 'Twas he who laid the Foundation of modern Physick, and we ourselves have had the Happiness of seeing it perfected by the Labours of some celebrated Genius's of the present Age, who have fully shewn us the Reasonableness of excluding Reason henceforward from the Art of Physick, and rendering it wholly Empirical.——

The Ancients, whom we have been speaking of, entertain'd an idle Notion, that the Principles of all Sciences were certain general and metaphysical Truths, which were not the Objects of any of the Senses, but were only discoverable by reasoning: But the wiser Moderns, (those of the empirical Sect I mean) have deservedly rejected all such Speculations as idle Trash; and

and in pursuance of the common Axiom, *that seeing is believing*, are determined to trust to no Evidence but that of *Sense*. In short, it is by the Assistance of these Gentlemen, that all Theory has been long exploded, and put to flight, and the idle Notions of the Ancients concerning Principles and logical Deductions laid aside ; and to them, we may say, it is owing, that Physick is now established on its proper Basis, being neither Dogmatical, nor Galenical, nor Chymical, nor yet Mechanical, but purely Experimental, or Empirical—.

You will say perhaps, that you are willing to allow the Usefulness of *Experience*, but that you think it necessary, that a Physician should have some Principles to go upon, while he is making Observations : that Experience alone is of little use, every one being ready to alledge it in his own Favour, tho' one Man's Experience is often directly contradictory to that of another ; and you may go still farther, and plead the Authority of your Master *Hippocrates*, to shew that *Experience is fallible*. But, without entering into this Dispute, I shall only

only say, that if Experience be preferable to Reasoning, (a Doctrine which is now generally maintain'd) it follows of Course, that the more time is allotted to making Experiments, and the less to Reasoning, the better ; and consequently it would be best of all, if we were never to employ our Thoughts about Theory at all, nor trouble ourselves about Inquiries concerning Principles, the Nature of the human Body, or its Operations.

What a delightful View of the noble Art of Physick is here presented to our Eyes!—And yet to such a Degree of Perfection may we hope to see it brought, would you but heartily unite your Forces with those of the Empiricks for this purpose. It was with a View to promote this worthy Design, that I sat down to propose the Treaty which I have done above ; and it is with the same View that I shall now proceed to lay before you a few Articles, which may serve for a Basis to this Treaty, and which I hope will be received with the same Candour with which they are proposed.—

In

In the first place, then, as all Monopolies in Trade are hurtful to the Subject, it is humbly proposed, that your Illustrious Society will be graciously pleased voluntarily to surrender the Charter, by which you stand incorporated, to the end that a more extensive one may be procured, and a new Society erected, with the Title of the *Royal College of Empiricks*, into which Practitioners of all Denominations may be admitted without Distinction, provided they can bring Proofs of their being possessed of any *Nostrum*, and will conform to the Laws and Ordinances of the Society hereafter to be made.

Secondly, That as soon as the New Society shall be erected, a Committee may be appointed to draw up a Petition to be presented to Parliament, for Leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the Use of all Physico-medical Manufactures, (*viz.* Books, &c.) which are either imported hither from abroad, or composed of foreign Materials, to wit, *Greek, Latin, &c.* to the end

G. that

that Physick may become entirely *English*, and be within the Reach of all Capacities.

Thirdly, That all Members of the New Society be strictly enjoined not to spend any more time in reading even *English* Books than is just sufficient to give them a little Fluency of Speech, and enable them to give a tolerable Answer to such Questions as may be put to them by Nurses, and such kind of impertinent People, who want to have a Reason for every thing which a Physician does.—This being the Use which ought to be made of all Physical Treatises, according to the Opinion of a late eminent and voluminous Empirick, whose Name I need not mention.

Fourthly, In order to make your Society some Amends for the Resignation of their Properties, it is proposed that the C—ll—ge of Ph———ns be converted into an Hospital, for the Relief and Maintenance of such of your present Members, as through a wrong Education, or a long Perseverance in what is called a Regular Course of Practice, are unqualified to turn
Em-

Empiricks, as well as of such, who, thro' a Principle of Conscience, shall refuse to be admitted of the future College ; and that the Revenues of the said C—ll—ge of Ph———ns be applied solely to this purpose.— Provided nevertheless, that after the Decease of the said Collegiates, it be applied to the Use and Benefit of worn out and disabled Quacks, or to such other Purposes, as the Society shall think convenient.

