

**A defence of a late treatise intituled, An inquiry into the nature, cause and cure, of the present epidemick fever. In answer to the objections of Dr. Henry Hele. In which the rise and progress of the controversy, on this subject, is explain'd. Together with an appendix. Containing, all the papers, relating to it, which have hitherto been printed ... / [John Barker].**

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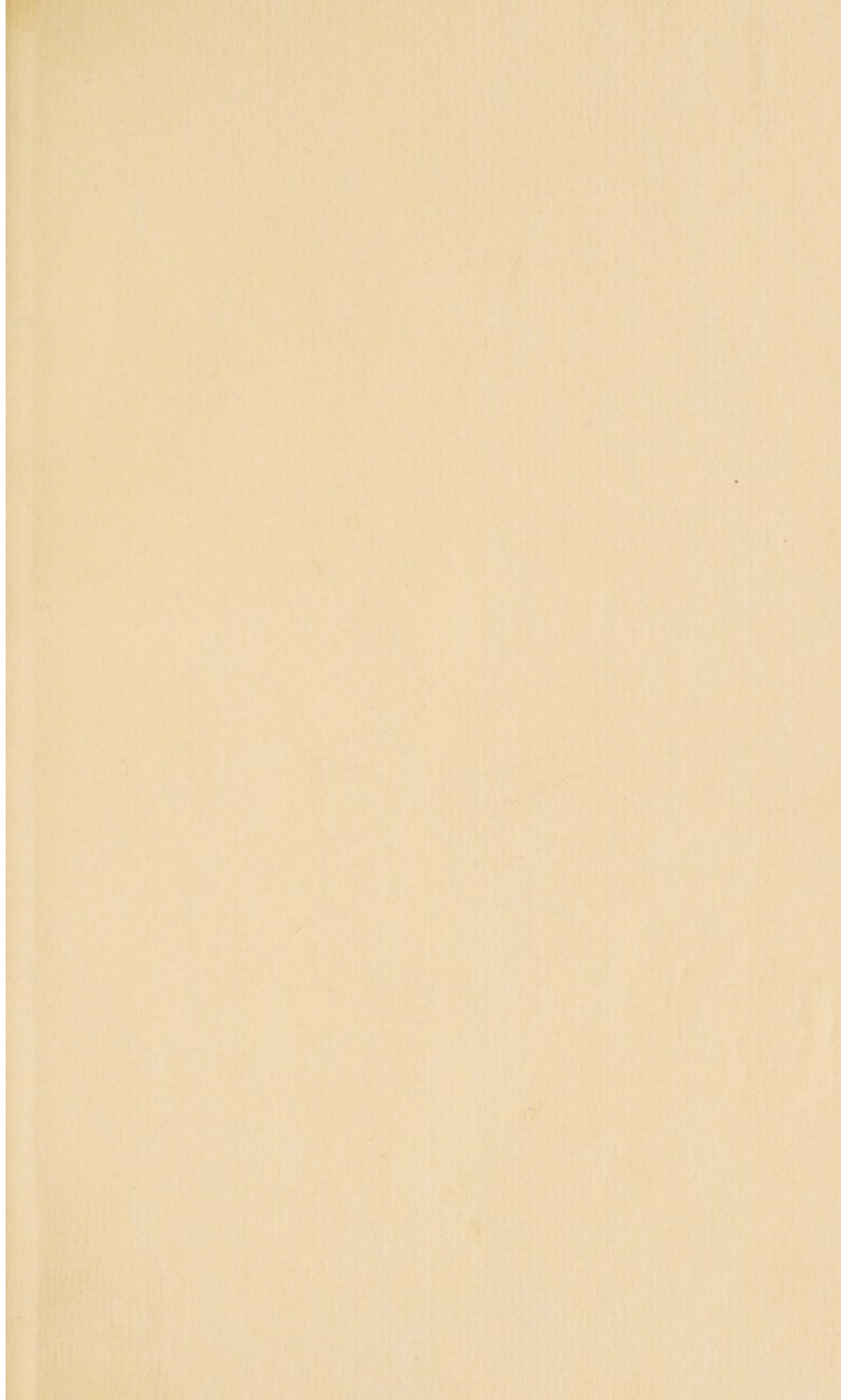
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A  
D E F E N C E

Of a late TREATISE

INTITLED,

An INQUIRY into the NATURE,  
CAUSE and CURE, of the present  
EPIDEMICK FEVER.

In Answer to

The Objections of Dr. *Henry Hele*.

IN WHICH

The *RISE* and *PROGRESS*  
of the Controversy, on this SUBJECT, is  
explain'd.

Together With An

A P P E N D I X.

CONTAINING,

All the PAPERS, relating to it, which  
have hitherto been printed.

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By *J. BARKER*, M. B.

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*Si mihi pergat, quæ volt, dicere, ea, quæ non volt, audiet.*

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S A R U M :

Printed for BENJAMIN COLLINS, and EDWARD EASTON,  
MDCCLXIII.

A  
D E F E N S E

Of a late TREATISE

INTITLED,

An INQUIRY into the NATURE,  
CAUSE and CURS, of the present  
PANDERMIC Fever.

In Answer to

The OBJECTIONS of Dr. HENRY HALL,

IN WHICH

The RISE and PROGRESS

of the Controversy, on this Subject, is  
explained.

Together with An

A P P E N D I X.

CONTAINING

All the PAPERS relating to it, which  
have hitherto been printed.

By J. BARRKER, M.D.

Et alii scripti, que vult, dicitur, et, per nos, editi.

LONDON:

Printed by J. BARRKER, at the College and Hospital, in St. Andrew's Church-yard.



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## INTRODUCTION.

A Controversy having been set on Foot, some time ago, in the *Salisbury Journal*, concerning some particular Passages, in a late Treatise containing *an Inquiry into the Nature, Cause, and Cure, of the (last Year's) Epidemick Fever*, in Order to assist the Curious in forming a right Judgment of this Controversy, I think it necessary to acquaint them, both what the general Design of that Treatise was, and for what purpose those particular Passages, which have been chiefly Objected to, were introduced.

THE Epidemick Fever, which gave Occasion to the Inquiry, having swept away great multitudes of People, wherever it had made its Appearance, as at *Bristol, Exeter, Worcester, &c.* and being of a new and Dangerous kind, I made it my Business, at it's first Appearance, to get all the Information I could, from different Parts, concerning the method of treating it—and, at the same time, I did not neglect making the best Observations I was able, in the Course of my own Practice, and consulting Authors, who had writ upon Epidemick Diseases, in order to discover the Na-  
A ture,



ture of it, and the most effectual means of Cure: This was the Occasion of drawing up the Treatise above-mentioned.

SOMETIME after the Fever began to shew it self in this Neighbourhood, I was called to a Consultation with Dr. *Samber* and Dr. *Hele*, upon the Case of Mr. *Hillman*, who had been Ill some Days of this distemper. My sentiments, upon this Occasion, happening to be different from those of Dr. *Hele* (tho' agreeable, at first, to Dr. *Samber's*) particularly with regard to *Venæsection*, I thought my self obliged, in Duty to the Patient, to deliver my opinion freely, and openly, together with my Reasons for it; and I did it in a manner suitable, as I thought, to the occasion. This Conduct drew upon me Dr. *Hele's* Resentment. I shall not trouble the Reader with a tedious Tale of what passed at our several meetings, it is sufficient to observe, that Mr. *Hillman* was bled four Times, used many other Remedies, not very consistent with that Evacuation, and at length happily recover'd.

THE dispute, I imagin'd, would have ended here, and that, agreeably to the Practice of Physicians in such Cases, the Publick would not have been troubled with our personal Debates; but, to my great Surprize, I soon found that the Story was industriously spread Abroad, (with a good deal of artful Colouring) to my Disadvantage, and that it was confidently given out, that the Patient owed his Life to nothing but the *repeated Bleeding* which he had undergone. I had, I thought, good reasons to  
alledge

alledge against repeated *Venæsection*, as well in the Fever in general, as in this particular Case. Upon this occasion, therefore, I made some farther inquiry concerning the Fever, and added Mr. *Hillman's* Case to the Observations which I had before collected. The Treatise, I have been speaking of, was the Result of my Inquiries. When I had finish'd it, I shewed it to some Friends, by whose persuasion I was afterwards induced to make it Publick. It was urged as a Reason for my doing so, that, as many had entertain'd mistaken Notions concerning the Fever, it might be of Service in correcting, or preventing, such Mistakes.

THIS being my design, in Publishing the Inquiry, I was afraid of rendering it less useful, by giving it the Air of a controversial Piece: I introduced the controverted Case, therefore, only as a supposed Case, and refer'd to it here and there in the Work, as it serv'd to illustrate the Subject I was then upon. It was partly for this Reason, and partly out of Tenderness to the Character of Dr. *Hele*, that I forbore mentioning His, Mr. *Hillman's*, or my own Name, thro' the whole Performance. I mentioned, indeed, some Instances of bad Reasoning, as well as Practice, that others might avoid running into the same Errors.— But I did not imagine that, by mentioning Dr. *Sangrado's* Reasoning, I should incur the displeasure of Dr. *Hele*, much less that he wou'd have furnish'd the Reader with a Comment upon my Treatise, by applying particular Passages to himself, as he afterwards did in his two Letters in the *Journal*.

THE Performance, such as it was, met with a favourable Reception from the Publick, and such a One as much exceeded my Expectations : and, I believe, all who have read it will acquit me of having *foisted in* (I beg pardon for the coarseness of the Phrase) any Indecent, or undeserved Reflections upon Dr. *Hele*, or any one else, tho' I have been accused of doing it. \* But unexceptionable as it was, (at least in this point) Offence was taken at it, and it had not been long published before some Efforts were employed to hurt it's Credit. A Pamphlet, written by one Mr. *Daniel Cox*, an Apothecary, above a twelve month before, was Advertised in the *Salisbury Journal*, by Dr. *Hele's* Recommendation, (as he afterwards confessed,) and intended to be put upon the World as a Refutation of what I had writ. This had its End in deceiving many People, and occasioned me to write the Letter, to the Author of the *Salisbury Journal*, which is inserted in the Appendix.—No. 1.

THIS Artifice being thus detected, another Method was to be Employed to Chastise me for presuming to call Dr. *Hele's* Infallibility in Question. I say, for presuming to call Dr. *Hele's* Infallibility in Question; for that this was the only motive for Dr. *Hele's* Resentment, I think is evident from his whole proceeding in this Affair; for he prudently declined entering into a general Examination of the *Treatise*, and with great Sagacity pick'd out Mr. *Hillman's* Case, to cavil at. This remarkable

\* See Dr. *Hele's* second Letter in the Appendix.

able Case, then, seems to have been the sole occasion for his becoming Author: But it is not easy to imagine what could give offence to Dr. *Hele*, in the relation of this Case, except that People might infer from thence, that he was mistaken in his Judgment concerning it; the meaning of which is no more than that he is not *Infallible*; or that he is liable to be sometimes mistaken,——A different Relation of this Case, together with a few general Aspersions, upon the Inquiry, made up Dr. *Hele's* first Letter in the *Salisbury Journal*. This Epistolary Essay he had afterwards the modesty to put off as a sufficient Answer to that Treatise; not considering, that the general Tenor of the Inquiry would not have been at all affected, supposing he could have proved Mr. *Hillman's* Case to have been Inflammatory, and his recovery to have been owing to Venæsection. For if that Gentleman's Fever was of the same kind as the then reigning Epidemick, his proving repeated Bleeding to have been right in that *particular* Case, would not have proved it to be right *in general*; and if it was not of the Epidemick kind, he might have known, that it would prove nothing; Since it does not follow, because Venæsection is right in one kind of Fever, that it must be right likewise in another. The Doctor has not so much as attempted to prove repeated Bleeding to have been good Practice in the Epidemick, in general, nor gone any farther towards proving it, than *merely asserting* that Fever to have been Inflammatory; in which he has only set  
up

up his own opinion as a Standard for others to direct their Judgment by.

Notwithstanding the Provocation which I had received, by being pointed at, by name, and having my Character aspersed in a publick News paper, I was unwilling to make a publick reply to this abusive Letter; especially as the chief point, upon which the Doctor had chosen to display the *excellencies of his Pen* was of a private Nature. For this Reason, as well as to avoid coming to an open Rupture with, Dr. *Hele*, I writ him the following Letter, and sent it to him by a private Hand.

*Sarum, Oct. 19. 1742.*

S I R,

**I** H A V E just read a Letter, in the *Salisbury Journal*, sign'd *H. Hele*, which, from the manner of it, I should *not have suspected* to have come from you, had it not been subscribed with your Name; and as I find my Character, not as a Physician only, but as an honest Man, attack'd therein, I think it incumbent upon me to say a few Words in my own defence, and I have taken this method of doing it, not because I am afraid of appealing to the Publick, but because I look upon Personal Controversies, between Physicians, to be of very little Importance to the World.

**T** H E Charge which you have so roundly brought against me, is, that the Theory, contained in the Inquiry, is very Chimerical, Confused, Inconsistent, and hardly Intelligible, a Wild System, &c. and that I have *represented* Mr. *Hillman's* Case *unfairly* (or as you express it

it in another Place, *represented Cases falsely*, tho' (by the by,) you mention but one Case, and that I have *falsly Insinuated*, that our Patient was reliev'd by Cordials, &c. whereas, by your Account, he found relief by every Bleeding, and by the fourth was soon (you might have added *miraculously*) freed from all his dangerous Symptoms. You might I say, have added *miraculously*, since this surprising Cure was *effected, in half an hour*, \* and by a means too which had been tried three times before, without any benefit, the Patient remaining, after the third Bleeding, in the utmost danger, according to your own Confession.

AS to the first Part of this heavy Charge, since it means no more than that *You dislike the Inquiry*, I shall at present take no farther Notice of it than just to Observe, that, when I printed it, I *did not suppose you would like it*; nor did I expect to draw you over to the opinion of a *young Practitioner*, as you are pleased to call me. No Sir, you may still *be fully persuaded, that this Fever was of the Inflammatory kind*, (as you say you are,) but give me leave to tell you, that your Persuasion is not a Rule for the rest of the world to regulate their opinions by, nor will it at all affect the Inquiry (notwithstanding the *Sophism* which you have brought to support it,) or alter the Nature of the Fever. So much for the first part of the Charge, (the farther consideration of which I shall reserve till another opportunity) but the latter part of it, *viz, that I have represented Cases falsely* deserves

to

\* See Dr. *Hele's* first Letter, in the Appendix, No. 2.

