The history of epidemics / by Hippocrates. In seven books. Translated into English from the Greek, with notes and observations, and a preliminary dissertation on the nature and cause of infection. By Samuel Farr, M.D. F.R.S.

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THE

HISTORY OF EPIDEMICS.

BY

HIPPOCRATES.

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THE

HISTORY OF EPIDEMICS,

Ex Libris Bibliothecæ

BY

HIPPOCRATES.

IN SEVEN BOOKS.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH FROM THE GREEK,

WITH NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS,

AND A PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION

ON THE NATURE AND CAUSE

OF INFECTION.

Collegii Regii Medicor. Edinbu

BY

SAMUEL FARR, M. D. F. R. S.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.

MDCCLXXX.

Corollarium deduci poteſt, non remediis curari morbos ſed indicationibus bene perceptis, meliuſque ad uſum adhibitis una cum bono remedio. Equidem ſine HIPPOCRATE curari neſcio.

Ep. MATH. PALLILII ad G. BAGLIV.

OP. BAGLIV p. 740.

PREFACE.

AT a time when both obſervation and theory receive the greateſt encouragement from the profeſſion of phyſic, an apology for a work of this kind would appear quite needleſs, were it not neceſſary to preclude any wrong opinions concerning this tranſlation. The great object of every writer ought to be inſtruction and knowledge, the communication of ſome new truth, or the elucidation of others which are but partly eſtabliſhed. A tranſlation, it may be ſaid, can accompliſh neither of theſe, and ſuch a work may be conſtrued a preſumption on the ignorance of mankind. There are, notwithſtanding, ſome benefits to be derived from it, which may not be ſo evident at firſt ſight; allowing at the ſame time every phyſician to have all the knowledge which his profeſſion requires. Theſe are the eaſe by which a fact is aſcertained in language which we are perpetually converſant with;

and the want of leiſure, which will prevent phyſicians of eminence from paying too great attention to a dead language and obſolete and obſcure phraſes. It muſt be a work of time to read with pleaſure ſuch a hiſtory as this which I have tranſlated, in the original. In order to become acquainted however with it, I undertook the taſk at firſt for my own emolument, and when I had finiſhed it I was deſirous to communicate it to mankind, to ſave them the ſame trouble, and perhaps too great an occupation of their time. I was at the ſame time furniſhed with a number of commentators and a variety of editions of the works of HIPPOCRATES, I therefore made the tranſlation rather a ſtudy than a mere verbal interpretation: I was willing to tranſlate rather as a phyſician than as a grammarian. This may have occaſioned, perhaps, ſome miſtakes in the words, which I hope however have been rectified by giving the true ſenſe of the author, tho' ſometimes by a prolix periphraſis, or too conciſe a deſcription. In many places it is poſſible I may have miſtaken the ſenſe; but this I can affirm, that I never had an intention to deceive. And as I have no prejudice in favour of any preconceived theory,

theory, I have had no temptation to ſacrifice the truth. I can only ſay further, that as I received great ſatisfaction in the ſurvey of the valuable truths as they preſented themſelves, I would wiſh to recommend the peruſal of this part of the works of HIPPOCRATES to every ſerious and candid phyſician; and if he ſhould condemn this tranſlation I am perſuaded, if he reads it with care, he will never deſpiſe the original in which it was written.

THE

PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION.

IT is generally imagined that diſeaſes ariſe from ſome cauſe which is cognizable by the human underſtanding; and that, by an accurate enquiry, we can trace the primary origin from which they are derived. There is no doubt but that certain circumſtances of the animal œconomy inherent in the conſtitution, have a tendency to promote that degeneracy from a ſound ſtate, which conſtitutes a diſorder. We are liable too, to a variety of accidents from food, from the weather, from all the habits of our nature, and from every deviation from them. Theſe have a certain and conſtant effect, which we can predetermine with ſome degree of accuracy; and which need only to be known to direct the mode of cure which is neceſſary to be adopted.

But

But there are, beſides theſe, ſome latent cauſes, which cannot be ſo eaſily comprehended, and which have eluded the moſt diligent inveſtigation. We ſee very obſcure villages, as well as better inhabited towns, nay a whole country, invaded by a diſeaſe, which ſeems to acknowledge no cauſe which is certain and determinate, and upon this account it hath generally been attributed to the air, or ſome blaſts of wind which paſſing over a large diſtrict, carry with them a number of deleterious particles with which they are impregnated; theſe overtake us unawares, and it is imagined that as there is no remedy for the evil, we muſt ſubmit to the ſtroke which affects us. There is another circumſtance too belonging to this ſtate of the air which deſerves notice; this is the communication of the diſeaſe from one perſon to another, and which ſeems peculiar to diſeaſes contracted in this manner. An exception I am aware will preſent itſelf here, which may tend, in ſome meaſure, to over-rule our idea, from the infection of the venereal virus, which ſeems to be communicated merely by contact; but how far that diſeaſe was originally dependent on the air remains to be explained. The pſora likewiſe

likewiſe ſeems to offer another exception, but which will admit of an eaſy ſolution, as we hope to ſhew when we come to treat of the particular diſeaſes of this kind.

