



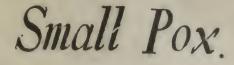
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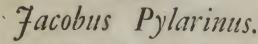
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Some A T Of what is faid of Innoculating or Transplanting THE



By the Learned Dr. Emanuel Timonius,

AND



With fome Remarks thereon.

To which are added,

A Few Queries in Answer to the Scruples of many about the Lawfulnefs of this Method

By Dr. ZABDIEL BOYLSTON.

BOSTON: Sold by S. GERRISH, at his Shop in Corn-Hill, 1721. Some Account of Inoculating or Transplanting the Small Pox; And of the Benefit and Safety of the Practice.

THE Publick having been lately entertained with a very dark and partial Account of this New Alcibod of receiving the Small Pox; and this Account being given as is pretended, from the very Letters of Dr. Timonius and Pylarinus; it is thought reafonable and fitting to lay before the Publick this following Abstract of what those Learned Gentlemen have faid of this Practice. But because the Gentleman who only hath these Letters by him, refuses to lend them; the Account he following is chiefly taken from a known Letter written by a Learned Gentleman of Beston to the Worthy Phylicians of the Town. A Faithful Abridgment of Two Accounts in the Philosophical Transactions.

I. UR first Communication comes from Dr. Emanuel Timenius, 2 Rerowned Fellow of the Roya Society at London, (well known to fome i Bofion, who also actually knew the Truth of the matter of Fact now going to be related, who writes from Constantinople in December 1713. And he informs to this Effect; The practice of procuring the Small Pox by a fore of Inoculation, has been introduced among the Constantinopolitans by the Circashans, and Georgians, and other Afiaticks for about Forty Years. At the first the People were cautious and afraid ; but the Happy Success on Thousands of Persons for Eight Years now palt has put it out of all suspicion. The Operation hae has been performed on Perfons of all Ag both Sexes, differing Temperaments, & ev in the worftConflitution of the Air; and none that have used it ever died of the Small Pox, tho' at the fame time, it were fo malignant, that at leaft half the People died, that were infected with it in the Common way.

2)

They that have this *Inoculation* practifed on them(he fays) are fubject unto very *Slight Symp* toms, and hardly fenfible of any Sicknefs, nor co what *Small Pox* they have, ever leave any **S**cars or Pits behind them.

They make choice of as Healthy a Yourg Perfon as they can find, that has the Smil Pox of the best fort upon him, on the Twelfil or ThirteenthDay of his Decumbiture. With Needle they prick fome of the larg 'ustules, and press out the Matter coming rom them into fome convenient Veffel Glass (or the like) to receive it, which ought first of all to be washed very clean with warm Water. A convenient quantity of this Mat ter being thus collected, is to be ftop'd clofe and kept warm in the bosom of the Person that carries it (who ought rather to be fom-other Perfon, than what visited the Sick Chamber for it, left the Infection of the Small Pox be convey'd in the Garment, as well as in the Bottle, and the intended Operation be hurt by the Infection being first conveved

veyed another way, and fo it thould be conveyed as foon as may be to the Perfon that is waiting to be the Patient.

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The Patient being in a warm Chamber, is to have feveral fmall Wounds made with a Surgeon's Three edged Needle, or with a Lancet, in two or more Places of the Skin (the best Places are in the Muscles of the Arm) till fome drops of Blood follow : And immediately let there be dropt out a drop of the Matter in the Glass, on each of the Places; and mix'd well with the Blood that is iffuing out. The Wound should be covered with half a Walnut shell, or any fuch concave Veffel, and bound over that the matter may not be rub'd off.by the Garments for a few Hours; And now let the Patient (having Fillets on the Wounds,) keep Houfe, and keep warm, and be careful of his Diet; The Cultom at Constantinople is to abstain from Flesh and Broth for Twenty Days or more. They chuse to perform the Operation either in the beginning of Winter or Spring.

The *small Pox* begins fooner in fome than others, and with leffer Symptoms in fome than others; but with *bappy Succefs in all*. Commonly Ten or Twenty *Puflules* break out; here and there One has no more than two or three; Few have a *Hundred*. There are fome, in whom no *Puflules* rife, but in the A 2 Places Places where the Incifion was made : And here the Tubercles will be purulent: Yet even Thefe have never had the SmallPox afterwards, tho' they have Cohabited with Perfons having of it. No fmall Quantity of Matter will run for feveral Days from the Places of the Infcifion. The Pocks arifing from this Operation are dried up in a fhort time; and fall off, partly in thin Skins, and partly vanishing by an infenfible wasting.