## viii. INTRODUCTION.

to be more seriously attended to — This, *Sir*, is a Charge of such a Nature as, if it can be made good, will affect my moral Character, and if it cannot, will recoil upon the Author of it. But how have you attempted to make good this Charge? Why, you have given the publick your word for it, and besides this have added, that the Gentleman himself is ready to testify to the World, if required, the truth of what you have advanced. In answer to this I beg leave to Observe, that the Word of an Adversary is not to be taken in his own Cause, and that the Gentleman's Testimony, or *Certificate*, could you produce it, would (*according to your own Account of his Case*) be of no Use to you; for if he laboured under an Inflammation of the Brain, as you affirm'd he did, at the time of his Sickness, and still seem to think, Common Sense will tell you that he could not be a competent Judge of his own Case, when it happen'd, and consequently is not a proper Person to give Evidence concerning it. However since you say that Mr. *Hillman* is ready to give in Evidence, if required, that I have represented his Case unfairly, I must require you to produce such Evidence, and I must likewise add, that you are bound in Honour either to produce a Testimonial, or *Certificate*, from Mr. *Hillman* to shew that I have represented his Case falsely, or unfairly, or else to make a publick Acknowledgement, that you have *falsly* and *scandalously* aspersed my Character. But you know *Sir*, very well, that it is not in your Power to produce

duce such a Certificate ; this you know very well, I say, but here lies the *fallacy* upon which you proceed. Mr. *Hillman* has publickly declared that he thought himself *relieved* by bleeding, particularly the last Bleeding ; and I have mention'd it, *as my Opinion*, that he grew worfe upon bleeding, and that the Disease was at last overcome by Vomiting, Blisters, Cordial, and Diaphoretick Medicines. This is what I have advanced in the INQUIRY, as my *Judgment* or *Opinion* upon the Case, and *this* I am ready to maintain, *whenever you will please to give me an Opportunity*. But *this*, it seems, has been call'd *Representing Cases falsely*, whereas it is *not Representing them at all*. Representing or Stating a Case, and giving an Opinion upon it, are two very different Things. You may, indeed, call it giving a wrong Judgment upon the Case, if you please, but not Misrepresenting it ; for there is a wide difference between an Error in Judgment, and a wilfull Misrepresentation of Facts. What you have called *Representing Cases falsely* amounts, therefore, to no more, at the most, than an Error in Judgment, and even this is not shewn to be so. This, Sir, is what I have to say to you at present, and to this I expect a speedy Answer,

*I am SIR,*

*Your humble Servant,*

I. BARKER.



x INTRODUCTION.

P. S. AS Differences between Physicians do not anywise tend to the Benefit of the Publick, if you have *really* that *tender regard to the general good of Mankind*, \* which you profess, you will best make it appear, not by haughtily *refusing to Consult* with One, who for the sake of his Patient's welfare, presumes to dissent from your Opinion, or treating him with Contempt, but by candidly hearing his Reasons, and endeavouring to set him right, if he happens to be mistaken.

THIS Letter was writ without any design of being made publick, and it is only in Compliance with Dr. *Hele's* repeated Request that it now appears in print †.

TWO Days after I had sent this Letter to the Dr. I received the following *Polite*, and *Ingenious*, but *Laconick* Answer.

SIR,

**P**RAY go on as you began. Print your Letter to me in the next *Journal*, and it shall be answer'd, in the *Journal* following *That* by

*Your humble Servant,*

H. HELE.

Oct. 22. 1742.

Dr. *Hele*

\* See Dr. *Hele's* first Letter.

† The Reader will please to observe that this is an exact Copy of the Letter which I sent to Dr. *Hele*, such a Copy having been deposited in proper Hands at the Time when it was writ, for fear an improper Use might be made of it. The Use which Dr. *Hele* has since made of this Letter is a Proof that my Caution was not unnecessary: But of this more hereafter.

Dr. *Hele* having thus declared against carrying on the Debate in a private, and an amicable manner, I was obliged to proceed in a publick One; but as I was sorry to see the Dr. mispend his Own, and his Reader's time, in printing *Three-half penny-Essays*, in a *Country News-Paper*, I called upon him in a short Letter, the week following, \* to enter into a fuller Examination of the Treatise, which he profess'd so great a dislike to, and I hoped HE would have done it in such a manner as became a *Gentleman* and a *Man of Learning*. Besides this, as Dr. *Hele*, in his printed Letter, had said, that Mr. *Hillman* was ready to Testify to the World, if required, that I had *Misrepresented his Case*, I asserted, upon good grounds, (*viz.* that Gentleman's own word) "that he neither had, nor would give any such Evidence." This Letter produced another from Dr. *Hele*, in the *Journal* following †, in which after having accused me, not only of not being *mistaken* in my Judgment, but of *misrepresenting Facts*, and *asserting Untruths*, he proceeds to lay before the Publick what he calls *his Testimonials*, to support his Charge. A Charge of so heinous a Nature could not be pass'd over in Silence; I therefore inserted an Advertisement in the *Journal*, the week following, in which I promised to make a proper reply to the *Dr's* two Letters, with all convenient Speed §. It is in pursuance of this promise that I now lay the following Remarks before the Publick. ————— A S

\* See the Appendix. No. 3

† See No 4.

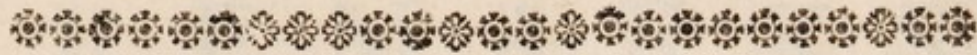
‡ No 5.

AS to the Remarks themselves, they are of two kinds; First, such as relate to some general Topick, as the difference between *Nervous* and *Inflammatory Fevers*, the Usefulness of the Theory, &c. Or Secondly, such as have only a Relation to the personal Dispute between Dr. *Hele* and My self—The former, I hope, will need no *Apology*; and as for the latter, the Good-natured Reader, I am perswaded, will excuse them, when he considers in what an *unfair* and *outrageous* manner my Character has been attack'd.

I shall only add, that I do not expect that Dr. *Hele* will be prevail'd upon, by the following Remarks, to alter either his Opinion or his Practice, for I have somewhere met with an old Proverb which says

νεκρον ἰατρῆσειν, καὶ γέροντα νηθετεῖν, ταυτον ἔστι

Which I submit to the Doctor's serious Meditation.



# REMARKS

U P O N

Dr. HELE'S TWO LETTERS,

I N T H E

## SALISBURY JOURNAL.

Of the 19th of *October*, and  
the 9th of *November*, 1742.

B E I N G,

A DEFENCE of the INQUIRY, &c.



REMEMARKS  
ON THE  
NATURE AND  
CAUSES OF  
THE  
DISEASES  
OF THE  
WEST INDIES  
AND  
THE  
MIDDLE  
AND  
SOUTH AMERICA  
BY  
J. H. W. L. S. M. D.

REMEMARKS  
ON THE  
NATURE AND  
CAUSES OF  
THE  
DISEASES  
OF THE  
WEST INDIES  
AND  
THE  
MIDDLE  
AND  
SOUTH AMERICA  
BY  
J. H. W. L. S. M. D.

SALISBURY JOURNAL  
OF THE  
10th of October, and  
the 11th of November, 1781.  
A DISTRICT OF THE INQUIRY, &c.

PRINTED BY  
J. H. W. L. S. M. D.

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# REMARKS

U P O N

## Dr. HELE'S, First LETTER.

**I**T is recorded, as I remember, in those authentick Histories, called the *Oxford Jests*, that, as King CHARLES the II. (of facetious Memory,) was hunting, one Day, in *Windsor-Forrest*, a Country Lad came running to his Mother, with great Satisfaction in his Countenance, to tell her, that *the King* had spoken to him. "Well, what did he say to Thee." cries the Mother. "Why," (replies the Lad) "He said, *Stand out of my Way, you Booby.*"

I look upon My self to be in a Situation not unlike that of this Country Lad, for I esteem it an *Honour* to be taken Notice of by the Renowned Dr. *Hele*, tho' he meant no more than to chastise me for **STANDING IN HIS WAY.**

I should ill deserve the Honour Dr. *Hele* has done me, should I not take Notice of his two Letters in the *Salisbury Journal*; out of Regard to him therefore, as well as for the Satisfaction of *our Common Friends*, I shall now take those Letters into Consideration, that I  
 may

may take my Leave of the Doctor, in as handsome a manner, as he has taken Leave of me-\*

I have heard it observ'd, and (I think) very justly, that when a Man once commences *Author*, he waves, of Course, all the Privileges, which He might otherwise lay claim to, on account of his *Superior Age*, or *Rank*, the single Advantage which one Writer has over another consisting in his having more Truth and Reason on his Side—Dr. *Hele* having put himself, then, upon a Footing of *Equality* with Me, by commencing Author, I shall consider him in that Light; and, as it will not be expected from me that I should treat the *Letter-Writer* with so much *Ceremony* as I should the *Polite*, the *Learned*, and the *Judicious* Dr. *Hele*, (for whom many of my Readers, without doubt, have conceived as profound a Veneration as I have my Self) I shall proceed, without any farther Preface, to an Examination of his Letters; in considering which I shall observe the only Order which the Subject will admit of, namely, the Order in which the Paragraphs follow one another.

I Have already observ'd what gave Occasion to the *Doctor's* first Letter (†) He there sets out with saying, “ I do not know at whom  
“ Dr. *Barker* points, in his Letter to you,  
“ (*viz.* the *Printer* of the *Salisbury Journal.*)  
And in the very next Line, he seems conscious that I pointed at Him, for he adds,  
“ but you may acquaint him that I have re-

\* See the Conclusion of his Second Letter. Appendix . No. 4.

† See the Introduction.

“ commended

“ commended the Treatise intitled, *Observations on the Epidemick Fever, of the Year 1741*, As containing, in my Opinion, a juster and clearer History of that Disease, and a more proper Method of Cure, than the *Epistolary Essay* publish’d by the Dr.” \*

I Shall pass over this Passage very slightly, for the Contradiction, in the first Part of it, is too palpable to escape the Notice of the most incurious Reader ; and as I am verily persuaded that the Letter-Writer speaks according to the best of his Judgment, in preferring the *London-Treatise* (§) to Mine, which is only a *Country One*, I am not offended with him for it; nor do I envy him the Honour of having his own Practice supported by so great an Authority as that of Mr. *Daniel Cox* Apothecary, the celebrated Author of the Observations.

THE very same Motive which induced Dr. *Hele* to advertise these *Observations*, in the *Salisbury Journal*, viz, a tender Regard to the *General Good of Mankind*, induced him likewise, I presume, to publish his own two Letters ; and how much the Publick are obliged to him, on both Accounts, I need not say.

BUT I pass to on the second Part of this extraordinary Paragraph, which being of a very complex, or compounded kind, it will be necessary, in order to form a proper Judgment of the Whole, to consider each Part separately, and distinctly. I shall, therefore, proceed to ex-

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amine

\* See Dr. *Hele's* first Letter, in the Appendix, No. 2.

§ See Letter the First, Sect. 4. in the Appendix.



amine it, with the Attention it deserves ; and I believe, I shall not be thought to have spent too much time upon it, when it is consider'd, that it contains a Summary both of the Letter-Writer's Theory and Practice, with regard to Fevers.

IN this amazing Paragraph, then, Two very remarkable Propositions are contain'd—*viz.* First, *That the Epidemick Fever was of the inflammatory Kind.* Secondly, *That the inflammation was seated upon the Brain, or it's Membranes.* For, (says the Author) “ The  
“ concomitant Nervous Symptoms were no  
“ other but such as generally attend all Inflammations of *the Brain, or it's Membranes.*” \*  
That this was the Writer's Meaning is plain from the Whole tenor of his Letter, and will appear more fully hereafter, when we come to speak of Mr. *Hillman's* Case, which He supposes to have been an Inflammation of the Brain. But at present I proceed to his Proofs of these Two Propositions.

AS to the former, the Letter-Writer attempts to prove it by this Argument, *viz.* “ I  
“ am fully persuaded that this Fever was of  
“ the Inflammatory Kind.” § This is a Sort of Reasoning which may, in one Sense, be stiled unanswerable, as it does not admit of any Answer. If a Person was to tell me that He was *fully persuaded* that it was dark at Noon-day, I should not be able to refute him by Dint of Argument, and could only tell him that I was

\* Vid. Letter the First, Sect. 1.

§ Ibid.

persuaded of the Contrary, and refer him, for farther Information, to others, who had Eyes as well as our selves. The Cases, I think, are Parallel; the Epimedick Fever had *all* the Symptoms which are mention'd by the best Writers, in their Descriptions of a Nervous Fever, and seldom any Signs of Inflammation, I can, therefore, only tell the Doctor, that I am *fully persuaded* that the Fever was not of the Inflammatory Kind, and refer him, for farther Information, to *Cheyne, Huxham, Glass,* and others who have written upon nervous Fevers, \* But the second Proposition is attempted to be proved a little more plausibly, tho' not more Logically. *An Inflammation of the Brain,* says the Author, *is attended with just the same nervous Symptoms* as the Epidemick was, therefore, the Epidemick Fever was an Inflammation of the Brain. Now, if our Author's meaning was that an inflammation of the

C 2

Brain

\* Vid. CHEYNE's English Malady. HUXHAM, Observationes de Aere, et morbis Epidemicis, pag 148. GLASS, Commentar. de Febris.—For the satisfaction of the Letter-Writer, I shall here subjoin the elegant Description which the last-mentioned Writer has given us of a slow or nervous Fever—“ Non  
 “ nulli sensim minus minusque valent; cibos fastidiunt, vel male  
 “ concoquunt, et animo marcent, antequam Febris palam inva-  
 “ dat; maximam autem partem homines levi vagoque horrore,  
 “ incerto lenique calore, sub initio corripiantur; accedit simul  
 “ lassitudo, torpor, et oscitatio, deinde Præcordiorum oppressio,  
 “ nausea, gravitas capitis, aut vertigo quædam. Pulsus equi-  
 “ dem frequens est, et plerumque debilis et inordinatus. Calor  
 “ autem insignis haud unquam excitatur, sed dum superiora ca-  
 “ lent, inferiora frigescent. Post hæc, obrepente malo, quosdam  
 “ habet cita alvus cum torminibus, multos vero sudores inæquales,  
 “ nil morbum levantes, Corporisque impotentia: Sed omnibus  
 “ indies, caput magis tentat malum, jamque aut loqui aut moveri  
 “ piget, et vel sopore nimio, vel vigiliis mire anxiiis, et fere  
 “ perpetuis, detinentur; intra Verba desipiunt, subsiliunt Tendi-

Brain is attended with *all* the same nervous Symptoms which accompanied the Epidemick Fever, the Proposition itself is false, as I could easily shew, were I not afraid of tiring the Reader's Patience with the discussion of a Point, which is in itself so Evident; But if he meant no more than that an Inflammation of the Brain is attended with *some* such nervous Symptoms, then his Conclusion will not follow from the Premisses. For, upon the latter Supposition, the Argument when reduced into the Form of a *Syllogism*, will run thus, *viz.*

A N Inflammation of the Brain is attended with *some* Nervous Symptoms, such as *a quick low Pulse, laborious Breath, Stupor, Coma, &c.* \*

BUT the Epidemick Fever was attended with the like, nervous Symptoms; Therefore the Epidemick Fever was an Inflammation of the Brain.

NOW, allowing the Truth of his Premisses for the present, if our Reasoner had *rubbed up his Logick* ever so little, he would have discovered that there is a failure in his Consequence, or that it is not deducible from his Premisses.

#### SUPPOSE

“ nes, Sudores frigidiusculi, inconstantes, aliquando vero profusi  
 “ maxime, glutinosi, et, ante mortem, haud raro gelidi contingunt; Stragula contrectant ægri, floccosque carpunt; Pulsus  
 “ exilis est, et formicans; denique perpetua fere et frigida suspiria  
 “ certissimum instare mortem denunciant. Lingua inter has febres humida mucos subalbido obducta est, nisi media in parte,  
 “ ubi et arida et fusca fit.—Tenuem plerumque reddunt urinam,  
 “ saltem colore non magis tinctam, quam prospera Valetudine  
 “ esse debet, aliquando limpidam, haud raro subnigram, sæpeque  
 “ asperum albidumque Sedimentum inest.”——pag. 132.

A Comparison of this Description with that of the late Epidemick Fever, will plainly shew the latter to have been of the nervous kind.

\* Vid. Letter 1. Sect. 1.