That the air is ſubject to a great variety of ſtates, of heat and cold, dryneſs and moiſture, denſity and lightneſs, is evident from the common obſervations on the weather glaſſes; but the reſult of theſe hath never been brought into any regular ſyſtem, ſo as to form a judicious theory upon them. Of late too the air has been conſidered as a compounded body, and to be undergoing a perpetual alteration, from other circumſtances than thoſe which we have mentioned, and which indeed are moſt likely to produce epidemical and infectious diſeaſes.

Moiſture and dryneſs, by a conſtant energy upon the animal machine, may indeed produce a relaxed or rigid ſtate of the fibres, and the ſame effects may likewiſe be attributed to heat and cold, denſity and lightneſs; but none of theſe can ever be able to account for any diſorder of a peſtilential tendency, which ſhall reign not only where thoſe circumſtances

cumſtances prevail, but ſhall extend into regions where no particular difference of this kind is to be perceived. The relaxation of the animal fibre is indeed productive of putrefaction, as the rigidity of it promotes inflammation; but putrefaction may reſide where there is no relaxation, and it is not evident that every infectious diſeaſe is dependent on putrefaction, or diſpoſed to that proceſs.

The impurity of the air has been found to be diſtinguiſhed by its diminution; whatever therefore tends to diminiſh the volume of air which occupies a certain ſpace, alters its ſtate, renders it unfit for the breathing of animals, is productive of many diſorders, and is moſt probably the cauſe of epidemical diſeaſes. It may be worth while therefore to enquire into the various means by which this effect is produced, then compare this effect with the general prevalence of many complaints, and at laſt indicate ſome modes of curing, or at leaſt remedying that ſtate of the air which gave riſe to them. Could we effect the latter, we ſhould free mankind from much anxiety, and cure theſe diſeaſes with greater eaſe.

The

The air, as I before obſerved, is a compounded body, and that not only by being impregnated or rather loaded with the effluvia of certain ſubſtances which it covers, or over which it is continually paſſing; but it enjoys in itſelf a chemical conſtitution, if I may be allowed the expreſſion: and, like every other body in nature, is ſubject to be decompoſed by the application of ſubſtances which have a greater affinity with ſome of the ingredients which enter into it's compoſition than with others. It is not clearly eſtabliſhed what the original principles of air are, and indeed we ſeldom ſee it in that perfectly pure ſtate as to be able to make a juſt analyſis of it. One of the ingredients of which air is compoſed is an acid, which is evident to ſenſe and the moſt acute obſervation. We can, by a variety of means, extract it from the air, and by application of thoſe ſubſtances which bear a ſtrong affinity to it, we can let looſe other bodies which muſt have been joined to it before. And it is moſt probable that theſe bodies, when ſeparated, are what produce the diſmal effects of epidemical diſorders. The nature of this acid is not thoroughly known, and perhaps it

may be of a peculiar kind; but having a cloſer connection with the other ſubſtances which conſtitute air, it is not ſo eaſily detached from them, and therefore forms an intimate union with every other cid, all of which almoſt may eaſily be ſeparated from this ſubſtance. That there is a variety of acids hath been generally allowed; but from what it proceeds is not well eſtabliſhed, and indeed, from the late diſcoveries on air, there ſeems to be ſome foundation for the idea, that there is but one ſimple principle or element of this ſubſtance from which the different ſpecies are derived; and, if this be the caſe, the acid of the air may approach nearer to this element than any other; and for this reaſon, that it eludes the cognizance of our ſenſes, which may judge of bodies more perfectly in a ſtate of combination than in their ſimpler form. Thus light is more ſimply elementary than fire, but is not ſo evident to this teſt, and the real matter of fire hath perhaps never been fairly exhibited, but ſtill remains a ſubject of ſpeculation.

Another ingredient of air is earth, which hath been evidently ſhewn by Dr. PRIESTLEY. Whether earth

earth however is truly an elementary principle is a doubt; it ſeems to be rather the principle of ſolidity in bodies, as air ſeems to be the principle of ſuch a disjunction as makes them inviſible to our perceptions. When earth is ſaid then to be an ingredient of air, it can only mean that the ſubſtance which our ſenſes acknowledge under the appearance of earth, is ſo divided or diſſolved as not to be perceived by them, and that when the air is decompoſed this appears in its original form. That earth however can take upon itſelf the elaſtic principle of air, cannot admit of an argument, and the various appearances of the atmoſphere, with regard to muddineſs or clearneſs, muſt in a great meaſure depend upon this ſubſtance.