The Matter is hardly fo thick a Pus as in the common Small Pox, but a thinner kind of Sanies, whence it rarely Pitts, except at the Place of the Infcifion, where the Cicrtrices are never worn out, and where the matter is more of the common fort.

If an Apostem should break out in an (which is more frequent in Infants) yet ther, is no fear, for 'tis heal'd fafely by Suppura tion.

They fcarce ever use the matter of the Infcitious Small Pox to ferve the Defigns of a new Infcition. The Inoculation being trye d on fuch as have had the Small Pox before, it had no effect at all on them. Dr. Timon us affirms, that he never yet observed any rad Consequence of the Practice, which now fo many do come into.

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II. SINCE

I. SUNCE this Communication from Dr. Timonius, there came to the RoyAL SOCIETY a further, from an Eminent Perfon whofe Name is, *facobus Pylarinus*; the Venetian Conful at Smyrna; and who appears to have had no knowledge, of what had been written by the former. It is Entituled, A Vew and Safe Method of Exciting the smallgox by Transplantation.

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This Gentleman observes, That this Wonderful Invention was first found out, not by the Learned Sons of Erudition, but by a Mean, Coarfe, Rude fort of People, for the Succour of Mankind under and against one of the smoft Cruel Discoses in the World. It was rarely if ever used among People of Quality, until after the beginning of the prefent Century. A Noble Gracian then in diffress for his Four little Sons, left the Small Pox might bereave him of them, confulted with him about using the Incculation upon them. AE first, his Ignorance of the Matter, made him decline giving any Advice upon it; But a Gracian Woman who was a notable Inoculatrix, happening to come in, while they were difcourfing of the Matter, told them fo muchabout it, that the Experiment was refolved. on. TheWoman managed in her way, upon all the Four Sons. The Three Younger, all of which were under Seven Years of Age, felt 3

a very gentle Illneß, had very few Pustules, and in about a Week all Fever and Hazard was over with them. The Eldelt, about Eight Years old, was taken with a malignant Fever : and (tho' he had not many Puftules) narrowly escaped with his Life. Pylarinus imputes this, to an Atrabiliarious, and otherwife Humourous & Unhealthy Conffitution of the Lad, and a neglect of using fuch Preparatory Explation of his Body, as they had been advised unto. But upon this Happy Success, it was wonderful to fee, what a Multitude of People of Fashion presently followed the Example. So that at this Day every One does without any Hefitation, and with all the fecurity imaginable, practice the Tranfplantation; except here and there a few Cowards that are afraid of their Shadows. Indeed, the Turks whofe Faith in Fate, is as we know, and who are a more Indocible fort of Animals, do not yet much come into it.

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Pylarinus, inftructed by his Greek Operatrix, directs to take, a Proper Seafon for the Infeition. She would use it only in the Winter, but he thinks the Spring may do as well.

The Fermenting Pus must be taken from the mature Pusules of a good Sort, in a Young Person of a good Constitution, kept Warm in a close Vial, and hastened unto the Application. The Air of the Chamber must be kept very Temperate. TheGreek Operatrix, prick't more places, and lefs fielhy ones than Pylarinus approved of; with an oblique firoke pricking the Places, with an Iron, or Golden Needle dropping, and thrusting the Pus into the Wound; and fo binding all with Fillets. Her way was thus to prick the Forebead, the Chin, both Cheeks, both Wrifts, both Insteps. This was doubtles overdoing. Pylarinus affirms that fome have done the Businefs, with no more than One little Infeision in the Arm, and it has done very well. [So it has been with fuch Africans, as have shown us the Marks of their Inoculation.]

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They must not keep their Beds more than is necessary. Wine, Flesh and Broth must be laid aside.

The Ferment comes into Action in fome fooner than in others. Ufually the Small-Pox (as far as it may be called fo,) appears on the Seventh-Day; fometimes on the very Firft.

The Symptoms prove Remifs or Intenfe according to the various Conflitutions of the Bodies. The Small Pox proves of the Diffinit sort; and there will be but few of them; it may be Ten, or Twenty; rarely a Hundred.