SUPPOSE a Person was to argue thus;  
 A Goose is an Animal with two Legs;  
*Aristotle* was an Animal with two Legs;  
 Therefore *Aristotle* was a Goose.

THE Fallacy of this Argument wou'd easily be discover'd, since the Conclusion is not contain'd in either of the Premisses, which it ought to be in order to render the *Syllogism* valid.

THE Letter-Writer's Argument is of the same kind with what I have just now mention'd, which made me take the Liberty of calling it a *Sophism* in my Letter to Dr. *Hele*, \*

OUR Author's way of proving his Proposition is likewise a little *Unlucky*, for he says, "this truth is manifestly (i. e. evidently) evident in Cases where the operation of the *Trepan* has been perform'd. For when these parts are inflamed, *even to ocular Demonstration, by taking out a Piece of the Skull, The Patient has not a high Phrenzy, &c.*"

I Shall pass over the *Grammar* of this Sentence, and the new distinction of Phrenzies into high and low, neither will I ask the Doctor that invidious Question which I have heard ask'd, upon this occasion, *viz*, Whether amongst the Numbers whom he has *Trepanned*, he ever *Trepanned* any One for an *Inflammation of the Brain*? But I must acquaint him that if he hoped to *Trepan* People into his Belief, by such an Argument as this, I am afraid he will find himself much mistaken. *Ocular Demonstration*, as the Writer calls it

\* Vide the Introduction.

it, or Inspection of the Brain, wou'd not, I believe, convince any *Physician* that the Brain was inflamed, unless he cou'd, at the same time, discern the Symptoms peculiar to such an Inflammation, no more than seeing a Redness, in any part of the Skin, wou'd convince him that there was an Inflammation in that Part, unless it was attended with other Symptoms of an *Inflammation* such as Heat, Pain, Pulsation, and the like.

BESIDES, the Letter-Writer has not proved what he designed to prove, viz. *that a Quick low Pulse &c.* are Symptoms peculiar to an Inflammation of the Brain, he has only proved that such Symptoms follow the operation of the *Trepan*, which they might do if the Brain was not inflamed, his Argument, then, besides being weak, and inconclusive, is nothing to the Purpose. As to a Persons having an Inflammation of the Brain without a *Pbrenzy*, which the Dr. fancies he has proved \* it is a discovery of his Own, and amounts to no more than saying, that a Person may have a *Pbrenzy* and no *Pbrenzy*, at the same time, *Pbrenzy*, (*Pbrenitis*) and *Inflammation* of the *Brain* being Synonimous Terms, and used as such by *Riverius*, *Hoffman*, *Boerhaave*, and all Authors who have written accurately, except Dr. *Hele*.

BUT I proceed to the last part of this fertile Paragraph, in which the Letter-Writer, in order to shew how *Smart* he could be upon a *Young Practitioner*, has gone so far out of his Way,  
as

\* See Letter 1. Sect. 1. Letter 2. Sect. 3.

as intirely to forget what he fate down to prove. The whole Passage is worth transcribing, and runs thus, " For when these parts are *inflamed*, " even to *Ocular Demonstration. &c.* the Pa- " tient has not a high *Phrenzy*, but just the same " nervous Symptoms, as he himself." (*viz.*, the Author of the Inquiry) " allows to accompany " this Fever, and which may easily be Mistaken by any *Young Practitioner* for the *Idiopathick* Signs of the Fever it self."

LET us now see how this agrees with what the Letter-Writer has said above. He there asserts *that these nervous Symptoms are such as generally attend all Inflammations of the Brain*; if so, they must be the *Idiopathick*, or proper Signs of such an *Inflammation*; But the Epidemick Fever was such an *Inflammation*, (according to the *Doctor's* own *Hypothesis*;) these nervous Symptoms, therefore, must be the *Idiopathick*, or proper Signs, of the Fever itself.

The Sum of this surprizing Argument, then, is no more than that the *Idiopathick* Signs of a Fever may easily be mistaken by any *Young Practitioner* for it's *Idiopathick* Signs. A noble discovery indeed! and worthy of it's Author. *An old Practitioner*, I suppose, may mistake what are *not Idiopathick Signs* for the *Idiopathick Signs* of a Disease. If such advantages as these accrue from Age, and long Experience, who wou'd not envy Dr. *Hele*?

I Have now done with this notable Paragraph, and must tell the Letter-Writer, upon the whole, that he is so far from having prov'd the Epidemick Fever to have been of the *inflammatory*

*flammatory Kind*, that it is impossible for him to prove it, unless he can prove every Fever, attended with nervous Symptoms, to be of the *inflammatory Kind*; But as this would be proving too much, Since it wou'd set aside all distinction between *nervous* and *inflammatory Fevers*, I believe he will hardly set about it, *tho' he may be so fully persuaded of the Uselessness of such Distinctions as utterly to neglect them in his private Practice.*

SINCE the Letter-Writer neither has, nor can show, the Fever to be *inflammatory*, his method of treating it, by repeated *Venæsection*, must fall to the Ground of Course, having nothing to support it but his own Authority and that of Mr. *Daniel Cox*. Whether it was right, or not, in Mr. *Hillman's* Case, in Particular, will be inquired into hereafter, when I come to consider the Doctor's second Letter. At present, I shall pass over the next Paragraph of his first Letter, which relates only to Mr. *Hillman's* Case, and proceed to that which contains the Case of his Friend, Mr. *Samuel Crooker*, the *Hofier*, from whom I presume, he learnt that Ingenious phrase "*see ditto*," which he makes use of in quoting Passages from Books.

WE are here told *that, notwithstanding My EVASIONS, any Readers may easily be Convinced, that the Fever was of the same Kind, in London, as in the West; or as the Doctor Expresses it, there as here* \* This I think may be called *labouring hard* to find out matter for abuse.

I had

\* Letter 1 Sect. 3.

I had taken Notice, in the Inquiry \*, that the Fever, which the Author of the Observations (*viz.* Mr. *Daniel Cox*) had given a description of, appear'd to differ, in some essential Circumstances, from that which prevail'd in the *West*, at the time when I writ that Treatise. This is a plain matter of Fact, which Dr. *Hele* has not denied, but only endeavour'd to explain away; and no Body surely but himself would have thought of accusing a Person of *Evasions*, upon no better grounds than this. But the Word *Evasions* must, it seems, be brought in whether it was in the right or wrong Place, and yet this is the Man who *thinks I have done him wrong in accusing him of CALUMNY* †. Let us suppose now, for Arguments sake, that the Fever in *London* was the same, in all Respects, with that in the *West*. It wou'd not necessarily follow, that Dr. *Hele's*, and Mr. *Cox's* Method of treating it was right, nor would half a score Instances of Persons who are said by Mr. *Cox* to have been Recover'd, by means of Bleeding, Blistering, &c. as I have observ'd before ‡, prove Bleeding to have been *in general* good Practice, when twenty times that Number of Cases might easily be produc'd, in which it has been prejudicial, if not fatal. But how do these Fevers appear to have been of the same Kind? Why, says Dr. *Hele*, "*the Symptoms enumerated by both Writers (viz. the Author of the Observations, and My-self) are as near as possible the same, except*

D *some*

\* Pag. 88.

† Letter 2d. Sect. 8. ‡ See my Letter in the Appendix N<sup>o</sup> I;



*some few, mention'd by the Dr. (i. e. the Author of the Inquiry,)* which arise chiefly *from Mismanagement:*" This the Dr. thought a shrew'd Remark, no doubt, and, that his meaning might not be mistaken, he took care to have the Word *Mismanagement* printed in *Italicks*. I am afraid there will appear to have been some *Mismanagement* in this proceeding, if we inquire into it, I shall therefore bestow a Word or two upon it.

THE Circumstances in which the Fever, describ'd in the *Observations*, chiefly differ'd from that which raged in the West, were these. *First*, That it was attended with a different State of Blood. And *Secondly*, That it invaded People of a different Constitution, and used to a different way of Life. These are the Circumstances,—I say, or *Symptoms* (since the Dr. will have it so) *mention'd by me*, in which the two Diseases differ'd, and of Course requir'd a different Treatment. As to the State of the Blood, I observ'd, that it appear'd, in general, to be in a Colliquative, dissolv'd, or broken State, without the least appearance of Sizyness, but that, sometimes, after a third or fourth Bleeding, it appear'd to have a yellowish Coat upon it. The same was observ'd at *Bristol, Worcester*, and many other Places where the Fever shew'd itself, according to the Accounts which I have had of it, from experienc'd Physicians in those Places. But Mr. *Cox*, and Dr. *Hele* after him, (as he says himself) observ'd, *that the Blood was generally*

nerally Sizey" \*. Now supposing these two Gentlemen to have seen a few Instances of Persons, whose Blood was Sizey, would this be a Proof that the contrary State of Blood was owing to *Mismanagement*? No Body, but such a Reasoner as the Letter-writer, I believe, wou'd say so. For the Blood was generally found to be in this dissolved, and broken State, in the very Beginning of the Disease, before any Medicine had been used.

AND, indeed, I never heard of any Physicians, except Dr. *Hele*, and his Favourite Mr. *Cox*, who would venture to bleed their Patients after the Disease had continued any length of Time.

THE contrary State of Blood indeed very often arises from Mismanagement, and a Lentor of Blood, which has sometimes been mistaken for an *inflammatory Size*, may be produced by Bleeding; as happen'd in Mr. *Hillman's* Case, whose Blood did not appear to have the least Size upon it, till the fourth Bleeding; which made me say in the *Inquiry*, that *there was no inflammatory Size* upon it.

TO come now to the second Particular, in which the Fever described in the *Observations*, and the West Country Fever differ'd: The following Passage, from the INQUIRY †, I hope, will shew whether this Difference was owing to Mismanagement or not. " In London, according to the *Observations*, The Fever chiefly invaded People of a sanguine Habit in the prime of their Lives, used to good living,

D 2

living,

\* Vid. Letter 1. Sect. VI. † Pag. 87.

“ living, especially as to Eating, and very  
 “ rarely Persons of a spare Habit of Body,  
 “ accustomed to a very temperate way of  
 “ Life ; whereas all over the West, just the  
 “ reverse of this has been the Case \*. It be-  
 “ gan in every Place amongst the lower sort  
 “ of People, and the poor Manufacturers, whom  
 “ we can hardly suppose to have injured their  
 “ Constitutions by high Feeding, &c.”

THIS is another of the Particulars which Dr. *Hele* says arose from *Mismanagement*. I wont pretend to say whose *Mismanagement* it was owing to, that the Fever fell chiefly upon the poorer sort of People, but I will venture to affirm, that it was neither owing to Dr. *Hele's* *Mismanagement*, nor mine, and therefore I think we ought not to concern ourselves about it. What Share of Candour must that Man have who will run headlong into such Absurdities as these rather than not gratify a *wanton Appetite of Slandering and Defaming?*

THE next Sentence, which occurs in the Dr's. Letter, having no Connexion with what went before, tho' it seems to be brought in by way of Inference, I shall pass it over without farther Notice, especially as it contains, if I understand it rightly, an affirmation of a Proposition which I never yet denied, *viz.*  
 “ that *Peripneumonies, and Inflammations of the*  
 “ *Throat, may be prevented, or relieved, by re-*  
*peated*

\* Dr. *Glass*, whose excellent Work, call'd *Comment. de Febribus*, I have met with, since the Publication of the *INQUIRY*, in speaking of this Fever, has a Passage which confirms what I have said, *viz.* *Pancissimi præter infimum genus hominum a febre petechiali apud nos Grassante Correpti Sunt.* Pag. 131.

“ *peated Bleeding, tho’ for want of it they often prove fatal,*” and this is indeed the only Proposition, in his whole Letter, to which I can readily subscribe my Assent.

I have already dwelt too long upon this tiresome Paragraph, but the Dr. I am afraid, wou’d think I did not do him Justice, shou’d I not take Notice of Mr. *Samuel Crooker’s* Case, with which it Concludes.

IT does not appear, from the Doctor’s Description of this Case, of what Kind this Fever was, but if it was truly of the Epidemick Kind, I might tell him that *one Swallow makes no Summer*, nor is one single Case sufficient to ground any Rule of Practice on. This Case, indeed, seems to have been brought in, not with a design to prove *Venesection* to be good Practice in the *Epidemick*, or to shew that Fever to have been *inflammatory*; but to acquaint the Publick what an extraordinary Cure was perform’d upon Mr. *Samuel Crooker*, a *Hosier*, who lives next Door to the Sign of the Cross-Keys in this City.

THIS, I say, seems to have been the Dr’s. design in introducing the Case, since I can hardly think a Person, of Dr. *Hele’s* profound Judgment, wou’d produce a Case, in support of the Practice of *Venesection*, in which very Case it appears to have been bad Practice. Let us hear his own Account of this Matter. “ Mr. Crooker had a Fever, was bled for it, and afterwards had a profuse Eruption of Blood from the Nose, His Symptoms (not the Symptoms of his Disease) were much abated, and tho’ he was  
blooded

*blooded twice more in the Arm, he had a second large Hæmorrhage, of the same Kind, within two Days, which proved a compleat Salutory Crisis."* And happy it was for him that it did so; since the repeated Bleeding was the most likely Method to prevent such a *Crisis*. And indeed the Dr. seems to allow as much, for the unfortunate Particle, (*tho'*) implies, that, notwithstanding all suitable means were used to prevent a *Crisis*, yet Nature was strong enough to bring on a *compleat Salutory Crisis*, and defeat the Doctor.

BUT to bring my Remarks upon this Paragraph to a Conclusion; tho' the Case of Mr. Crooker may perhaps shew that a *low depress'd Pulse* and a *full and strong one* may, in some few Instances, proceed from the same Cause, *viz.* a fulness of the Vessels, and require the same manner of Treatment, yet it does not follow that this is generally true, as Mr. Cox asserts\*, and Dr. Hele, after him, seems to think. If a *low depress'd Pulse* did generally proceed from the same Cause as a *full and strong one*, the former wou'd in general be an Indication for Bleeding, which no *Physician* will say it is. In short, if this Proposition cou'd be *evinced* to be generally true, it wou'd set aside the principal Distinction between *high*, and *low*, *inflammatory*, and *nervous* Fevers.

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\* Observations, pag. 8. This Observation of Mr. Cox's is a general one, since he is speaking, in this Passage, of the Epidemick Fever in general, and not of any particular Case, or Cases, as any one may easily see, by turning to the *Observations*, and it was as such that I took the Liberty to remark upon it. See the INQUIRY, pag. 87.

I Shall therefore wait for some better Authority than that of Mr. *Daniel Cox*, or Dr. *Hele*, before I assent to the Proposition in the unlimited, and general Sense, which Mr. *Cox* has used it in.