I come now to speak of the Advantages which are likely to accrue to your Body, as well as to the Publick in general from such an Union. — With regard to your Body then, all such as are willing to be included in the Treaty, will thenceforward be intitled to the Honourable Denomination of Empiricks, and to the Privileges which Empiricks now enjoy ; namely, those of being carested and honoured by the Great, and of rolling in all kind of Affluence. — And that the Title itself is no inconsiderable Advantage may be inferred from the Behaviour of some who have been so ambitious of acquiring

it, as, for its sake alone, to desert your Body, and to go over to the Enemy. — Of the Truth of which, the Memoirs of some now alive may perhaps furnish them with Instances.

In the next place, the Younger Part of your Society, whose Time is now greatly taken up in intricate and laborious Studies, will then be at Leisure more constantly to attend those Seats of the Muses the Coffee-houses, which are frequented by their Seniors, and will have Opportunities of profiting more by their Instructions, than can now be done by Reading; which will, no doubt, tend greatly to their own Emolument, as well as to the Advantage of the present Age.

Lastly, Both Old and Young will be more at Leisure to frequent Clubs, Taverns and Assemblies, and other such Places whither good Company resort, and will, at the same time, be discharged from that laborious Employment of reading learned Lectures, and making *Latin* Speeches, besides many other

other disagreeable Offices too tedious to be here enumerated.

With regard to the Publick in general. Such as hereafter intend to commence Physicians will reap this great Advantage, that many Years of Life (which are now usually thrown away in Schools and Universities, in learning the Sciences) will, by this means, be saved ; and thus, by shortning the Road to Science, and adding, as it were, to the Life of Man, that Evil, which *Hippocrates* complain'd of in his Time, will be remedied, and it will no longer be said, That *Life is short, and Art is long ; but, that Art is short, and Life is long ;* — and Physicians will become as knowing at Twenty-five, as they are now usually at Fifty : An Advantage which cannot sufficiently be enlarged upon.

Lastly, The Road to Science, being so much shortened, the Number of Physicians throughout his Majesty's Dominions, will, in all human Probability, be much increased, and consequently the Healths of his Majesty's

jesty's loving Subjects will be much better
 taken Care of, than they are at present. I
 could easily enlarge upon this Subject.—
 But a Word to the Wise is sufficient; I
 shall therefore conclude for the present,
 with assuring you, that I am, with the
 greatest Esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient, &c.

Dr Sims 9

STATUTES

OF THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY

OF

LONDON,

INSTITUTED

MDCCLXXIII.

[1]
C H A P. I.

*Of the Qualifications, Election, and Admission of
Members.*

1. **T**HE society shall consist of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries; and others, versed in sciences connected with medicine; divided into Fellows, Honorary, and Corresponding Members.

2. The fellows alone shall direct the affairs of the society, and be eligible into any office.

3. No person shall be eligible as a fellow, unless resident in the city of London, or within seven miles thereof; nor shall any person residing within that distance, be eligible as a corresponding member.

4. No physician shall be eligible as a fellow, who is not a member of the college of physicians of London, or who does not produce a diploma, and testimonials of his having studied medicine regularly at some university.

5. No surgeon shall be eligible as a fellow, who has not been approved of by the court of examining surgeons of London.

6. No proprietor of any empirical nostrum can be a member.

7. Every candidate for admission as a fellow of the society, must be recommended by three or more fellows on their personal knowledge; but the recommendation of a corresponding or honorary member may be founded on an acquaintance with his character or writings.

8. The recommendation, containing the profession and place of abode of the person proposed for election shall be delivered to one of the secretaries, and first read in the council; that they may be satisfied that the person recommended has been informed of the regulations of the society,
and

and is eligible according to its statutes : It shall then be read at the ensuing meeting of the society, and hung up in the common meeting room for *three* succeeding ordinary meetings, if the recommendation be of a *honorary* or *corresponding* member ; but if of a *fellow*, it shall be hung up for *six* ordinary meetings ; and on the last of these meetings, the votes shall be taken by ballot, if eight fellows be present ; and if three fourths of the fellows present ballot in favour of the candidate, he shall be declared duly elected.

9. If it appear upon the ballot, that the person proposed, is not elected, no notice thereof shall be taken in the minutes.

10. The admission of every person who may be chosen a fellow, shall be at some ordinary meeting, when, after he has paid his admission fine, he shall sign the following obligation ; viz.

“ We whose names are hereunto subscribed,
“ promise, that we will endeavour to promote
“ the honour, and observe the statutes and re-
“ gulations of the Medical Society of London,
“ as long as we shall continue members thereof.”

11. The President shall then take him by the hand, saying,

“ In the name, and by the authority of the Me-
“ dical Society of London, I admit you a fellow
“ thereof.”