In fome few the Inscision has produced no small Pox at all; but the Persons have afterwards Wards in the common way been taken and handled with it like other People. The Wounds made for the Infcision, prove often very fore. And with fome they degenerate into Apostems. Yea, These do swell fometimes, and rise, and fall, and rise again! There has also happened on this Occasion an Abscess with Suppuration, in fome Emunitory of the Body : But this is a very rare Occurrence.

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In Fine, Pylarinus affirms; It was hardly ever known, that there was any Ill Confe guence of this Transplantation, But the Bufiness being well and wifely managed, & the Body being by a skilful Physician well-prepared, you may depend upon it (be fays) in an ordinary way, there can be nothing but a Good Issue of it.

REMARKS.

I. LET it be confidered, That these Communications come from Great Men, and Persons of Great Erudition and Reputation, and are address'd unto very Eminent Persons. Let it be also confidered, that with the Approbation of the ROYAL SOCIETY (as Illustrious a Body as are in the World) their Secretary the celebrated Dr. Halley, has publish'd these things, as worthy to come into the notice of Mankind. II. There is at this Time a confiderable Number of Africans in this Town, who can have no Confpiracy or Combination to cheat us. No body has infructed them to tell their Story. The more plainly, brokenly, and blunderingly, and like Ideots, they tell their Story, it will be with reafonable Men, but the much more credible. For *that thefe* all agree in one Story; 'That abundance of poor 'Negro's die of the Small Pox, till they learn 'this Way; that People take the Juice of 'the Small Pox, and Cut the Skin, and put 'in a drop; then by'nd by a little Sick, then 'few Small Pox; and no body dye of it: no 'body have Small Pox any more.

Here we have a clear Evidence, that in Africa, where the Poor Creatures dye of the Small Pex in the common way like Rotten Sheep, a Merciful GOD has taught them a wonderful Prefervative.

It is a Common Practice, and is is attended with Succefs. I have as full Evidence of this, as I have that there are Lions in Africa. And I don't know why 'tis more unlawful to learn of Africans, how to help against the Poifon of the Small Pox, than it is to learn of our Indians, how to help against the Poifon of a Rattle-Snake.

III. is it poffible to conceive, that this Practice fhould continue among People Forty Tears B together, together, and grow more and more into repute, and at laft be put out of-all Sufficien, and yet that there fhould be any Truth in the Reports of People's dying under the Operation, or being liable to the Small Pox after it ? Had Peoples Limbs p thed, or had they been liable to the Small Pox after it, we may be fure, a few Examples would have put an end to the Practice Forty Tears ago. Good Readers, Judge calmly, and like reafonable Men.

IV. The Author of thefe Abridgments addrefs'd them unto thofe, who had the Originals in their Hands; and therefore it cannot be thought, that it was not as Faiibful a Report as he could make of the matter; But it having been infinuated, that there might be a more full and perfect Relation, The Author defines it, and I defire it my felf, That the Accounts given in the Philofophical Tranfattions be permitted by the Owner to come abroad, and be publifuld Word for Word, that impartial Men may fee with their own Eyes, the true flate of the Cafe.

V. It might be easy for me to make Anfwers to the Scurrilous things lately Published against me, and fatisfy the Publick of the Falshood and Basens in them. But I think it rather becomes a confiderate Man to decline feelish Contentions; especially at a time, when there is a grievous Calamity upon us,

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that calls us (initead of railing at one ano: ther) to Unite in Prayers to Almighty GOD, for His Mercies to us. And therefore if any think to go on with their Calumnies & Fooleries, I shall not think fit to take any Notice of them. What I do (I hope as it has hitherto done) will vindicate it felf with People of Thought and Probity.

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VI. I have made my Experiments with all the Difadvantoges that can be imagined, on O 1 and Young, on Strong and Weak, on Male and Female, on White and Black, and in the worst Season of the Year ; and on greater Numbers, than I judge proper (confidering the unaccountable Rage of unadvised People) to mention; But more than twice Sever, I can affure you; and it has fucceeded well in all, even beyond Expectation.