THE next Paragraph of the Doctor's Letter has been taken Notice of already, I shall therefore proceed to what, I believe, he esteem'd to be the *Master-piece* of his Performance, which runs thus. " *I must indeed confess the Doctor's Theory to be very chimerical, confus'd, inconsistent, and hardly intelligible; a wild System form'd to establish the Existence of a putrid Acrimony, but nothing proved \*.*"

THE Argument here is of the same Kind with that which he used before, *viz. I am fully persuaded, &c.* but the manner of introducing it "*, I must confess*", is new, and one of those Flowers in Rhetorick with which the *Letter-writer's* Stile abounds. A great many Arguments, no doubt, were made Use of to bring the Author to confess a Thing so much to his prejudice as what he here confesses. But, to pass over his Rhetorick, I must acquaint the *Letter-writer*, that, as he has in his passing this severe Censure on me, only given us his private Opinion, or perhaps the Opinion of his Friend and Coadjutor Mr. *Cox*, the rest of the World are not obliged to regulate their Opinions by it. This wou'd be a sufficient Answer to the *Letter-writer*; but I can acquaint him likewise, that the Work which he has *stigmatized* in such a Manner, has had the  
good

\* See Letter I. Sect. V.

good Fortune to meet with the Approbation of Men (I had almost said) Superior to himself; both in Learning and Abilities; Men whose Names, were I to mention them, wou'd do me almost as much Honour as the *Letter-writer's* Commendation.— As to the Existence of a *putrid Acrimony*, which he has taken a Dislike to, I shall look upon it be proved, beyond Contradiction, till *Dr. Hele* will be pleased to shew me in what respect the Arguments, which I have used to prove it, are deficient: But he will be better pleased, I presume, to see it proved, by another Hand, than by Mine, I shall therefore refer him to a Work, lately publish'd \*, in which a Method of treating this very Fever, is judiciously laid down; He will there see *Evacuations of the first Passages* recommended, in the Beginning of the Disease, in order to carry off that *acrid Matter*, which serves for Fuel to the Fever; he will there see the *celerity* of the *Pulse*, in *putrid Fevers*, very rationally deduced from the *acrimony* and *dissolution* of the Blood; nay more, he will there see his Favourite Practice of *repeated Venæsection* condemn'd, (unless in some particular Cases) for a Reason, which I had before made Use of, *viz.* because the Patient's Strength will not, in general, allow of it.

TO conclude, He will there see *plentiful Dilution* recommended in this Fever, and may perhaps, be taught, that *dilution* and *dissolution* of the Blood, are very different Things, (tho' he has confounded them together †) and that

\* *Glass*, Comment. de Febris.

† See the Doctor's first Letter. Sect. 5.

that diluting of the Blood, and washing off it's Salts, is the most certain Way to prevent it's Dissolution. All this, I say, he will see, and a great deal more, which he, at present, seems unacquainted with, and then, I hope, he will be convinced, that *my Theory* is not that *chimerical, inconsistent* Thing, which he has represented it to be, and that there is no *impropriety, or contradiction* (§) in ordering diluting Liquors *where the Texture of the Blood is too much dissolv'd before*, nor in prescribing *Evacuations* in a nervous Fever.

We are now got to the Conclusion of this notable Letter, in which the Writer, *Quixote-like*, has raised a *Giant*, in his own Imagination, and then fallen to hacking him in Pieces. He first supposes my Reasoning to be *Hypothetical*, and then furnishes us with a Declamation against Hypotheses. But, supposing my Reasoning to be *Hypothetical*, wou'd it necessarily follow that it must be false? *Sydenham*, whom he has *press'd* to his Assistance, does not tell him so. The Letter-Writer had given us many Specimens of his *Reasoning* and was willing, before he concluded, to shew that his *Reading* was equal to it, and therefore quoted *Sydenham*, and *Dr. Friend's Epistle Dedicatory* to *Dr. Frewin*. But if he had studied *Sydenham* more, and *Prefaces* and *Epistles Dedicatory* less, he wou'd have seen that that Great Author is far from condemning all *Hypotheses*, in the Gross, as he does. The following Passage from *Sydenham*, is a Proof of what I have now advanced. “ But

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“ tho'

§ See the Doctor's first Letter, Sect. 5.



“ tho’ all Hypotheses founded on Philosophi-  
 “ cal Reasonings are quite Useless, since no Man  
 “ is possessed of intuitive Knowledge, so as to  
 “ be able to lay down such Principles, as he  
 “ may immediately build upon; yet when they  
 “ Result from Facts, and those Observations  
 “ only, which Practical and Natural *Phænomena*  
 “ afford, they will remain fix’t and unshaken.”\*

THE late Dr. *Friend*, whatever the Letter-writer may think of him, was no Enemy to such *Hypotheses* as *Sydenham* here speaks of, of which his Reasoning throughout the very Book, which the Letter-writer here refers to, as well as his *Emmenologia*, is a flagrant Proof. And I shou’d almost as soon have expected to have seen the Author of the *Dissertation* upon *Hypochondriacal* and *Hysterical* Affections, quoted as an Enemy to *Hypotheses*, as Dr. *Friend*.

IF Dr. *Hele* will shew me that I have made use of any *Hypotheses* which do not result from Facts and Observations, I will then own my Reasoning to be False; but till then my *Hypotheses* will, I presume, continue steady and unshaken, in spite of the Dr’s. weak Efforts to subvert them.

*Sydenham*, indeed, has often been *press’d* into the Service of *Empiricism*, and some have gone so far, as to make him discountenance all Reading §, as well as Reasoning, in Physick, (a Circumstance which has perhaps recommended him to *some*) but *Sydenham* himself talks in another Strain. He allows the great Usefulness of

\* *Sydenham* de *Hydrope*.

§ See his *Life* lately published, and prefix’d to the new Translation of his *Works*.

of Anatomy in enabling Physicians the better to form right conceptions of the Nature, and Causes of some Diseases. He maintains that the Practice of Physick chiefly consists in being able to discover the true *curative* Indications; which Indications, he affirms, are to be taken only from the *immediate Causes* of Diseases; things which the Empirick is intirely unacquainted with. He speaks very freely of the Inutility of *particular Observations*, which the Empirick wholly relies upon. He was far from thinking it *reasonable to learn Physick by Experiments alone, which must necessarily be made at the Hazard of Life*, and therefore made use of all the helps which the Age he lived in would afford him. In short, if *the tracing out the seat and Causes of Diseases, from their Obvious and sensible Effects*, must be called Theorizing, Sydenham was a *Theorist*, and so far every Physician may esteem it an Honour to be deem'd a *Theorist*.

To conclude, if what Sydenham here calls *Hypotheses* were to be excluded, all reasoning whatsoever must be excluded likewise. And now let me ask Dr. *Hele* what he thinks would be the Consequence? He might indeed, justly expect to be preferred before a *Young Practitioner*: But would not every Apothecary, or Old Nurse, who has had a longer Experience than himself, be as justly preferr'd before him? Would not all Reading and Study, the Knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, and all the Sciences subservient to the Art of Healing, be at once rendred useless and Superfluous? And would not Physick it-

self be reduced to Quackery or Empiricism? Dr. *Hele* cannot deny but that this wou'd be the Consequence. I must caution him, therefore, to take Care how he talks against Reasoning for the Future, least Inferences should be drawn from thence by no means to the advantage of his Character; and least he should be thought to declaim against Theory, only because Theory is against him. For it is an establish'd Truth, *at least amongst Physicians*, that no Man is ever against Reason, unless Reason be first of all against him.

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# REMARKS

U P O N

Dr. HELE'S Second LETTER.\*

**I**N my Remarks upon the Doctor's former Letter, I had chiefly occasion to consider the Force of his Reasoning, and the *Extensiveness* of his Reading; I shall now take Notice of his Dexterity in managing a Controversy, and his strict Regard to Truth: In doing which, I shall endeavour to preserve that Temper and Moderation, which *the Warmth of the Doctor's Pen* has † sometimes caused him

\* See Appendix, No. 4.

† The Dr. has been celebrated for the *warmth of his Pen*, since he first commenced Author, in the Year 1719. At

him to forget ; at least I shall *observe the same good Manners towards him, as he has observ'd towards me.* As this Letter relates almost intirely to Mr. *Hillman's* Case, I shall endeavour to be as Concise in my Remarks upon it, *as the Discovery of Truth in so important a Matter of Fact,* (to make use of the Doctor's Phrase) and as his diffusive, not to say tedious Letter will give me leave to be.

THE Sum of the Charge which is brought against me, in this Letter, is, that I have been *guilty of misrepresentation of Fact, as well as Error in Judgment,* in Relation to Mr. *Hillman's* Case, \* and, as if this Calumny was not black enough, we are told a little lower, that I have asserted an *Untruth* † in the Letter, which I sent to Dr. *Hele.* I shall consider each of these particulars, in it's Turn, as well as some others, relating to Mr. *Hillman's* Case, which are mention'd in the Doctor's first Letter ; in doing which, I hope, I shall fully shew the two former to be *weak and groundless,* and the latter to be a downright *Calumny;* and, I think, I have been favourable to the Doctor in not giving it a more reproachful Appellation. All this, I hope, I shall fully shew, in the Prosecution of these Remarks ; but before I proceed any farther, it will be necessary to premise the Description of Mr. *Hillman's* Case, which has given Occasion to all this Load of Slander and Detraction.

I  
which Time that admirable Treatise *de Morbis Hypochondriaci*, &c. was written, *Calamo calenti,* as the Author observes, in his Epistle Dedicatory to JONATHAN HILL, Esq ; See the Utrecht Edition.

\* See Letter the 2. Sect. 1. † See Letter 2. Sect. 3.

I Shall transcribe the Case, from the Inquiry, in which it is inserted in the following Words; “ Let us now suppose another  
 “ Person, without any Plethora, should, during some Epidemick Constitution of the  
 “ Air, be seized with a *Nausea, Vomiting,* and  
 “ *Diarrhœa*; that, after a few Days, a Chilliness, or Rigor shou’d come on, and a Fever,  
 “ of the *Remittent Kind*, attended with irregular Returns of hot and chilly Fits, pains  
 “ in the Head, Stomach, and Limbs, great Restlessness, and loss of Strength, and Appetite,  
 “ an unusual Languor and dejection of Mind, frequent Sighing and Tremors, and a  
 “ great Anxiety or Uneasiness about the Region of the Heart and Stomach; suppose to these  
 “ Symptoms there should be added a low, quick, feeble Pulse, profuse colliquative Sweats, and  
 “ a pale limpid Urine; no great degree of Heat or Thirst, no dryness of the Tongue, no  
 “ flushing of the Countenance, or Delirium. Let us suppose farther that, in these  
 “ Circumstances, the Patient shou’d, *thro’ ill Advice*, lose a pretty large Quantity of Blood,  
 “ from his Arm, which should appear to have no *inflammatory Size* upon it, but rather  
 “ to be in a dissolv’d and colliquative State; that the Pulse shou’d grow more weak and  
 “ languid upon Bleeding, and that the anxiety, Restlessness, and all the Symptoms shou’d  
 “ grow Worse; and suppose the disease shou’d be, at last, o’ercome by Vomiting,  
 “ Blisters, Cordial and Diaphoretick Medicines; supposing the Circumstances to be as

“ I have here describ'd them, no Man, *who*  
 “ *is acquainted with the History of Diseases,*  
 “ wou'd, I presume, call such a Disease an  
 “ *inflammatory One,* or what is still more  
 “ *strange, An Inflammation of the Mem-*  
 “ *branes of the Brain,* but wou'd rather  
 “ give it the Title it deserves of a slow and  
 “ nervous Fever.” \*

I N order to make a right Judgment of any literary Performance whatsoever, it is necessary to have a Regard to its main Design, and the intention of the Author. The Reader, therefore, will be pleas'd to observe, that the purport or design of this Case was to shew, (as appears from the Words themselves) that a Fever, attended with such Symptoms, as are there described, could not properly be stiled an Inflammatory One, much less *an Inflammation of the Membranes of the Brain,* it having no signs of such an Inflammation. This being premis'd, it is evident that all Objections to the manner of stating this Case, which do not tend to prove it to be an Inflammatory One, must be trifling, and foreign to the purpose; and of this kind Dr. *Hele's* Objections will hereafter appear to be. But to proceed.

THE Passage, which I have just now quoted, contains the *Remarkable Case,* concerning which such a terrible Outcry of Misrepresentation has been rais'd, and which has been look'd upon to be of such *Importance,* as to demand Dr. *Hele's* particular Attention, and be made the Subject of a *learned Controversy,* in the *Salisbury Journal.*

I Might have cut short this Dispute by asking Dr. *Hele*, How it came about, that HE shou'd so readily pitch upon this to be Mr. *Hillman's* Case, if it was so *greatly Misrepresented*, as has been pretended? I did not, in Imitation of the Painter, write under my Picture, THIS IS MR. HILLMAN'S CASE. How came the Doctor to put on the CAP, then, if it did not FIT? The Doctor would have been hard put to it, I apprehend, to have answered these plain Questions.—But I was willing to save him this trouble, and therefore freely owned this Case to be Mr. *Hillman's* \*. And I now repeat it that it is a Description of Mr. *Hillman's* Case, and a just One, not, indeed, in the Way of a Diary, but so far as was necessary to the Point in Question, viz. to shew that his Fever was not an *Inflammation of the Membranes of the Brain*, which was the pretended Indication for repeated Bleeding.

Dr. HELE has indeed charg'd me with saying, in my Letter to him, *that I had not represented Mr. Hilman's Case at all*, (§) and, in consequence thereof, with asserting an *Untruth*. But the whole Tenour of that Letter evidently shews the charge to be rank Calumny, as any one will be easily convinced who will take the Pains to read it †, There is, indeed, a Passage in that Letter to the following purpose, “ But “ *This*, it seems, has been called *representing Cases*

\* See my Letter to Dr. *Hele*, in the Introduction.

§ See Dr. *Hele's*, Second Letter, Sect. 2.

† See the Introduction.

“ *Cases falsely*, whereas it is not *representing* “ them at all.” This Passage the Doctor has laid hold off, and from thence taken Occasion to exercise his Talent at Prevarication, for he has not so far forgot his Grammar, I hope, as not to have seen that the Particle *This* related to what went just before, and that the meaning of the whole Sentence was no more, than that I had not represented Mr. *Hillman's* Case at all, in that particular Passage, where I said *he grew worse upon Bleeding*. If Dr. *Hele* shou'd tell me, that he recover'd a Person out of an *Hydrophoby*, by applying a Blister round the Patient's Neck, I should not call it *representing* a Case, but only giving an *Opinion*, and an odd One too, upon it. I only say this to explain the difference which there is between *Representing* a Case, and *giving an Opinion* upon it. I have not, then, denied my having represented Mr. *Hillman's* Case at all, bur Dr. *Hele* has falsely represented, or willfully perverted the plain and evident meaning of my Words.

BUT the Dr. was sensible, when he receiv'd my Letter, that I had not therein denied my having given a description of Mr. *Hillman's* Case, for, upon meeting Mr. *Hillman*, soon afterwards, he shew'd him the Letter, and express'd great Satisfaction at my having owned, that I had given a representation of that Case. This I had from Mr. *Hillman's* own Mouth. I now leave the World to judge which of *Us Two* has been guilty of asserting an *Untruth*; and may say, as Dr. *Bentley* does, upon another Occasion.



*Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et Crimine ab Uno  
Disce Omnes.*

BUT I needed not to have spent any time in refuting this palpable Piece of Prevarication (I know not what softer Name to call it by) since it refutes itself; For if, as the Doctor has with great *Sagacity* found out, if, I say, *this Remarkable Case was the principal Motive for my entering into the Controversy*, (I only quote the Doctor's Words †,) it is highly absurd to suppose, I should afterwards disown my having introduced it, and so undo all I had been doing.

I Might now take Notice of what Dr. *Hele* says, about my endeavouring *to invalidate Mr. Hillman's Evidence*. (\*) But the Reader will easily perceive the Tenour of that Argument, in my Letter, tho' Dr. *Hele* seems to be at a loss about it.

I Shall proceed, therefore, to the Doctor's *Testimonials*; and afterwards enter into an Examination of what the Doctor calls the principal Point in Dispute, viz, *The Effect of the Bleedings*.