12. If any corresponding member shall come to reside in London, or within seven miles thereof, and desire to continue in the society, notice thereof shall be hung up in the meeting room for three successive nights : and on the third he shall be ballotted for as a fellow, and if elected, shall be admitted on making the usual payment, and signing the obligation.

13. Any fellow, going to reside in the coun-
try

try shall, if he desire it, be considered as a corresponding member during his absence.

14. Persons of distinguished character, eminently versed in sciences *connected with* medicine, may be elected as *Honorary* members.

15. Honorary and Corresponding members shall have the privilege of being present at all meetings of the society.

C H A P. II.

Of the Payment of Admission Fines, Annual Contributions, &c.

1. Every person elected a fellow, shall pay the sum of *Two guineas*, as his fine of admission, and *One guinea* for his first years contribution.

2. Every fellow shall pay to the society one guinea annually.

3. If any fellow shall advance the sum of ten guineas above his admission fine, or, at any period, the same sum above all arrears then due, he shall be exempted from all future payments.

4. No fine or annual payment is expected from honorary or corresponding members.

5. If any person neglect to pay his admission fine within two months after being elected, unless prevented by some unavoidable impediment, his election shall be void, and he shall be incapable of being proposed again for the space of one year.

6. No person shall have a vote in the society, whose annual contribution is unpaid.

7. If any fellow shall neglect the payment of his annual contribution for two years, he shall, at the end of two months after notice thereof has been given him by the Secretary without effect, be no longer a member.

C H A P. III.

Of the Officers and Council, and their Election.

1. To conduct the affairs of the society, there shall be annually elected a President, Treasurer, Librarian, three Secretaries, and the seven following Committees, (each consisting of *five* members,) who together shall constitute the Council.

C O M M I T T E E S,

I. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*

II. *Anatomy and Physiology.*

III. *Surgery.*

IV. *Midwifery.*

V. *Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.*

VI. *Botany and Natural History.*

VII. *Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.*

2. This election shall be by ballot, on the first general meeting.

3. A particular summons shall be sent to every fellow, together with two printed lists, at least three days before the time of election: One of these lists shall contain the name of every fellow, with marks affixed, shewing what office he has formerly held, or now holds in the society: The other shall have the offices printed, with blank spaces left for inserting the names of persons thought proper for each department.

4. Every fellow balloting, shall deliver his name to one of the secretaries, and afterwards put either the printed list filled up, or a written one, into the balloting box.

5. The ballot shall begin as soon after the hour of one, as eight fellows shall be present; and be closed at two o'clock.

6. The scrutiny shall begin at two o'clock, and the lists shall be examined by an officer, together with three scrutineers, drawn by lot by the president.

7. Should

7. Should a list contain more names to fill up any department than are proper, the irregular part shall be set aside, and the remainder taken, as if no such mistake had existed.

8. No person shall be eligible to any office, if twelve months in arrear when the lists are ordered to be printed, which shall be done by the council, eight days at least before the election.

9. If any doubt or difficulty arise during the election, it shall be determined by the majority of the council of the preceding year then present.

10. If any vacancy happen between the anniversary elections, it shall be filled up by ballot.

C H A P. IV.

Of the President.

1. The president, shall take the chair at all meetings of the society. He shall regulate all debates, and prevent any from being prosecuted upon trivial subjects. He shall state and put all questions, according to the intention of the movers. He shall summon all extraordinary meetings of the society, and enforce the execution of their statutes.

2. In the president's absence, the treasurer, or librarian, and in *their* absence, the senior member of the council or fellow of the society who is present, shall take the chair for that meeting.

3. The president shall have a second vote, when the suffrages are equal.

4. The president, whilst in the chair, shall be covered, except when addressing himself to the whole society.

C H A P. V.

Of the Treasurer.

1. The treasurer, or some person appointed by him, shall receive all money due to, and pay all money

money due from the society; and keep an account of all such receipts and payments.

2. The treasurer's accounts shall be audited by the council immediately before the two general meetings of the society, or at any other time when they require it.

3. No sum of money exceeding five pounds shall be paid, except by order of the council.

4. All sums of money for which there shall be no present occasion, shall be laid out in such securities as the council may approve.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Librarian, Library, and Museum.

1. The books shall be properly arranged, and each volume distinctly numbered. An alphabetical catalogue shall be kept of all the printed books, expressing the edition of each, place where printed, date, size, price, and number as it stands in the library. A separate catalogue shall be kept of the manuscripts, ranged under proper heads. These catalogues shall be always open for the inspection of every member.