VII. We are yet but Learners; and hope through Experience to grow more expert in our Practice. In some of my Experiments hitherto, I have found the Fever fomewhat more intense for a few Hours before the Eruption, and the Number of the Pufiles to be fomewhat more than usual in the Levant. Whether this be from the Seafon of the Year, or our Different Climate, or our high way of. Living, or our want of more Experience I cannot fay, till I fee further. But Experience declares things to fall out for the main, B 2 iuft

just as the Renowned TIMONIUS and PYLARINUS have related. And I have hitherto by the Bleffing of GOD been able with eafe to manage what Fever my Patients have had, and have never done any thing, but what every body knows is done in other common Fevers. Upon the first Eruption this Fever abates and goes off, the Patients grow fo eafy, that one has much ado to keep them in the condition of Patients. They have not the leaft Touch of that Second Fever, which People generally dye of in the mon way. The Pustules are very few in some; in others, they are two or three Hundred, but at the worft, nothing to what is usual In the ordinary way of Infection. They quickly dry away. The Patients are abroad again, fooner than they who are infected in the common way; and they are on all ac counts as well as they were before.

The Sores of the Incifion digeft and heal as well as any other common Sores do, and if they fhould grow angry or troublefome, a very little Skill and Medicine will ferve to cure them. From all I have hitherto feen, there can be no more ill confequence of them, than from a fore Finger neglected.

We are informed that there is now and then, but very rarely, a little Abfcefs in fome Emunctory of the Body : but we have met with no fuch thing in our Practice, and we think when fuch did, or may happen, that it was, or may be from neglect, or want of Skill in the Practitioner: nor have our Patients hitherto had the Boils or other Swellings which are common in the ordinary Small Pox, fo much lefs is the Blood and other Juices corrupt in this, than the ordinary way. Now to form a Cry of the Plague on this occafion, as if the Practi e would bring the Plague : This is fo exceffively ridiculous, that it is a wonder any People can think, much lefs, talk fo. Are there not a Thousand People in Town and Country, that have had fuch Swellings and Sores as Timonius and Pylarinus mention, that come from Colds, ill Habits of Body, or other caufes as well as from the Plague? And was it ever known that the Plague was produc'd in this way of Practice ? They that have hitherto been under the Operation among us, agree in declaring, that they have fuffered in a manner nothing; and that they would rather undergo it *feveral times*, than fo much as once undergo the Small Pox as 'tis generally fuff fered in the common way ; tho' they fhould be fure of furviving it. And fome of them (who are very religious People) have publish'd to the World, their Thanks to Almighty GOD, for fhewing them this way to efcape Death and Mifery. Indeed for any thing that

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that yet appears, here is a Difcoverv, that is a great Bleffing to Mankind, and thould be thankfully receiv'd: A way to detend our felves against a dreadful and a deadly Difease, by over ruling the way of it's coming at us, when we see 'tis coming. Many Lives might be faved, fome Time also, and fome Charge, (which fome it may be, confider) and the Health of the Town much soner reftored; if the Practitioners and the People in the Town would come more into this Practice.

The other Clamours and Bugbears having been conquered, all that now remains is this: The People will have the Small Pox again. The only Anfwer that need be given is this; we have never yet credibly heard any Inflance thereof. And thofe, who have paffed under the Inoculation or Tranfplantation, are every Day vifiting, and attending the Sick; with all the affurance and fafety that can be. Some will confidently affirm, that to their Knowledge a Man may have the Small Pox a SecondTime in the common way. And yet this hinders not theEncouragement of them who have had it once to be no more afraid of catching it.

The Cafe of Conficience diffreffes many worthy Good People. The Cafe in flort we take to be this. 'Almighty GOD in His great 'Mercy to Mankind, has taught us a Remedy, 'to be used when the dangers of the Small ⁶ Fox diffress us; upon the use of which ⁶ Medicine, they shall in an ordinary way be ⁶ fure not to have it to severely as in the other ⁶ way, and confequently not to be in such ⁶ danger from this dreadful Diffemper, and ⁶ also to be delivered from the terrible Cir-⁶ cumstances which many of them who reco-⁶ ver of the Diffemper do suffer for it.

Whether a Chriftian may not employ this Medicine (let the matter of it be what it will) and humbly give Thanks to God for Hisgood Providence in difcovering of it to a miferable World; and humbly look up to HisGoodProvidence(as wedoin theufe of any otherMedicine) for the fuccels of it? It may feem Itrange, that any wife Chriftian cannot anfwer it.