THESE *Testimonials* consist in two Letters from Mr. *Hillman* to the Doctor, together with the Doctor's Comment on them. In the first of these, most fortunately for Dr. *Hele*, Mr. *Hillman* has incautiously made use of the word *Misrepresent*. But what does he accuse me of *Misrepresenting*? Why, he says, "if Dr. *Bar-*  
" *ker* intends to relate my Case (which I believe  
" he does) he *Misrepresents it greatly*, by say-  
ing

† Letter 2. Sect. 9. \* Sect. 3.

“ing I was Worse upon Bleeding, for I am  
 “confident I always found Relief, &c.” With  
 respect to the former part of this Evidence I  
 observe, that the Word *Misrepresent*, if I un-  
 derstand it rightly, is applicable to Facts alone,  
 and not to Matters of Opinion; it being little  
 better than Nonsense to say, that a person *Mis-*  
*represents* a Case, by giving it as his Opinion,  
 that such or such a Remedy was serviceable, or  
 the Contrary. My Opinion was that the Pa-  
 tient grew Worse upon Bleeding; Dr. *Hele* was  
 of a different Opinion. I have, therefore as  
 much Reason to affirm that Dr. *Hele* has mis-  
 represented the Case, as he has to say the con-  
 trary. Nay, the charge of *Misrepresentation* will  
 lie more strongly against Dr. *Hele*, than against  
 my Self. For it is an incontestable Fact, that  
 the Patient, from the time of the first Bleed-  
 ing, grew worse daily, and was, after the third  
 Bleeding, in a much more dangerous State than  
 he had been at all; and Dr. *Hele* himself de-  
 clared, immediately before a Vein was opened,  
 the fourth Time, that, “unless he was bled  
 again, he wou’d hardly outlive that Night.”

THIS is enough, I think, to show, that Mr.  
*Hillman*, by saying I had *misrepresented* his Case,  
 could mean no more, than that *he thought* I was  
 mistaken in my Judgment concerning it. And  
 his, or even Dr. *Hele*’s thinking so, will not, I  
 believe, be allow’d to be a sufficient Proof  
 that I was really so. But Mr. *Hillman* is the  
 best Judge of his own meaning: let us hear,  
 then, what he says himself.

UPON

UPON the appearance of Dr. *Hele's* first Letter, I writ to Mr. *Hillman*, to desire an Answer to the following *Queries*.

*First*, Whether I had, in my Treatise, misrepresented his Case, or represented it unfairly?

*Secondly*, Whether my giving it as my Opinion, that he grew worse upon Bleeding, and that he was reliev'd by, or found benefit from Blisters, cou'd with any Justice or Propriety be called Misrepresenting his Case? To this I receiv'd the following Answer.

SIR,

**I** This day receiv'd Yours, in which you desire an impartial Answer to the following *Queries*.

Whether &c.

AS the Relation of a Case is generally a matter of Opinion, I think a Man may differ from another, without being accused of unfairly representing a Case, and tho' the Word *Misrepresent* may be made Use of, yet I apprehend it can be taken in no other sense than *mistaking* the Case, which is a Matter of Opinion and as long as there are Physicians there will be different Opinions. *I made use of the Word Misrepresent in my Letter (to Dr. Hele) in no other Sense, than that I thought you were mistaken in your Opinion, and I acquit you of the Charge of Misrepresenting matters of Fact, and can never be brought to believe you wou'd*  
be

*be guilty of it.* I think this a sufficient Answer to both the *Queries*.

And am,

*With great Respect,*

*Yours &c.*

W. HILLMAN,

Monday Oct. 25, 1742.

I Would not be thought to rival Dr. *Henry* (†), and others of that Class, Who, “*out of a tender regard to the general good of Mankind,*” are induced to publish Letters from their Patients, in the Weekly Papers; but I cannot omit inserting another Letter from Mr. *Hillman*, by way of Explanation of the two Letters which Dr. *Hele* has publish’d in the *Salisbury Journal*.

The second Letter is as follows.

SIR,

THE Controversy between you and Dr. *Hele* gives me the utmost Uneasiness, because, as I am the unhappy Occasion of the Disputes that have arose, I shall have the *greatest difficulty* to behave in *such a Manner* as to give no Offence either to you or him. I have such Obligations to you both, as would engage me, to use my utmost Endeavours, to accommodate the differences that all your Friends must Wish had never happen’d.

YOUR

(†) In Hatton Garden.

YOUR Kindness to me in my late Illness, will never be forgotten, and I shall never neglect to declare that your Behaviour was like a Friend, your Advice like a good *Physician's*, your Reasons for opposing Bleeding, I am confident, were such as upon mature Consideration, you thought adviseable from the Nature of my Case, and the Observations you had made from Patients in the like Circumstances. And altho' I impute my recovery to Bleeding, I am as much obliged to you as to my other *Physicians*, and I should be very unhappy if I shou'd ever forfeit that Friendship and Esteem which you have always shewn to your obliged,

and humble Servant,

W. HILLMAN,

P. S. "I this Morning receiv'd a Letter from Dr. Hele, with some *Queries relating to my Case*, which he desires may be kept Secret some Days; as I shall always act as if you were present, you may depend upon my Caution.—I gave you a Copy of the Letter I sent him, but I forget, Whether I said in yours *Mistakes* or *Misrepresentments*, for it is the latter in his Letter."

I leave the Reader to make what Comment he shall think proper on these Letters.

THUS, I think, Mr. Hillman has fairly acquitted me from the Charge of *misrepresenting Facts*, and, indeed, never so much as intended to accuse me of it, tho' he has been unwarily drawn into do it, in *Appearance*. Whether, or no, I was  
mistaken

*mistaken in my Judgment*, will appear hereafter. But I must, at present take Notice of another Circumstance in his first Letter to Dr. *Hele*. Mr. *Hillman* there says, that He found Relief by Bleeding, Dr. *Hele* affirms the same, nay more, he says, that all the dangerous Symptoms went off, *in half an Hour* after the fourth Bleeding (†). All I shall say, as to the Improbability of this surprizing Cure, is, that the Doctor, I presume, is not as yet endued with a Power of working Miracles, tho' he may perhaps be arrived, in his own Opinion, at *Infallibility*. But I must observe that Relief is a word of ambiguous Signification, and may mean either a transient, or a lasting Relief; an Abatement of the Symptoms of a Disease, or of the Disease itself. Thus, for Instance, a Person, who has almost destroy'd his Constitution by Hard drinking, is relieved by every *Dram* he takes, but no body will say, he is ever the nearer being freed from his Disorder, by drinking *Spirituos Liquors*. And thus a Person in a Fever may think himself reliev'd by Bleeding, or may receive present Ease from thence, whilst, at the same time, it may weaken his Constitution, retard the Crisis, and render the Disease more obstinate and Dangerous. And this was really the Case during the late Epidemick Fever, as I have observ'd, in the Inquiry, in speaking of the Method of treating it at *Bristol*. \* “ Some advised Bleeding to relieve the Head, upon a “ Supposition, that the Delirium was occasioned “ by an *Inflammation of the Brain*. This Me-  
“ thod

† See Letter the First, Sect. 3.

\* Pag. 83.

“ thod, however, was, for the most part, fatal, for  
 “ tho’ the Patient seem’d *relieved*, at first, he  
 “ fell into a kind of Languor or Insensibility soon  
 “ after, which ended generally in Death.” This  
 Observation is not my Own, on which account  
 it may probably be thought more Worthy of  
 the Doctor’s Notice.

THE Relief which Mr. *Hillman* found (if  
 he found any) was of a transient momentary  
 kind, for after he had been bled three times,  
 (tho’ he is said to have found Relief by every  
 Bleeding, (\*) he was, by Dr. *Hele’s* own Confessi-  
 on, in a more dangerous Condition, than he  
 had been at all. Which the *Doctor* most Sa-  
 gaciously imputed to his not having been bled  
 enough (+).

WHO would not think now, from a View  
 of our Author’s Practice, that there was no-  
 thing to be done, in curing Fevers, but to bleed,  
 and bleed again, till the Fever was utterly ex-  
 tinguish’d, or till not a single drop of *Feverish*  
 Blood was left in the Patient’s Veins. ’Tis  
 true, indeed, Fevers may be cured this Way;  
 but then, tho’ we may cure the Fever, we  
 have a Chance to kill the Patient. It is an Ob-  
 servation of the great Dr. *Boerhaave’s*, that  
 “ more Patients die because a Fever is cured  
 “ than because it is not Cured (‡),” Which, tho’  
 it may seem to some a Paradox, is yet a very  
 just Remark. For a Fever is an Instrument  
 which Nature makes Use of to remove, or  
 expell

\* Vid. Letter 1. Sect. 3.

† Vid. the Inquiry.

‡ Plures ægros mori quia Febris Sanatur, quam quia non  
 Sanatur.

expell something which is prejudicial to the Body, If therefore, we destroy the Fever, before the offending Matter is removed, or before Nature has had time to prepare and fit it for Expulsion, we prevent her from effecting what she intended by it, and either destroy the Patient, or bring on a worse Disease. This is a truth which all Physicians know, and therefore it wou'd be idle to insist upon it.—But if a Cure ought not to be purchas'd on such Terms, what shall we say to a Man who will venture to procure a momentary Relief at so dear a Price, as the Hazard of a Patient's Life?

I Proceed now to Mr. *Hillman's* Second Letter, in which Dr. *Hele's* artful *Queries*, and Mr. *Hillman's* Answers to them, are contain'd. I shall first insert the *Queries*, and afterwards (as I am under no fear of *disobliging* Dr. *Hele*,) I shall give a fuller and more direct Answer to them, than Mr. *Hillman* himself has done.

THE first of these *Queries* is to the following Purpose, viz, *Whether* Mr. HILLMAN *did not find some Symptoms of a Plethora?* \* In Answer to this Mr *Hillman* says, that *He thought* he did, and therefore lost twelve Ounces of Blood, and took a gentle Purge. All I shall say upon this Head is, that, if Mr. *Hillman* really had any Symptoms of a *Plethora*, in the beginning of his Illness, (*for he only thinks he had*) That *Plethora* was got the better of, by the Method which he took with himself, before he sent either for Dr. *Hele* or Me. He had

G

no

\* See Letter 2. Sect. 5.



no Symptoms of a *Plethora* when I saw him first, nor did I hear any mention made of such a thing; but on the contrary he was so far exhausted by those Evacuations, that he was obliged to have recourse, pretty frequently, to *Volatile Medicines*, such as *Spirit of Hartshorn*, *Sal Volatile*, and the like, to prevent his falling into fainting Fits. These were the Circumstances which I found him in, at my first Visit, before he had been bled the second time, which was the Reason of my saying that he had *no Plethora*.

QUERY *The Second, Whether it was not allow'd by all who attended Mr. HILLMAN that his Countenance was flush'd and the Blood Vessels of the Eye very full and turgid?*

IN Answer to this Question Mr. Hillman refers the *Querist* to Dr. Samber, and Mr. Brown, because the Good Women who attended him had forgot, it seems, whether his Face was flush'd or not.

I Do not intend to enter into a *Dissertation* upon Mr. Hillman's Face, but I will venture to affirm, that I could not perceive any greater Redness in his Face, or Turgidness in his Eye, at that time, than Usual. On the Contrary, I thought that his Countenance was, in general, rather *Pale* than *Florid*, especially after the second Bleeding. The straining to Vomit, when he took the Emetick, brought on a temporary Flushing in his Face, as it will do in any Man's who is in perfect Health. Besides the Fever had it's *Paroxysms* and *Remissions*, and his Face might be a little flush'd sometimes,

times, in the height of the Fit, for ought I know to the Contrary. All I can say is, that there was not that settled Redness in his Countenance which is an usual Attendant upon an *Inflammation of the Brain* \* and this is all that I said in the Description of his Case, in the Inquiry. I may say, therefore, without impeaching the Veracity of the *Doctor's* Evidences, that I have not *misrepresented the Case* in this particular. (||) But wou'd it not make one Smile to see such a Group of *Doctors* brought upon the Stage only to prove that Mr. *Hillman* had a red Face, and turgid Eye? The Reason for bringing them in is likewise admirable, viz, *because the good Women had forgot*. The shortness of the good Women's Memories is, however, a little Strange, for, as they are the nicest Observers of Complexions, one wou'd think such a *Material Circumstance* shou'd not so quickly have escaped them.

BUT now let us hear the *Doctor's grave* Remarks upon this *Query*. "It is proved," says he, "by undeniable Evidence that the Patient had a Flushing in his Countenance, and that the Blood Vessels of the Eyes were full and turgid."

G 2

The

\* Phrenitici *Faciem* plerumque *rubram valde, vultuosam, ad- spectu horrendam, oculos protuberantes trucesque* habent.

BOERHAAVE APHORISM 773.

|| N. B. Dr. SAMBER himself declared, all along, that there was no Inflammation of the Brain, for a very good Reason, viz, *because the Patient had no Delirium*. I must observe here, that, according to GALEN, "When a Person is trepan'd for a Fracture of the Scull, if an Inflammation follows, which sometimes happens, a *Delirium constantly* ensues." De *Locis Affectis*, Lib. 2. Cap. 5. but Dr. HELLE has proved the contrary of this, as he says, See Letter 2. Sect. 3. Letter 1. Sect. 1.

THE *Querist* adds, a little lower. " This very Symptom is a Material Circumstance in the distinction of an *Inflammatory* from a " Nervous Fever." This Circumstance, it must be allow'd, may help to distinguish an *Inflammation of the Brain*, from another disease, but I never yet heard that it was reckon'd a material Circumstance in distinguishing Inflammatory from Nervous Fevers. But the Letter-Writer seems to think that, let a Person have ever so many Symptoms of a Nervous Fever, yet, provided he has but a *Red Face*, and a *turgid Eye*, one may safely, pronounce the Disease Inflammatory, and treat it accordingly. I hope, when the Publick are favour'd with Dr. *Hele's* APHORISMS, *This* will not be forgot. In the mean time let this be a Caution to all *Red-faced* People to take Care whose Hands they fall into. But I have done with this part of Mr. *Hillman's* Letter, and must beg the Reader's Pardon for having dwelt so long upon it, since this is a Subject much more fit to be discussed over a *Tea-Table*, than to be laid before the Publick.

I Might have pass'd over Dr. *Hele's* third *Query*, without taking any Notice of it, since it does not in the least concern me. But as the Doctor looks upon it to be a very important One, out of Complaisance to Him, I shall here insert it.

QUERY *The Third. Whether it was not allowed by both the Physicians who attended Mr. HILLMAN (besides Dr. Barker) and by the Apothecary too, that his Pulse was fuller and stronger, before*

before the fourth Bleeding, than it had been at any time before, during the whole Course of the Fever ?