2. A printed paper shall be affixed to each volume, containing the name of the society, the number of the book, and an abstract of the laws relating to the receiving and returning of books; and if it were presented to the society, the donor's name shall be entered in it.

3. Any member shall have the liberty at stated times of visiting the library, and reading and taking extracts from the books or manuscripts.

4. Every member desiring a book, shall apply for it between the hours of six and eight in the evening on Mondays, and five and six on other evenings, and shall write down on a slip of paper, the number and title, and shall sign and date it. The librarian or his deputy shall file the paper,
and

and shall deliver it back, or cancel it, when the the book is returned to the library; and any person taking a book without such written acknowledgement, shall forfeit three times its value.

5. If a book, when sent for, be in the possession of another member, an answer shall be returned, containing the name of the person who has it, and the time when taken out of the library.

6. No member shall have more than two volumes at a time in his possession.

7. Any member detaining a pamphlet or volume in duodecimo above one week; an octavo two weeks; a quarto three weeks; or a folio four weeks, shall be liable to a penalty of one, two, three, or four shillings, in proportion to the size, for each week he shall detain it, provided such penalty exceed not half the value affixed to the book by the council.

8. The council shall designate certain manuscripts and books of value, which shall not be taken out of the library, without their written permission.

9. All pamphlets and books shall remain in the library for the space of one, two, three, or four weeks,, (according to their size,) after they have been received.

10. A member who shall lose, or injure a book belonging to the society, shall replace it, or make such compensation as the council may think proper.

11. No member, without leave of the librarian or his deputy, shall take any book from its place.

12. All books shall be returned before the general meeting in March, for the inspection of the librarian on entering into his office. Every person neglecting to return a book at that time, shall forfeit half its value.

13. No book shall be purchased, unless by order of council.

14. No book or pamphlet shall, at any meeting, be suffered to lie on the table, excepting those presented the same evening.

15. The librarian shall also have the care of the museum, no article whereof shall be removed without his permission.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Secretaries.

1. There shall be *three* secretaries; viz. *Two* in ordinary, and *one* for foreign correspondence.

2. All papers intended for the use of the society, shall be delivered to one of the secretaries, who shall lay them before the council.

3. The secretaries shall keep an exact account of all the transactions of the society.

4. They shall read the minutes of the former meeting, and also any papers which have been referred to the society by the council.

5. They shall preserve carefully the book relative to the transactions of the society, and also all papers committed to their charge. These they shall arrange in proper order, and have ready for the inspection of the society at all meetings.

6. They shall mark the time when any paper is delivered to them, that no person may be robbed of the title to a new thought or discovery.

7. One of the secretaries shall immediately after every election of a member, send him notice thereof, with a copy of the laws, if a fellow.

8. One of the secretaries shall officiate at all meetings of the council.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Council.

1. The council shall chuse a chairman out of their own members.

2. They shall meet every Monday evening at seven o'clock, and have the power of adjourning to any future day.

3. An extraordinary meeting of the council may be held at any time by order of the president, one of the secretaries giving notice of such meeting to every member.

4. Five members shall be empowered to transact business.

5. All matters of complaint shall be first laid before the council, who shall bring such only, as they cannot adjust, before the society.

6. The council shall record their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose.

C H A P. IX.

Of the ordinary Meetings of the Society.

1. The society shall meet on every Monday, at the hour of eight in the evening.

2. When seven fellows are present they shall proceed to business.

3. The book of statutes shall lie on the table before the president.

4. Business shall begin by reading the list of persons proposed as visitors; who may be admitted by order of the president.

5. The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read; but no part of them discussed till the whole has been read over, and such as are not objected to, shall stand confirmed.

6. Certificates in favour of candidates for admission

mission into the society shall then be read, and ballots taken for those whose recommendations have been a sufficient time before the society.

7. Medical intelligence, or extracts of letters may next be laid before the society.

8. Papers referred to the consideration of the society by the council, shall be read.

9. No new business shall be entered on after the hour of nine.

C H A P. X.

Of the General Meetings.

1. There shall be two general meetings every year; one on the 8th of *March*, and the other on the first *Monday* in *October*.

2. At the first of these meetings,

i. The officers and council shall be elected.

ii. A member shall be elected to deliver the annual oration the succeeding year.

iii. The oration shall then be delivered.

iv. The names of the successful candidates for the honorary medals shall then be announced by the president.

v. The secretary shall read the return of the newly-elected officers and council, and declare the questions proposed for the *Fothergillian* medals, for the two ensuing years.