And how ftrangely do Men that call themfelves *Fbyficians* betray their *Anatomy*, and their *Philofophy*, as well as their *Divinity* in their invectives against this Practice ? For in the First place, they make a mighty buffle about *Acalignant Filth* infus'd into the Mass of Blood, &c. as if there were no Difference between injecting a quantity of fome poisonous Matter in fome large *Blood Veffel*, and that of applying a *Drop* outwardly to the *Scarified Skin*, which when we confider appears to be only a drop of that which our Skins are fill'd with when we are full of the *Small Pore*, and a confiderable part of which is

is return'd into the Blood again, and yet the Sick does very well. And further, when this Drop is apply'd to a Perfon who has had the Small Pox before, and altho' it enters, and is receiv'd by Nature in fuch, as well as others, as I have experienc'd, yet nature is able to caft it off without the Phyficians help; and that agrees with what our Author Timenius tells us; that when it has been try'd on fuch as have had it before, it has had no effect. Secondly, And as to their Philosophy, that the Pcople will have it again, this is a wonder to me; when I fee the Fever produc'd as is neceffary to seperate and cast out the Pocky matter, and that they have a fait Pock or Pustule, and this capable of Infecting and producing the Small Pox in the ordinary way on others, and to the fame Degree, this renders-it with me beyond all doubt, that they who have had it once thus in this way, are as well fecur'd from having it again, as those who have had it favourably in the other way, which hath been prov'd by those that have had but one or two Puffules. Constant Experience has also confirmed it in many thousands of Instances. But what makes this Practice fo valuable to us, in my Opinion is, that we shall escape the Violence, Rage and Hazard that we are expos'd to in the common way; except we are infected before,

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And as to the *Divinity*, they would limit God in His Bleffing of fome one or other particular part, or particle of His lower Creation, us'd by the Phyfician or Surgeon to prevent, moderate, alter, or cure a Difeafe in their Patient; the which I never yetheard was denied the Phyfician or Surgeon to ufe as aforefaid by God or Man.

But for this I refer my felf to the following Quæries.

N.B. As to the fpiteful and fcurrilous things written against me and this Practice, at prefent I shall take no further Notice of them, but remind the Writers of the ill natur'd Dog in the Fable, that would neither eat the Oats himself, nor let the Horse eat them: So neither will these use a true and certain way to fave the Peoples Lives, nor are they willing to let any one else use it to fave them.

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A Few Quæries humbly Offered. I IF it fhould be fo that the Compassion of GOD to His Creatures, fhould Enlighten

us with the Knowledge of a Sweat or a Purge, that would Certainly, or but Probably fecure ns from ever taking the Small Pox, I Enquire, Whether any People would be fovery foolifh, as to judge it Unlawful to take fuch a Remedy. Or, would not every Wife Man think, that all the Days of a whole Tear, were too few to be turn'd into Days of Thanksgiving, for the Difcovery of fuch a Bleffing to a Miferable World? Let the matter of the Sweat or Purge be what they will; 'Tis all one for that. Suppofe it the Powder of Teads, or the Powder that Johannes Anglicus cured Agues with; or let it be a Succus Variolatus; 'Tis all one for that !

II. Phyficians have very often given their Patients a Salivation, to remove, yea, and fometimes to Prevent grievous Difeafes. Thoufands have Died in and from that Operation; yet becaufe Thoufands have got Good by it, the Operation is every Day repeated. There is no body fo Impertinent as to call this, a Tempting of Providence. I Enquire, Why a Defpumation, or, An Operation that will, we mult not fay, Salivate, but we may fay, Defpumate, the matter that would would be fuel for the Small Pox, at proper Orifices, can be more liable to Exceptions; Efpecially, when it was never yet known, that One Perfon has died under it or by it? Or, why may not the Succus Variolatus be ufed, as well as Mercury?

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III. It is Objected, That you Prefume upon Providence in this Effay for the Prevention of the Small Pox; for you don't know whether you fhall ever have the Small Pox, or no. I Anfwer, Bat what if it be as likely that I fhall have it, as it is that my Houfe will take Fire, when my Neighbours an Inch and half off, is in Flames. Pray, fit flill, my Neighbour, your Houfe is not yet on Fire: The Almighty can preferve it. But I Enquire, whether this Objection will not lie againft all the Preventive Phyfick in the World? I don't Infallibly know, that I fhall ever fuffer the Difeafe I am going to frevent.