THE Intention of this Query is to shew, that I had *misrepresented* Mr. Hillman's Case, by saying, that the Pulse grew more weak and languid upon Bleeding, &c. If, therefore, it does not prove this Point, it must be owned to be trifling and foreign to the Purpose, When I said, in the Inquiry, \* that the Pulse grew more weak and languid upon Bleeding, it is evident, that I cou'd mean no more, than that it sunk upon every Bleeding, or was more languid afterwards, than it had been before. Dr. Hele says, in answer to this, that " it is " proved in direct Contradiction to Dr. Bar- " ker that the Pulse was fuller and stronger " before," (*i. e.*, immediately before) " the " fourth Bleeding, than it had been at all." Now, supposing the Pulse to have been in this State, what the Doctor here advances is so far from *directly contradicting*, that it does *not at all Contradict*, what I had said—For the Pulse might sink after the first, second, and third time of Bleeding, and yet grow *fuller* again before the fourth. There was an Intervall of two Days between the third and fourth Bleeding, and, in such a Space of Time the Pulse may rise again, tho' it has been sunk. Did Dr. Hele, in his extensive practice, never know the Pulse to rise again, after it had been sunk by Bleeding? It would have been unhappy, I'm afraid, for many of his Patients if

if he had not. The Evidence, therefore, will not prove that I have *misrepresented* the Case, in this particular, much less will it prove the the fourth Bleeding to have been necessary, since a full Pulse alone is not a sufficient Indication for Bleeding, especially when the Disease is so far advanced as it was in Mr. *Hillman's* Case.

I Have already shewn that the Evidence, which has been brought against me, in this Point, wou'd be nothing to the Purpose, supposing it did prove that the Patient, before the fourth Bleeding, had a full strong Pulse; but it will be found not to prove even so much as this.

As to what Mr. *Brown* is made to say, it is no more than that Mr. *Hillman* had a *better Pulse to Bleed*, when he was bled the fourth Time, than he had at the time of the third Bleeding. I will not deny the Truth of this, having not been present when a Vein was opened the third Time, but, granting it to be true, it is a Truth which Dr. *Hele* for his own Credit, ought to have concealed. The Patient was bled the third Time, by Dr. *Hele's* own Directions, without the Knowledge, or Concurrence of either Dr. *Samber* or myself, tho' both of Us had been *previously consulted*. Both Dr. *Samber* and myself disapproved of this Bleeding, when we saw the Patient next, and found to what a weak Condition he was reduced thereby; and Dr. *Samber* himself declared, in the hearing of several of the Patient's Friends, that *this Bleeding had better have been let alone.*

Mr.

Mr. *Brown's* Evidence, therefore, does not come up to the Point, which is intended to be proved by it, (*viz.*) that the Pulse was so full as to require another Bleeding; it only shews that, as the Pulse was better, Bleeding would, in all probability, be less hurtful than it had been before'

I Think it unnecessary to trouble the Reader any farther about a *Hear-say* Evidence, and I shall not, therefore, repeat what Mr. *Hillman* heard Dr. *Samber* say, at the time of his Illness; but I cannot help observing that it is a little Remarkable that a Person of that Gentleman's *Experience*, and *Skill* in his Profession, shou'd be so *positive* (as Mr. *Hillman* affirms, upon the Strength of his own Memory, that he was) that a fourth Bleeding would be Serviceable, when he allow'd the third to have been prejudicial. I do not say this with an Intention to insinuate any thing to Mr. *Hillman's* Disadvantage, but it is easy to say, How far a Man's *Memory* ought to be relied upon, concerning Words spoken at a time when he was confin'd to his Bed by a very dangerous Fever.

IF Dr. *Samber* shou'd ever think proper to give in Evidence, in his own Person, relating to this Point, I have the Evidence of another ready to set against it, which Dr. *Hele* I am sure will allow to be of equal Authority, at least; and that is, *His Own*. How *strong* and *full* soever the Pulse may be grown, in Dr. *Hele's* Imagination, since the Time of Mr. *Hillman's* Illness, the Doctor gave it, at that time, the Appellation of a TUMBLING PULSE.— By which

which, I thought, was meant a Pulse that was *sinking and unsteady*; for such the Pulse appear'd to me to be. ——— The Appellation, indeed, was new to me, and tho' I have consulted GALEN, concerning the *Difference of Pulses*, since that Time, I have not been able to meet with any Description of it; tho' that laborious Writer has taken Notice of no less, than *Fifty* different kinds of Pulses. It has been observed long ago (\*), that a Person ought to be skilled in Musick, and even in Geometry, before he can perfectly understand the Pulse; but what *Profession* or *Science*, will best Qualify a Man to understand a *Tumbling Pulse*, I do not pretend to say. I did not, indeed, make any mention of the *Tumbling Pulse* in my Description of Mr. Hillman's Case, for a Reason which the Sagacious Reader will easily find out.

I cannot dismiss this Subject without taking Notice of the Notable *Anticlimax* which Dr. Hele has fallen into, in stating this third *Query*; for he asks, *whether it was not allow'd by Both the Physicians, and by the Apothecary too*, that the Pulse was fuller &c. than it had been at all? I could not help thinking, when I read this *Query*, on those two celebrated Lines, which are taken Notice of by Mr. ADDISON;

Not only *London* ecchoes with thy Fame,  
But also *Islington* has heard the same.

I wont pretend to penetrate into the Doctor's Motive for paying this Compliment to the *Apothecary's* Judgment in the *Art of Pulse-feeling*. But I must say that he has paid but an indiffer-

different

\*Le Clerc Histoire de la Medecine. pag. 322.

different Compliment to Dr. *Samber* by it, no more than he has doné to himself; But *this* might be owing to his Modesty.

I have now done with the particulars which I have been accused of *Misrepresenting*; and I believe, the Reader is, by this time, convinced that I have made good what I promised in my Advertisement relating to this Subject (\*) *viz*, have shewn, “that notwithstanding the  
“ Clamour which has been raised about *Misre-*  
“ *presentation*, not so much as a *single Fact*  
“ is proved to have been willfully *misrepre-*  
“ *sented.*” To Sum up the Matter in few Words; the Particulars, which I have been accused of misrepresenting, are only three. It is said that I have represented the Case *unfairly*, with relation, *First*, To the Plethora; *Secondly*, To the Redness of Face; and *Thirdly*, To the Pulse. My Accuser lies under an impossibility of proving the first of these particulars to have been *unfairly represented*, and, as to the last, his Evidence is nothing to the Purpose, nor if it were, wou'd it come up to the Point which he aims at. The only Circumstance, then, which I can, with any shew of Reason, be charged with *representing falsely* is that which relates to Mr. *Hillman's FACE*; And how far I am guilty of what has been laid to my Charge, in this Respect, I leave the Impartial Reader to determine.

Would not our Author, I may now ask, have been in the *wrong*, if he had *pleaded Multiplicity of Business as an Excuse for withholding* from the *Publick* any thing half *so useful and*  
H *instructive,*

\* See the Appendix, No. 5.



*instructive*, and I may add, *entertaining*, as these incomparable LETTERS? His *seeming Severity* towards a *Young Practitioner* might easily be forgiven, in Consideration of the Benefit which the Publick are likely to Reap from his inestimable Labours: But I have another Reason to forgive him; for I am willing to impute the *Acrimony* of his Stile to a Redundancy of *Choler*, or a *Zymosis* \* of the Blood, rather than an evil Intention, and a form'd Design to hurt my Character, which, at first Sight, it has the Appearance of. I was indeed, so far from Resenting the Author's Treatment of me, that I can assure him, I was really in Pain for him, when I read his Letters. I was afraid that the *Redundant Bilioous Matter*, not finding a ready Vent, had translated itself to *the Membranes of the Brain*, and that a *Phrenitis*, which the Author had said so much about, was coming on. For according to HIPPOCRATES, *Ab Homine sedato ferox Responsum Delirium instare notat*. Had this been the Case it would have gone hard with the Doctor, for as the same judicious Writer has observed. *Qui Supra quadraginta Annos Phrenitici fiunt non admodum sanantur.* (i. e.) "People who fall into Phrenzies, after they are *turn'd of Forty*, are seldom cured." I hope our Author will keep this *Aphorism* in in his Eye, if ever he should sit down to write again.

I have not yet taken any Notice of the fourth and fifth *Queries* in Mr. *Hillman's Letter*,

\* HELE Disputat Medica de Morbis Hypochondriacis, &c.

ter, but as that Gentleman has not given a full and satisfactory Answer to either of them, I shall endeavour to supply that Deficiency.

The fourth *Query*, is to the following Purpose, viz. *Whether Mr. HILLMAN took any One Medicine after his last Bleeding, or the whole Night succeeding it, except common Cooling Liquors?* Mr. Hillman's Answer to this is, *That he found Relief from Bleeding, and that there was a Cordial Draught order'd, which he did not take till the next Morning.*

THIS *Query* seems to be put, for no other Reason, but to insnare People, who are ignorant in *Physick*, into an Opinion, that Mr. Hillman's Recovery can be attributed to no other Remedy but Bleeding. I shall first give a fuller Answer to the *Query* itself, and then examine the Justness of the Inference which is drawn from thence.

IT appears, then, by the Minutes which I kept of this Case, at the time when it happen'd, that Mr. Hillman had been in a profuse Sweat all that Day, on the Evening of which a Vein was open'd the fourth time. \* That he was in a Sweat at the very time of Bleeding, which continued all the following Night; that a Cordial Draught was ordered to be taken after Bleeding; that Blistering Plaisters which had been order'd that very Morning, instead of *a Day or two before*, † were directed to be applied immediately after Bleeding, and were applied accordingly, within six Hours afterwards, at most; that, at our meeting, the

\* This Sweat was occasioned by his taking frequent small Doses of *Bates's Mixtura Simplex*, and drinking plentifully of diluting Liquors.

† See Letter 2. Sect 6.

next Morning, we found the Patient still in a Sweat, tho' not *free from Fever*, as Dr. *Hele* asserts §; that it was then again thought proper to encourage the Sweat, tho' one Reason which had been given for Bleeding, the Night before, was, that it wou'd check the Sweat; that some *Diaphoretick Medicines* were ordered accordingly; that I myself writ the Prescription for these Medicines, and sign'd it with the *Initial Letters* of Dr. *Samber's*, Dr. *Hele's*, and my own *Name*; that by mistake I put down Dr. *Hele's* Name before Dr. *Samber's*, for which affront I now ask Dr. *Samber's* Pardon, he being the *Senior* Physician. All this I affirm, not upon the *bare Strength of Memory*, nor upon the *Information* of the *Apothecary's File*, but upon the Testimony of the *Notes* which I *kept* at that time, and which it is my Custom to keep in all uncommon Cases. Dr. *Hele's* Memory, therefore, or his Information, must have fail'd him, when he affirm'd that *Nothing was ordered for Mr. HILLMAN, after the Night of the fourth Bleeding, except some gentle Physick a Day or two after.* \*

I am not Writing an Invective, but only stating Facts, and therefore I shall make no Comment upon these *Affertions* of the Doctor's, but leave them to the Judgment of the Candid Reader. I proceed now to the Inference which Dr. *Hele* has drawn from this fourth *Query*. "By the fourth Question and Answer it is evident," (says the Doctor) "that " Dr. *Hillman's* Recovery can be attributed to

no

§ See Letter the Second Sect. 6.

\* Ibid,

“ no other Remedy but Bleeding.” \* We are here presented with another Specimen of the *Doctor's* Logick, which I believe will be found to be as conclusive as any of the former. His Argument is this, Mr. HILLMAN *recover'd after Bleeding*, therefore *his Recovery was owing to the Bleeding*. This Inference, tho' it may be very *evident* to the *Doctor*, is far from being *evident* to *Me*. I am unwilling to believe that the learned Dr. *Hele* is so utterly unacquainted with the Operation of Remedies, as really to fall into that *Vulgar Error* of attributing a Person's Cure to the last Remedy which has been made use of; I rather think that he dextrously laid hold of this Popular Prejudice, in order to insnare others into an Opinion that Mr. *Hillman's* Recovery was owing to his Skill and Management. But if he be really in Earnest in imputing the Patient's Recovery to Bleeding, I shall beg leave to tell him a short Story.

“ One Mr. *Moore* (as Bishop *Latimer* relates) was once sent with a Commission into *Kent*, to find out, if it might be, what was the Cause of *Goodwin's Sands*, and the *Shelf* which stopped up *Sandwich Haven*. Thither cometh Mr. *Moore*, and calleth all the Country before him, such as were thought to be *Men of Experience*, and Men that cou'd of all likelihood best satisfy him of the Matter concerning the stopping of *Sandwich Haven*. Among the rest came in before him an *Old Man*, with a *White Head*, and One that was thought

\* Letter 2. Sect. 6.

thought to be little less than an hundred Years Old. When Mr. *Moore* saw this aged Man, he thought it expedient to hear him say his Mind in this Matter (for, being *so old a Man*, it was likely that he knew most in that Presence or Company) So Mr. *Moore* call'd this *Old aged Man* unto him, and said, *Father*, (said he) tell Me, if you Can, what is the Cause of the great arising of the *Sands* and *Shelves* here about this *Haven*, which stop it up, so that no Ships can arrive here. You are *the Oldest Man* I can espie in all this Company, so that if any Man can tell any Cause of it, you of all likelyhood can say most to it. *Yea, forsooth*, Good Mr. *Moore*, quoth the Old Man, *for I am well nigh an Hundred Years Old, and no man in this Company is any thing near my Age*. Well then, quoth Mr. *Moore*, how say you to this Matter? What think you to be the Cause of these *Shelves* and *Sands* which stop up *Sandwich Haven*? *Forsooth* Sir, quoth He, *I am an Old man, I think that Tenterton-Steeple is the Cause of Goodwin's-Sands. For, I am an Old Man, Sir, quoth he; I may remember the Building of Tenterton-Steeple, and I may remember when there was no Steeple at all there, and, before that Tenterton-Steeple was in Building, there was no manner of talking of any Flats, or Sands that stopt up the Haven; and therefore, I think that Tenterton Steeple is the Cause of the Decay and destroying of Sandwich Haven.*"

But to proceed,—This popular Way of Reasoning, *Post hoc, ergo propter Hoc*, has often, indeed, been made Use of, but is only calculated

calculated to deceive. It does not follow, because a Person recovers after the Use of any particular Remedy, that his Recovery must be owing to that Remedy, especially if more than One have been made Use of. This I observ'd, in the Inquiry, tho' Dr. Hele has not been pleas'd to take any Notice of it. To apply this to the Case before Us; Mr. Hillman recover'd after Bleeding, it does not follow that his Recovery was owing to the Bleeding, No more than it does, that Tenterton Steeple was the Cause of the Goodwin's Sands, because it was prior in time to those Sands.

BUT it may be said, that I have no more Reason to impute Mr. Hillman's Recovery to *Blisters, Diaphoreticks, &c.* than others have to attribute it to Bleeding. I grant it, considering the Matter upon the Footing of *Experience* only. But when Experience will not decide a Question we must then have Recourse to Reason to assist Us. For instance, a Person is seized with an Epidemick Fever, is bled three Times, without finding any real Relief, or Benefit, he is afterwards thrown into a copious Sweat, is bled again, and blistered; The next Day he finds himself much better, and by Degrees recovers. The Event alone in such a Case will not shew what the Recovery was owing to; But Reason will tell us that, since Bleeding had been tried so often without Success, it was, most probably, owing to the other Remedies.

THE Question therefore, what Mr. Hillman's Recovery was owing to, cannot be decided

cided by a *Majority* of Voices, much less by his Own, or even Dr. *Hele's* Testimony, but by *Reason* only, and *Reason*, I think, gives it in Favour of *Blisters* and the *Diaphoretick* Regimen.

