2. The Weights here intended are the Apothecaries Weights, but the Medicine may be prepared by any others, Care being taken to preſerve the Proportion of the Ingredients here directed; that is, to make the Lime an eighth Part of the Soap, and the Salt an eighth Part of the Lime.

3. Quick-Lime may be reduced to Powder for the Purpoſe of this Medicine, either by dipping it in Water for a few Moments, or by expoſing it to the Air for ſome Days. This Powder is to be paſſed through a fine Sieve.

4. The Lime which is made from Lime-Stone is ſtronger than that made from Chalk, or the Shells of Eggs, Oyſters, &c. However, this laſt is ſufficiently ſtrong for the general Purpoſes of this Medicine, when highly calcined and freſh. And on the contrary, the ſtrongeſt Stone-Lime may be made weaker at Pleaſure, by being expoſed to the Air, or by repeated Affuſions of freſh Water.

5. Strong Lime is a more powerful Solvent than weak, but then it is more apt to occaſion Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Paſſages. New Soap appears alſo to be both more irritating, and more powerful than old.

6. The chief Uſe of the Salt of Tartar is to preſerve the Maſs ſoft. This is neceſſary that the Stomach may digeſt it eaſily, and the Bowels abſorb the efficacious Part in its Paſſage along them. If therefore it ſhould at any Time grow ſo hard and dry, as to lie heavy upon the Stomach, or paſs thro' the Body undiſſolved, it will be proper to beat it over again, with the Addition of a little more Water, and Salt of Tartar. The ſame Purpoſe may be obtained, by uſing a weaker Lime, or a leſs Proportion of a ſtrong one.

7. This Medicine muſt not be prepared in a Copper or Braſs Mortar, leſt it ſhould corrode the Metal, receive a Taint from it, and ſo occaſion Sickneſs or Vomiting.

8. The Method of adminiſtring it is as follows: Make each Ounce of the Maſs into ſix Rolls, of about two Inches in length, and a little taper at each End; and let the Perſon who has a Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder, take from Eighteen to Twenty-four of theſe Rolls, that is, from Three to Four Ounces of the Maſs, every Day. Leſs than Three Ounces every Day ought not to be depended upon for the Solution of a Stone; and I cannot authoriſe any one from Experience to take more than Four. Three, Four, or Five Rolls may be taken at once, and at any Hour of the Day, according as each Perſon finds his Stomach beſt able to digeſt them.

9. If one of theſe Rolls be laid lengthwiſe on the Tongue, and then a Mouthful of Water be taken and ſwallowed, the Roll will ſlip down along with the Water, ſo as ſcarce to be perceived in its Paſſage.

10. If the Patient drinks Lime-Water and Milk for his common Drink, during the Uſe of this Medicine, the Cure will be forwarded thereby: But then it will probably ſubject him to a greater Degree of Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Paſſages; and therefore is not adviſeable in Caſes where theſe Complaints are already conſiderable. Lime-Water is made by pouring a Gallon of cold Water upon a Pound of Quick Lime, ſtirring it about, and after it has ſtood for two or three Hours, paſſing it thro' filtring Paper.

11. Where the Irritation and Pain are very great, alſo where the Patient is ſubject to diſcharge much Blood with his Urine, the Medicine ought to be prepared with a very mild Lime and Soap, and even with a leſs Proportion of Lime, than according to the foregoing Direction. The Salt of Tartar may alſo be left out, as the Maſs will not now be ſo apt to grow dry. But it ſeems requiſite to give the Medicine in due Quantity in ſuch Caſes; leſt the Stone ſhould happen to be of ſo brittle a Nature, as to fall into Fragments with ſharp Edges and Corners from a ſmall Quantity; at the ſame Time that thro' Want of a due Quantity, the Urine is not powerful enough to make theſe Edges and Corners grow rotten, and fall off from the Fragments; but on the contrary, ſhould ſuffer theſe Fragments to continue rough and hard, and thereby to occaſion great Irritation, Pain and Danger. For the ſame Reaſon the Medicine ought not to be intermitted, whilſt rotten Fragments are voided.

12. Where a Perſon cannot ſwallow the Rolls, nor take a ſufficient Quantity of the above-mentioned Medicine in any other Form, the following may be directed in its Stead, viz. Mix equal Parts of powder'd Quick-Lime and Salt of Tartar together, and let the Patient take a Quarter of an Ounce of this mixed Powder in half a Pint of Milk three or four Times every Day. This Medicine appears to be of about equal Efficacy with that before-mentioned, but more apt to increaſe the Pain and Irritation. It cannot be taken in due Quantity in any other Vehicle beſides Milk, as far as I have been able to diſcover; and when not taken in due Quantity, it appears to me to expoſe the Patient to the Hazards mentioned in the laſt Article, in a greater Degree than the foregoing Medicine. This Powder ought to be mixed with the Milk, only a few Moments before it is taken; otherwiſe it will acquire a great Increaſe of Acrimony. Pot-Aſh purified by Solution, Filtration and Evaporation, or fixed Alkaline Salt of any Kind, may be uſed inſtead of Salt of Tartar, both in this and the foregoing Medicine.

13. A ſixth or eighth Part of either of theſe Medicines taken every Day, ſeems ſufficient to prevent the Formation of Gravel or Gravel-ſtones. Half an Ounce of mere Soap, or a Pint of ſtrong Lime-water, taken every Day, may alſo in general be ſufficient for the ſame Purpoſe. Neither is there any Reaſon to apprehend, that any of theſe Methods will be hurtful to the Health, tho' continued for many Years. On the contrary, Soap, Lime, and Lime-water, appear to be very ſalutary to moſt Perſons in the Decline of Life, and to be excellent Remedies in the Gout, in Jaundices, and in all ſuch Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, as ariſe from, or are attended by Acidities there. Soap alone in the Quantity of half an Ounce, or an Ounce a Day, is very uſeful in habitual Coſtiveneſs, and in Obſtructions of the Catamenia, or Tendencies thereto, eſpecially if there be previous Pains; as is ſtrong Lime-water, mixed with an equal Quantity of Milk, and uſed for common Drink, in habitual Looſeneſſes. I am alſo inclined to believe, that a Diet, conſiſting of Bread, Milk, and Lime-water alone, if rigidly adhered to, and perſiſted in for a ſufficient Time, would be of the greateſt Service in many ſcorbutick and ſcrophulous Caſes.

Feb. 10, 1745-6. D. HARTLEY.

Whitehall, February 20, 1745-6.

Whereas an anonymous Letter directed to Mr. Leſingham, Treaſurer in St. Thomas's Hoſpital, Southwark, without Date, was ſent by the Penny Poſt, and received on Tueſday the 18th Inſtant by the ſaid