IV. The Objection here is, I make my felf Sick, when I am Well. But I again fay, Will anyMan decry all Preventing Phylick, as Unlawful? Why do our Phylicians encourage People every Spring and Fall to take it? Don't People take the Poifon of a Vemit into their very Stomachs, to prevent a Sicknels a thoufand times lefs to be feared, than the Small Pox? Why may not I as well take a Poifon into my Arm, or my Leg, to prevent fuch (20) fuch a Malady. Many have Died of a Vomit. It is not yet known, that any one ever Died of the Operation, that is now fo cavil'd at. To fay that our SAVIOUR's words, The whole need not a Physician, forbid all preventing Physick, is a grofs abuse of them. Besides, I am not whole, while I have the Fuel of the Small Pox lodging in me.

V. Meerly to prevent a little Headach, or fome fuch fleight Malady, may not I apply fuch a Poifon, as an Epifpaftic of Spanish Flies to my Arm; A Poifon which will set the Humours of my Body all a working, and penetrate unto the very Bladder, and produce even a Bloody Urine there ?

VI. But an Anxious Fear of the Small Pox; is not this an Evil Difeafe? Especially when I have it fo near me, that 'tis next to a Miracle if I escape it? If I take Pbyfick only to Remove and Prevent this Fear, it can't be faid, that I make my felf Sick before I bave any Difeafe.

VII. The Celebrated Sydenham advifes, That Purges be ufed, befores the Infection of the Small Pox be taken, which hopefully prepare the Body, to feel fewer of the Small Pox, and of the better fort, ; Will any be fo Ridiculous as to count this Unlawful, under a frivilous pretence, that they den't know whether they fhall have the Small Pox or no. VIII. I humbly Enquire, whether the Sixth Commandment has not required us to ut Means that may be Lawfully used for the Prefervation of our ownLives&others? And what is thereUnlawful in what is nowproposed?

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IX. There is a filly Cavil; We fray that the Small Pox may not foread; and yet we do our felves by Transplantation foread it. But I Enquire whether People know what they Pray for? Our Prayers are that a Dangerous and Destructive Small Pox may not Spread. We do not Pray, that the use of an Effectual means to fave our Lives from the Danger of Destruction by the Small Pox, may not be Revealed, Practiced & Prospered.

X. It is Cavilled (for to fay, Objected, would ne too eafy a word for fuch Impertinence) that this New Way comes to us from the seathen, and we briftians must not Learn e Way of the Heathen. 1 Enquire, whether un Hippocrates were not an Heathen? And whether our Galen were not an Heathen? And whether we have not our Mithradate from the Heathen? And whether the first Inventer of our Treacle were not Nero's Phyfician? And whether we have not learnt fome of our very Good Medicines from our Indians? But this New Way has been used by many Thoulands of Christians; And it is from Christians sc have the Communications of this New Way which we most rely upon. But are there whe who pafs for Courant-Christians, that e worse than Infidels? And, Gentlemen-Smoaeps, I pray, whom did you learn to Smoke of ? XI. If it fhould be fo, that a Defpunn of the Blood made by applying the S Variolatus, would (by the Bleffing of G) generally fave the Lives of them that (or under it, I Enquire, What they will hav Anfwer for, that by their Menaces and Orrages put a ftop to fuch a General ben And I Enquire whether aPhylician, who must the Experiment upon Himfelf, that fo nor Thoufands of precious Lives may (if it ceed well) be brought into a likely was being preferved, & prolonged, fhall def to be treated as a Murderer; or not raeffeemed a General Benefactor.

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XII. Were not the *Phylicians* a Great B be of them, up in Arms, ag inft the use of the *Cold Barb & put lince* it hey bred a vai. Va ty of Difeases, and faved thousands of Li has not the use of it now ob ained, whither will or no? And now they also recommend

When the use of the *fefuits Bark* was fit introduced, was there not as loud a Cry is gainst it, as can be imagined? Yea, Domany to this Day ruine themselves by the ne of it, with an indifferent and prepositerous magement? But fince Hundreds of Thousar of Lives have been faved by it, are not the generally counted very odd Physicians, who is not use it, as often as they have occasion!

I Enquire, whether any fort of Practice, the whole Art of Phyfick ever came to us wi a thronger Recommendation than this of Incclation or Transplantation. **FINI**