I have dwelt the longer on this fourth *Query*, because Dr. *Hele* observes, toward the Beginning of his Letter, *that the Principle Point in Dispute, and that upon which the whole depends is, the Effect of the Bleedings. viz, Whether Mr. Hillman's Recovery was owing to them, or Not? Which Question I am humbly of Opinion, must be determined in the Negative.*

THE *Doctor's* fifth *Query* is still behind; and is to the following Purpose, viz. *Whether Mr. HILLMAN heard Dr. HELE give any Reason, for taking away Blood before the Exhibition of the Vomit?*

THIS *Query* scarce deserves my Notice, any more than the Answer to it. It is a Matter of very little Concern to Me, as I believe, it must be to every one else, what Reason is said to have been given for *taking away Blood*, before the Exhibition of the Vomit: I only took Notice of the Reason which I heard given for the *Exhibition* of the Vomit it self; and since the *Doctor* has owned it to be an *absurd one*, I shall say no more about it.

I am now got through the *Doctor's* *Queries*, and cannot help observing that after all the Pains which he has taken, and after all the Evidence which he has muster'd up, he has all this while been wandering from the Point, upon which this *Dispute* or *Controversy*

versy (if the *Doctor* likes that Appellation better) first commenced.

THE Question between Us was, whether Mr. *Hillman's* Disorder was an *Inflammation* of the *Brain*, or not? and, Consequently, whether there was a rational Indication for Bleeding, or not? This Question the Doctor has thought fit to touch very slightly, on, but, instead thereof, has chosen to Harangue upon a Point which it is impossible for him, or any One else to Prove, *viz.* That Mr. *Hillman's* Recovery was owing wholly to the Bleeding. My design was to shew that the Case was not an *Inflammation of the Brain*; Dr. *Hele* has asserted the contrary, but is so far from having proved it, that let any One, who is but a competent judge of such Subjects, read over the Case, even with Dr. *Hele's* *Emendations*, and, I am persuaded, he will not find a single Mark of such an Inflammation in the Description of it.

THE Doctor has asserted many Things, I will now Venture to assert One Thing, in my Turn, which is this; Either Mr. *Hillman* had an Inflammation upon the Brain, or he had not; If he had not, it will lie upon Dr. *Hele* to shew what Indication there was for the repeated Bleeding! If he had, I'm afraid, that the giving a Vomit, either to *make a Revulsion from the Brain*, or for any other purpose, will be found to be very Injudicious Practice. Besides, if there was an Inflammation upon the Brain, how came the *experienced* Dr. *Hele* to lay on Blisters? *Baglivi*, or



*Hoffman* wou'd have told him, that *Blisters* are improper in a Phrenzy. The latter of these judicious Writers says expressly, "*Cantharides, acri quo pollent stimulo, strictas jam et tensas spasmo Membranas irritando, Delirium augent, et Convulsionem facile accersunt.*" \* If we take then either side of this *Dilemma*, I am afraid, *the Doctor's Practice* will be found to be much more *Chimerical*, and *inconsistent* than *my Theory*; And which of the Two is of the more dangerous Consequence, an *Error in Theory* or in *Practice*, I believe, I need not say.

HAVING thus given a Distinct, and I Hope a satisfactory REPLY, to every thing which is material in *Dr. Hele's* two *Letters*, I shall now take my Leave of him, with assuring him, that altho' I do not look upon his *Letters* as any Answer to my *Treatise*, and altho' I cannot think the Reasoning conclusive, which he has made Use of to prove any farther Answer *useless* and *superfluous*, † yet I allow his Reason for not entering into a farther Examination of it, *viz. a prudent Concern for his Reputation* ‡ to be a Substantial One; and must say, with many of his Friends, *That it is great Pity it had not come into his head a little sooner.*

THUS have I gone through my *Remarks*; How I have executed them let others judge. If it should be objected to them, that they are mostly confined to a Subject of a private Nature,

\* Vid. HOFFMAN De Febre Phrenetica.

† See Letter 2. Sect. 9.

‡ Id. Sect. 10.

Nature, and consequently can be of little or no Benefit to the World ; I shall only answer, that I intended them chiefly for the Perusal of *the Few*, who may be desirous of seeing the Matters herein contain'd, set in a *proper Light*; tho' they may not, perhaps, be intirely useles even to others whose Hands they may happen to fall into. For the detecting of *Error* and *False Reasoning*, in every Shape, the opposing all Schemes, which tend to discourage *the Right of Private Judgement*, to introduce an *implicit Submission* to *Superiors*, and of consequence to establish a kind of *Popery* in *Physick*, are Things which the Publick are, and always will be interested in, whatever may be the Fate of this *Performance*, or its *Author*.

F I N I S.

Names, and consequently can be of little or  
 no benefit to the World; I shall only answer  
 that I intended them chiefly for the be-  
 nefit of the Year, who may be desirous of seeing  
 the Planets therein contained, for in a very  
 Light, tho' they may not perhaps be inter-  
 ly visible even to others whose Hands they  
 may happen to fall into. For the detaching  
 of Stars and Planets depending on every Ship  
 the opposing all Systems, which tend to disco-  
 ver the Right of Venus's Judgment, to inno-  
 cent and upright Subjects to discover, and to  
 contribute to establish a kind of Peace in  
 the World, are Things which the Publick are  
 always will be interested in, whatever  
 may be the Time of the System, or its  
 Duration.

T I W I S

# A P P E N D I X.

No I.

To the AUTHOR of the SALISBURY JOURNAL.

S I R,



S I find that many of your Readers, who have seen a Pamphlet, intitled, *Observations on the Epidemick Fever, &c.* advertised lately in your Paper, immediately after the *Inquiry* concerning the same Subject, have from thence imagin'd, that the Observations contain'd an Answer to the Inquiry (such an Answer being expected from an eminent Hand) in order, therefore, to undeceive such as may have been misled, either thro' *Accident* or *Design*, in this Point, you are desired to insert the following Extract from the Inquiry in your next Journal.

— I must here take Notice, That the Author of the Observations on the Epidemick Fever, lately publish'd, who appears to be a Favourer of the Inflammatory Hypothesis, tho' he does not tell us where the Inflammation is seated, says, *That the Blood was generally Sizely* \* — If this Observation be a just one, the Method he recommends has, I confess, some Shew of Reason in it, tho', even in this Case, Regard ought to be had to the Epidemical Constitution of the Air, as I have shewn already; but then it cannot with any Propriety be applied to the *West-Country Fever*, which is of a different Kind from that which the Author of the Observations has given us a Description of. Besides the Difference arising from the State of Blood, there is another very material One, which deserves to be taken Notice of. — In *London*, according to the Observations, *this Fever chiefly invaded Men of a sanguine Habit, in the Prime of their Lives, used to good Living, especially as to Eating, and very rarely Persons of a spare Habit of Body, accusom'd to a very temperate Way of Life.* Whereas, all

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\* N. B. The first Edit. of the Observations is here referr'd to, which came out without a Name.

‘ over the West, just the Reverse of this has been the Case.  
 ‘ — It began in every Place amongst the lower Sort of People,  
 ‘ and the poor Manufacturers, whom we can hardly suppose to  
 ‘ have injur’d their Constitutions by high Feeding; as it advanced  
 ‘ amongst the better Sort, either by Means of infected Persons,  
 ‘ or the general Corruption of the Air, it seized the sober and  
 ‘ abstemious chiefly, and such as by no Means laboured under  
 ‘ any Plethora, but the contrary. As a Proof of this it has been  
 ‘ observ’d, that during the whole Time the Fever raged at *Bri-*  
 ‘ *stol*, not a single Person of that large and wealthy Corporation  
 ‘ ever suffer’d by it. —

‘ I have neither Time, nor Inclination to enter into an Exa-  
 ‘ mination of the Author’s Reasoning, nor to inquire how it  
 ‘ comes to pass, *that a low depress’d Pulse, and a strong and full*  
 ‘ *one should proceed from the same Cause, and require being treat-*  
 ‘ *ed in the same Manner*; and have only mention’d these Par-  
 ‘ ticulars to shew that, Whatever Method may have been pur-  
 ‘ sued in *London* (where a Rational, and not an Empirical Prac-  
 ‘ tice now almost universally takes Place) during the Course of this  
 ‘ Distemper, we cannot from thence infer that the same ought  
 ‘ to be followed here, since the Diseases appear to be different in  
 ‘ such essential Circumstances as those I have now been men-  
 ‘ tioning.

INQUIRY, p. 86, &c.

This being the State of the Case between the Author of the  
 Observations and myself, I beg Leave to submit the following  
 Queries to the Consideration of all whom the Subject may concern.

I. Whether a Person, by recommending the Observations *as*  
*an Answer* to the Inquiry, does not plainly shew, either that he  
 is grossly deceiv’d himself (the former being publish’d at least a  
 Twelve-month before the latter) or else, that he has an Intention  
 to deceive others, and to hurt the Credit of the latter Work?

II. Whether half a Score Instances of Persons, many of them  
 of *sanguine* Constitutions, and most of them in the Prime of their  
 Lives, whether the Cases of half a Score such Persons, I say,  
 who are said in the Observations † to have recover’d, not by  
 Means of Bleeding alone, but of Bleeding, Vomiting, Purgings, Bli-  
 stering, &c. be a Proof that Bleeding is *generally* necessary and  
 useful in the present Fever, when *twenty Times* that Number of  
 Cases might easily be produced, in which it has been prejudi-  
 cial, if not fatal? And if not, Whether any Objections which  
 can be drawn from the Observations against what I have ad-  
 vanced concerning Bleeding be not already *obviated*?

I am S I R,

Sarum Oct. 9.

1742.

Your humble Servant,

J. BARKER:

To

† See the last Edition.

To the AUTHOR of the SALISBURY JOURNAL.

S I R,

I DON'T know at whom Dr. *Barker* points in his Letter to you in your last Journal, but you may acquaint him that I have recommended the Treatise entituled, *Observations on the Epidemic Fever of the Year 1741*, as containing, in my Opinion, a juster and clearer History of that Disease, and a more proper Method of Cure, than the Epistolary Essay published by the Doctor. For I am fully persuaded, by the strictest Observations that I have been able to make, that this Fever was of the Inflammatory Kind, and that the concomitant, nervous Symptoms were no other than such as generally attend all Inflammations of the Brain, or its Membranes. This Truth is manifestly evident in Cases where the Operation of the Trepan has been performed. For when these Parts are inflamed, *even to ocular Demonstration, by taking out a Piece of the Scull*, the Patient has not a high Phrenzy, (which the Doctor seems to think essential to an inflamed Brain.) but just the same nervous Symptoms as he himself allows to accompany this Fever, (*viz.* a quick low Pulse, a laborious Breath, Stupor, Coma, twitching of the Tendons, &c.) and which may be easily mistaken by any *young Practitioner* for the true, idiopathic Signs of the Fever it self.

2. I cannot therefore but approve of Bleeding early, and I have often found it necessary to repeat it several Times, as it happen'd in the Gentleman's Case, upon which this Dispute with Dr. *Barker* concerning Bleeding arose. He was bled four Times, found Relief by every Bleeding, and by the fourth was soon freed from all his dangerous Symptoms. His Head was easy, his Restlessness, his great Anxiety, Weight, and Uneasiness about the Region of the Heart, and Stomach gone off, not by the Help of Cordials and other Medicines, as the Doctor *falsely insinuates*, \* but within the *Space of Half an Hour*, before any one Medicine was administred; and yet the Dr. had absolutely declared to the Patient himself (bad as he was, and under so great a Depressi- on of Spirits) as well as to his nearest Relations, that the third Bleeding had almost thrown him beyond all Hopes of Recovery, and that if he submitted to the fourth, he believed it would be impossible for any thing more to be done for him. All this, and likewise how unfairly in other Particulars, his Case is represented by the Doctor in his Treatise, § the Gentleman himself is ready to testify to the World, if required.

3. As to the Difference of the Fever with us, and in *London*, notwithstanding the Doctor's *Evasions*, any Reader may be easily convinced that it was of the same Kind, *there as here*, by comparing the Description given of it by both the above-mentioned

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Writers

\* See *Inquiry*, p. 24. 25.

§ *Inquiry*, p. ditto.

Writers with each other. \* The Symptoms enumerated by Both, are as near as possible the same, except some few, not very material, mention'd by the Doctor, which arise chiefly from *Mismanagement*. But these and many more, such as true Peripneumonies, Swellings, and Inflammations of the Throat, &c. may be prevented or relieved by repeated Bleeding, though for want of it, they often prove fatal. Sometimes indeed the Fever has been carried off by a copious Hæmorrhage from the Nose, of which I have lately had an Instance in Mr. *Samuel Crooker*, † who had labour'd some Days under the usual Symptoms of this Fever, when I order'd twelve Ounces of Blood to be taken from the Arm, upon which his Pulse, which before was quick and low, grew, full and hard, and in less than a Quarter of an Hour he had a most profuse Eruption of Blood from the Nose, by which he lost at least two Pounds. His Symptoms were much abated, and tho' he was blooded twice more in the Arm, he had a second large Hæmorrhage of the same Kind within two Days, which proved a compleat salutary Crisis of the Fever, but must certainly have proved a fatal One, had the Fever been of the nervous Kind. This Case may likewise evince the Truth of what the Author of the Observations asserts, but the Dr. cannot readily reconcile, *viz.* that a low depress'd Pulse, and a strong, and full one may proceed from the same Cause (too great a Fulness of the Vessels) and require the same Manner of Treatment.

4. Thus I hope the Dr. will be convinced that I have given the Preference to the *London Treatise*, not out of the least Prejudice to *His*, but purely in Defence of Truth, and out of a tender Regard to the general Good of Mankind, which I do most solemnly averr, for I think nothing can be more criminal in a Physician than to judge partially, or *represent Cases falsely*, for the Support of his own Opinion, or Reputation.

5. I must indeed confess the Doctor's Theory to be very chimerical, confus'd, inconsistent, and hardly intelligible; a wild System formed to establish the Existence of a *putrid Acrimony*, but nothing proved. Besides, it is inconsistent with his own Method of Cure. For if the Fever were, in its own Nature, purely of the nervous Kind, (as he labours hard to prove) the Evacuations he himself advises, and such plentiful Dilution by drinking so large Quantities § of the most cooling Liquors (when he supposes the Texture of Blood too much dissolved before) must certainly be a most improper, and injudicious Method of treating it, better adapted to the Nature of an *inflammatory*, than a *nervous* Fever.

5. I might observe with how much Contempt this Hypothetical Way of Writing is exploded by *Sydenham* throughout all his Works, (even in his very Preface too) and how much it is exposed and ridicul'd by the late Dr. *Friend* in his *Epistle Dedicatory*

\* See *Inquiry*, p. 39. to 44. *Observations*, p. 3. to p. 6.

† *A Hosier in this City, next Door to the Sign of the Cross-Keys.*

§ See *the Inquiry*, p. 109.

tory to Dr. *Frewin* prefix'd to his first and third Books of *Hippocrates's* Epidemics, &c. but fearing I have been too tedious already, I shall pass by many Imperfections, which I should otherwise take notice of. I shall only add, that repeated Bleeding in these Fevers was approved of and practis'd by the most eminent Physicians in *London*, and that I have observed the Blood taken away to be generally Sizy.

Sarum, Octob.  
16 1742.

I am yours, &c.

H. HELE.

No III.

To the AUTHOR of the SALISBURY JOURNAL.

SIR,

**M**Y former Letter to you, of the 9th Instant, was no more than an Advertisement, to acquaint the Publick, that a Pamphlet, called Observations on the Epidemic Fever, of the Year 1741, was not an *Answer* to One of mine, which came out a Year afterwards, tho' many had been misled into an Opinion that it was *such*.

A Letter from Dr. HELE has since appear'd in your Journal, throwing Aspersions both on my Judgment, as a Physician, and my *moral* Character as a Person of Veracity.