3. The member elected to deliver the Annual Oration, shall within one month signify to one of the secretaries, whether he accepts or declines that honor, and in the latter case another member shall be chosen in his stead, at the first succeeding ordinary meeting.

4. The second general meeting shall be for considering the state of the society, examining the books

books, settling the accounts, and for making such alterations and additions to the laws of the society as may be thought necessary.

5. Besides the two general meetings above-mentioned, a general meeting shall be called by the president and council at any time when the interest of the society may seem to require it, they giving notice thereof to each fellow, at least one week previous to such meeting.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Medals.

1. The society resolve to give annually, to the author of the best dissertation, on a subject proposed by them, a gold medal, value ten guineas, called the *Fothergillian* medal, for which the learned of all countries are invited as candidates.

2. The question for this medal shall be determined at the meeting of the society preceding the general meeting in March.

3. Each dissertation shall be delivered to the secretary, in the Latin, English, or French language, on or before the first day of January.

4. With it shall be delivered a sealed packet with some motto or device on the outside; and within, the author's name and designation; and the same motto or device shall be put upon the dissertation, that the society may know how to address the successful candidate.

5. No paper with the name of the author affixed, can be received; and if the author of any paper shall discover himself to the council, or to any member thereof, such paper shall be excluded from all competition for the medal.

6. All the dissertations, the successful one excepted, shall be returned, if desired, with the sealed packets unopened.

7. The

7. The society propose to give two silver medals annually : One of which shall be adjudged for the best Essay, read before the society within the year, written by a fellow; the other for the best Essay, by any person, *not* a fellow.

8. The adjudication of the medals shall be vested in the council.

C H A P. XII.

Of Papers for Publication.

1. Such papers as have been read in the society shall be referred to the consideration of the council, and no paper shall be published unless two-thirds ballot in its favour.

2. No paper shall be taken out of the possession of the secretary, after it has been approved of for publication, nor shall any alteration be made in it without the consent of the council and author.

3. No member of the council shall vote or be present, when the propriety of publishing any of his own papers is agitated.

4. No request for printing the anniversary oration shall be valid, unless confirmed by the council.

5. Each fellow of the society, whose contribution is not in arrear twelve months, shall receive *gratis* from the librarian, one copy of such memoirs as may be published from time to time after his admission.

C H A P. XIII.

Of Benefactions to the Society.

Every person who shall make any valuable present to the society, shall receive their thanks, and have his name registered in the catalogue of benefactors, with an account of his donation.

C H A P. XIV.

Of Visitors.

Each member shall have the privilege of proposing two visitors at any ordinary meeting of the society, and at the general meeting on the 8th of March, whose names shall be entered in a list; and they shall be introduced as soon as it has been read over; and no visitor shall afterwards be admitted without a particular order from the president.

C H A P. XV.

General Laws.

1. All members shall pay implicit obedience to the president, in the execution of his office.
2. Any person intending to speak in the society, shall rise and address himself to the president.
3. No member shall speak more than twice upon any subject, until all the members present, inclined to speak, shall have delivered their sentiments.
4. When the determination of the Society is required on a question, it shall be taken by ballot, if so demanded by any fellow.
5. No question shall be put on any motion, unless the motion be seconded.
6. When a motion is made and seconded, any fellow may move that the sense of the society be taken whether such question shall be put.
7. All questions, excepting those for which it is otherwise provided, shall be determined by a majority of the fellows present.
8. No member shall vote by proxy.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the making and repealing Regulations.

1. No new laws or regulations shall be made, nor old ones repealed or altered, but at the second general meeting of the society, or such special general meeting as shall at any time be summoned for that purpose.

2. The making of new, and altering of old laws, or regulations shall be first proposed in council, and if such proposition be approved, it shall be read in the society at least one month before a general meeting: and hung up in the society's room until that time, when the question respecting it shall be determined by ballot.

3. If two-thirds of the fellows present ballot in favour of the proposed regulation, it shall be declared a law of the society.

F I N I S.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of the making and revising of laws.

1. No new laws or regulations shall be made, nor old ones repealed or altered, but at the second general meeting of the society, or such special general meeting as shall at any time be summoned for that purpose.

2. The making of new, and altering of old laws, or regulations shall be first proposed in council, and if such proposition be approved, it shall be read in the society at least one month before a general meeting: and then, up to the society's room until the third, when the question respecting it shall be determined by ballot.

3. In two-thirds of the votes given in the ballot in favour of the proposition, it shall be declared a law of the society.