Whether I am mistaken, or not, in my Judgment, concerning the Epidemic Fever, must be determined by *such* as are *competent Judges* of my Treatise. As yet I *have seen* no Reason to alter my Opinion.——If Dr. HELE be willing to *Answer* what I have writ, not by Way of a Short Essay, in a Weekly News-Paper, nor by *caviling* at a particular Case, intended only for illustrating the Subject, but in a full and accurate Examination, I shall willingly retract whatever he shall *demonstrate* to be *erroneous*. But if he thinks it not worth *Answering*, he may think so, if he pleases, 'twill give me little Concern. I would however caution him not to plead *Multiplicity of Business*, as a Reason for his Silence, since he cannot be *ignorant* that *Boerhaave*, *Cheyne*, *Friend*, and others, Men both in Character and Practice infinitely superior to *us both*, have *found Time*, in the very Height of Business, to write many elaborate Treatises.

As to the *Impeachment* of my Veracity, I shall only say, That the Gentleman, whose Evidence Dr. HELE has offer'd to produce, neither *has*, nor *will give* any *such Evidence*.

Thus, the principal Testimony failing, the Whole of the Doctor's Charge against me now rests upon his own *Affertions*, concerning which, he may assure himself, I am quite indifferent.



I can only add, that I shall not, by any Assertions of my own, retort *Calumny* for *Calumny*, being willing, as far as possible, to avoid the *Ridicule* which I see *others* have *already incurred* by affecting this Manner of Writing, ——— and which *angry Controversies* necessarily draw upon both Antagonists.

6. I hope I shall not have Occasion to give you any farther trouble on this Subject, and am,

Your humble Servant,

Salum, Oct. 29. 1742.

J. BARKER.

No. IV.

To the AUTHOR of the SALISBURY JOURNAL.

SIR,

SINCE Dr. Barker has not brought the least Objection to any one Part of my former Letter, I have little more to do than to produce my Testimonials in Proof of what I have there asserted in relation to Dr. Hillman's Case, and I am sorry that I am obliged to do so much, because I am afraid it will appear that Dr. Barker has been guilty of *Misrepresentation of Fact*, as well as *Error in Judgment*.

2. I expected, and desired him to publish the Letter, which he wrote to me in Answer to my former printed in your Journal, wherein he says, that *he had not represented Dr. Hillman's Case at all, but only given his Opinion upon it, that I might call it giving a wrong Judgment upon the Case, if I pleas'd, but not misrepresenting it*; but to convince him of the Untruth of this Assertion, I need only refer him to his own Treatise, in which he acknowledges it to be an *actual Relation of a Case* in three different Places. \*

3. He likewise endeavours to invalidate Dr. Hillman's Evidence by denying him to be a competent Judge in his own Case, if the Brain were inflamed. I have already proved that a Delirium does not always attend every Degree of such Inflammation; but be that as it will, Dr. Barker acknowledges in his own Relation of the Case, that the Patient had no Delirium †

4. By Way of Preamble to the Testimonials, it may be proper to take a short Review of the different Accounts given by Us Two of Dr. Hillman's Case, with regard to this Principal Point in dispute (and upon which the whole depends) viz. the *Effect of the Bleedings*. Dr. Barker says, that *his Restlessness, and all the Symptoms grew worse upon Bleeding*. † I say that *his Anxiety, Restlessness, and all the Symptoms were relieved by it*. One of these two *diametrically opposite Assertions* must necessarily be *false in Fact*, and *which of the Two* is so, the following Letter will clearly decide.

To

\* See Inquiry, p. 73, 94, 117.

† See pag. 24.

‡ See ditto.

To Dr. H E L E.

S I R,

I Should think myself guilty of the greatest Ingratitude, if I was to forget, or ever omit to acknowledge the many Obligations I lay under for your great Care, and constant Attendance in my late Illness.

I always have, and ever shall declare that I think my Recovery was entirely owing to Frequent Bleeding, and that without it I should not have recover'd. I am very sorry that I should be the unhappy Cause of a Controversy between two Gentlemen, to both whom I am obliged. But if Dr. *Barker*, in his Treatise, intends to relate my Case (which I believe he does) he misrepresents it greatly by saying I was worse upon Bleeding, for I am confident I always found Relief, and had I been worse, I shou'd never have suffer'd the Bleeding to have been repeated especially as Dr. *Barker* told my Mother and my self, that he believed it would be impossible for any thing to be done for me, if the Bleeding was repeated; but it happen'd quite contrary to the Doctor's Opinion, for I found immediate Relief, for the violent Weight in my Head went off, and the great Anxiety about the Region of the Stomach left me, and all the other Symptoms abated.

Thursday Octob.

14. 1742.

WM. HILLMAN.

I submit it to the impartial Reader's Judgment to make such Remarks as he shall find to be just and proper.

I now beg Leave to shew, that Dr. *Barker* has unfairly represented some other Particulars in his Relation of this Case, and which shall be proved by a second Letter from the same Gentleman in Answer to one I wrote to him containing several Questions. Dr. *Hillman's* Letter is as follows.

To Dr. H E L E.

S I R,

I Should have returned an immediate Answer to your Letter, but I thought it inconsistent with your Request to answer the Questions without taking Time to recollect every Particular.

You ask,

*First*, Whether or no I did not feel some Symptoms of a Plethora?

The Method I followed in prescribing for my self will shew that I thought I did, I sent for Mr. *Tatum*, and order'd him to take away twelve Ounces of Blood from my Arm, and in the Morning I took a gentle Purge.

*Secondly*,

*Secondly*, Whether it was not allowed by all who attended me; that my Countenance was flush'd, and the Blood Vessels of the Eye very full and turgid?

This Question must be answer'd by those who attended me, I asked Dr. *Samber*, and Mr. *Brown*, they told me my Face was flush'd, and my Eyes turgid; but I must beg it as a Favour; that when you see the Doctor, or Mr. *Brown*, you would speak to them, for the Women who attended me have forgot.

*Thirdly*, Whether it was not allowed by Both the Physicians who attended me (besides Dr. *Barker*, and by the Apothecary too) that my Pulse was much fuller and stronger before the Fourth Bleeding, than it had been any Time before during the whole Course of my Fever?

Both You and Dr. *Samber* did tell me that my Pulse was very full; and Dr. *Samber* in particular, when I asked him. Whether he did not think I should sink under the Bleeding, told me he was positive I should be relieved by it, for my Pulse was fuller than he had found it at any Time before; and Mr. *Brown* said I had a better Pulse to bleed, than I had the last Time I was bled, or Words to that Purpose.

*Fourthly*, Whether I took any one Medicine after my last Bleeding, or the whole Night succeeding it, except common cooling Liquors?

In answer to this I shall only repeat what I have so often said, that I found immediate Relief from the Bleeding, and had good Sleep soon after my Friends left me, and the Room was quiet, which was in about half an Hour. I awoke easy and there was a Cordial Draught order'd, but I did not take it untill the next Morning.

*Fifthly*, Whether I heard you give any Reason for taking away Blood before the Exhibition of the Vomit?

When the Vomit was proposed, I was averse to the taking it, as thinking, tho' it might have been proper at the beginning of my Illness, yet with the violent Pain in my Head I at that Time complained of, I thought it would aggravate rather than relieve that Symptom. I told you my Reasons, and your Answer was, that the losing a little Blood would prevent what I apprehended.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavour'd to answer all your Questions with the utmost Candour and Impartiality. I am persuaded that you had no other View in this Inquiry than what you mention in your Letter, and fancy that most People think that my Recovery was owing to the Bleeding, and that Dr. *Barker* is mistaken in attributing my Recovery to Cordials, Diaphoreticks, Blisters, &c. I am my self thoroughly persuaded that without Bleeding I should not have recover'd, and shall always be ready to acknowledge the great Obligations that are owing to You from

Octob. 25th

1742.

WM. HILLMAN.

Let

Let us see how contrary Dr. *Barker's* Account is to Dr. *Hillman's* in every one of these Particulars.

Dr. *Barker* says he had no Plethora. \* The Patient himself thinks that he had, (*See the first Question and Answer in the second Letter.*) The Other Physicians, who attended him, think it evidently clear from every Circumstance that he had a Plethora. But this, I confess, may be no more than an *Error in Judgment*. However in publishing Cases for the Confirmation of any Method of Practice, or Distinction of different Species of Fevers, a Physician is bound not only to keep strictly to Truth, but ought likewise to be extremely cautious how he asserts any thing for *Certain*, which is *Doubtful*.

Dr. *Barker* says, the Patient had *no Flushing in the Countenance* † It is proved by undeniable Evidence that he had, and that the Blood Vessels of the Eyes were full and turgid. (*See the third Question and Answer.*)

N. B. I have since put this second Question to Dr. *Samber* and Mr. *Brown*, who do affirm what they said to Dr. *Hillman*.

This very Symptom is a material Circumstance in the Distinction of an *Inflammatory*, from a *Nervous Fever*. This Mistake cannot be called an *Error in Judgment*, but must, I think be deem'd a *Misrepresentation of Fact*.

The third Question concerning the Pulse is proved by all the Evidence possible in direct Contradiction to Dr. *Barker*, who says, *that it grew more weak and languid upon Bleeding*, and in Page 73, *that the Patient was reduced almost to the last Extremity by repeated Bleedings*; in another Place he represents him as *hurt in Constitution by repeated and profuse Bleedings, and Nature rendered too weak to struggle with the Disease.* §

I may presume to say the first of these Assertions betrays a great Defect of Judgment in feeling a Pulse. The two latter are, I think, a *Misrepresentation of Fact*.

By the Fourth Question and Answer it is evident that Dr. *Hillman's* Recovery can be attributed to no other Remedy but Bleeding. The same is likewise confirmed by his Conclusion of his second Letter.

6. At our Visit the next Morning, after the Fourth Bleeding we found him free from Fever, and out of all Danger, inso-much that we order'd him nothing more than some gentle Physick a Day or two after. I might observe that two Blisters for the Thighs were order'd a Day or two before, but not applied. However we did consent that they might be put on, on Condition he was blooded that Fourth Time, but as he fell asleep so soon after Bleeding, and awaked so easy and free from any Complaint, he wou'd not have consented to the applying them at all, had not Mr. *Brown* the Apothecary, who watched with him that Night, insisted on applying them, not out of any *apparent Necessity*

\* See the Inquiry, p. 24. † See ditto § Page 116.

*Necessity*, but in *Conformity* to our Directions, and accordingly they were put on, but not till between three and four o'Clock the Morning following, as Mr. *Brown* himself informed me.

7. And yet Dr. *Barker* says (which is amazing) that the *Disease* was at last overcome by Vomiting, Blisters, Cordial and Diaphoretick Medicines. (p. 24. 25.) Nay, he refers to this Case to prove the Usefulness of Vomits in his 94th Page; he refers to it to shew the good Effects of Diaphoreticks, in p. 73; and he refers to it as the only Case, in which Blisters are proper in p. 117, whereas this Patient did not receive any *apparent* Benefit from any one of them all, as he himself confesseth in the Conclusion of his Second Letter beforementioned.

8. Thus, I believe, I have proved more than I proposed, or Dr. *Barker* expected; and there are still several Errors; not only in the Relation of this Case, but in the Other also added by Way of Sequel, of which I have by me a just and exact Account.

I think he does me wrong in accusing me of Calumny. I have said no more than the Defence of Truth obliged me to say, and this I have endeavoured to say in as decent Terms, as the Discovery of Truth in so important a Matter of Fact would admit of. It might have redounded more to Dr. *Barker's* Credit, had He observed the same good Manners towards Me, in his Treatise, where he has in several Places foisted in *Indecent*, and *Undeserved* Reflections, in no wise *useful* or *necessary* to his Subject, which will therefore naturally recoil on their Author. I cannot but take Notice of one Instance (p. 94.) where he introduces me proposing a Vomit for Dr. *Hillman*, and giving a very absurd Reason for it, *viz.* to make a Revulsion from the Brain; whereas what I proposed to make a Revulsion from the brain, was a Bleeding previous to the Vomit, lest by the Action of Vomiting, the Blood might be thrown too forcibly and copiously upon the Brain, unless the Vessels were first emptied by a Bleeding, and accordingly he was blooded with good Effect. This is a rational Way of Talking, and the Truth of this Passage, as now related, is illustrated, by the Fifth Question and Answer in Dr. *Hillman's* second Letter.

9. But to conclude; Since this remarkable Case was the Foundation of our Dispute, since it seems to have been the principal Motive for Dr. *BARKER's* Entrance into this Controversy, since it appears by the first Paragraph of his Treatise, that the whole Scope and Design of it is to resolve this Question, *Whether it be in General right to bleed in the present Epidemick Fever?* Since this very Case, which he brings to prove it *wrong*, proves it to be *right*, and lastly, since this very Case, which he brings as the clearest Instance of a \* *slow Nervous Fever*, proves it to be an *acute Inflammatory One* (but of six Days Continuance) what Occasion

\* See the Inquiry page 25.

caſion is there for any further Answer to his Treatiſe? I think it *unreaſonable* in *Him* to preſs for it, *uſeleſs* and *ſuperfluous* for any *One* to give it.

10. Indeed, whenever either of Us have any thing to offer to the Publick, half ſo uſeful and inſtructive as thoſe Great Ornaments of our Profeſſion, which he mentions, have obliged us with, we ought not to plead Multiplicity of Buſineſs as an Excuse for withholding it; but if, till then, we remain ſilent, if we curb, and reſtrain this *wanton Appetite* of becoming Authors, we ſhall perhaps the more ſecurely enjoy what little Reputation we may have acquired in the World, which many a tolerably good Phyſician, *before Us*, has ſcribbled away.

The Teſtimonies here produced will ſatisfy every unprejudiced Perſon that my Charge againſt *Dr. Barker* in my former Letter is *no Calumny*, and ſo I take my Leave of the Doctor and his Book, and am,

Your humble Servant,

H. HELE.

No. V.

Extract from the SALISBURY JOURNAL, of Nov. 16. 1742.

*This Day is publiſh'd, Price 1 s. 6 d.*

**A**N INQUIRY into the NATURE, CAUSE, and CURE of the preſent EPIDEMICK FEVER, &c.

*Dr. Hele* having expreſs'd an uncommon degree of Reſentment againſt the foregoing Treatiſe, and the Author of it, for Reaſons which People are no Strangers to, it is hoped that the Publick will ſuſpend their Judgment concerning Both, till what can be ſaid in the Defence of each appears,

A proper Reply to *Dr. Hele's* Two Letters, in this Journal, will be publiſh'd with all convenient Speed. In the mean Time the following Extract from a Letter of *Mr. Hillman's* to the Author, dated Oct. 25, is ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Publick.

“ I made Uſe of the Word *Miſrepreſent* in my Letter (to  
 “ *Dr. Hele*) in no other Senſe than that I *thought* you were  
 “ *miſtaken* in your Opinion, and I acquit you of the Charge of  
 “ *miſrepreſenting Matters of Fa&#223* and never can be brought to  
 “ believe you would be guilty of it.”

The

The Author of the *Inquiry* apprehends that, notwithstanding the Clamour which has been raised about *Misrepresentation*, not so much as a *Single Fact* is *proved* to have been *Willfully misrepresented*: As to his being mistaken in his Judgment, he is persuaded that the World will not believe it the sooner merely because *Dr. Hele* has *asserted* him to be so; the Doctor's *Title to Infallibility* being not yet made out.