But the moſt important ingredient of the air is a ſubſtance which our ſenſes never have acknowledged, and yet no one I believe with reaſon can doubt of it's exiſtence. This is what is called by modern chemiſts, and eſpecially modern philoſophers, *Phlogiſton.* This ſubſtance is evident in the compoſition of many bodies, to which it gives not only new chemical properties, but likewiſe mechanical powers.

That it may exiſt in air is evident from its being extracted from thoſe bodies where it is known to reſide, and from its conſtituting the baſis of all the airs which are acknowledged to be impure and unfit for the reſpiration of animals. That it exiſts in atmoſpherical air is likewiſe evident, from the experiments by which an air more pure than common air is produced by depriving it of this ſubſtance.

An acid, earth and phlogiſton may juſtly be ſuppoſed then to form that ſubſtance which is well known by the name of air, and which hath been imagined to be the cauſe of epidemical diſeaſes. It is the beſt fitted, probably, for the purpoſes of animal life, as theſe are mixed in their due proportion. Upon what its elaſticity depends, and of conſequence its denſity and lightneſs, moiſture and dryneſs, heat and cold, all which have great influence on the animal machine is not ſo well aſcertained. And indeed the attrahent and repulſive powers of nature are acknowledged, but cannot be ſo eaſily explained; and the new diſcoveries upon air, by which it appears that almoſt all bodies may by means of heat be rendered volatile or put in the

form

form of airs, are only referring to a principle of which we have but very incompetent ideas.

But to enquire more particularly into that ſtate of the air which renders it moſt impure :---We have already obſerved, that all the impure artificial airs abound with phlogiſton as they are derived from thoſe ſubſtances which are known to have ſuch a body incorporated in their nature. A teſt likewiſe hath been diſcovered by which we may know whether the common air is over ſaturated with it, or how to ſeparate it from it. This is by applying the ſame mode of judgment to the common air as to the factitious ones. All air derived from phlogiſtic bodies is found to occupy leſs ſpace than thoſe which have leſs connection with them. Nay, air has been ſo phlogiſticated as not to occupy any ſpace at all. It is not ſo eaſy, however, to find the diminution of air without a good deal of trouble; another method therefore of aſcertaining this point has been diſcovered by a ſaturation with phlogiſton of common air by means of air which is more phlogiſticated, viz. the nitrous air (made by the combination of a metallic ſubſtance and the nitrous

trous acid). Such a teſt of impure air then being provided, it hath been eaſy to ſhew what are the ſubſtances which produce it, and of which I ſhall give a ſhort claſſical enumeration.

I. All ſubſtances in a ſtate of inflammation, or affected much by heat, but moſtly thoſe which are known to abound with phlogiſton, ſuch as charcoal, candles, &c.

II. The calcination of metals, which are known to be brought into their ſtate of malleability by means of ſome inflammable body.

III. Inflammable ſubſtances themſelves, as oil of turpentine, ſpirit of wine, liver of ſulphur, white and red paints, ſulphur, and filings of iron, &c.

IV. Bodies in a ſtate of putrefaction, and the vapours which ariſe from them, which ſeem to me to have a peculiar effect, and to act in a different manner from the others; but this will be hereafter explained; eſpecially as by ſome late experiments the

the air of bog-houſes, &c. have been found to be very little different from the common.

V. The air which is breathed by animals. This is found to be very impure, and Dr. PRIESTLEY has founded a theory upon it by deriving it from a phlogiſtic proceſs which is perpetually carrying on in the ſyſtem, and promoted by the heat of the body. I ſhould rather think it depended more upon the ſame principle as the laſt article.

VI. Alkaline ſubſtances, as lime, volatile and fixed alkali, but in mixture with metals and ſometimes with acids.

VII. The electric ſpark. This, as it ſo often infeſts the air, nay, as perhaps the air is conſtantly in an electric ſtate, and ſome little events of this kind are continually occurring, it is worth while to pay conſiderable attention to this ſubject. It ſeems to me to be the great *pabulum* of impurity, and much depends upon its influence. We have diſcovered many means of correcting its more powerful effects. It is to be hoped therefore

therefore that ſome future experiments will determine upon ſome mode of cure for thoſe which are more pernicious, though not felt perhaps in ſo violent or terrifying a manner. Lightning has generally bee n imagined to purify the air, but that is only by the concuſſion and changing the place of it.

VIII. There are many other ſubſtances likewiſe which have been diſcovered to be poſſeſſed of the power of producing this effect, but they all either belong to the ſeveral heads we have mentioned, or can be reduced to no general article. There are ſome of the acids, ſuch as concentrated vinegar, ſulphur during its ſublimation, nitre, the vitriolic acid air, and phoſphorus, together with diamonds, which have been mentioned by authors as contributing to the diminution of the air. Nay, the moſt odoriferous plants, as well as animal bodies and many other ſubſtances, are ſuppoſed to contribute their ſhare to communicate diſeaſe and deſtruction to mankind. But let us not be too much alarmed at ſuch conſequences, when perhaps our own folly and indiſcretion

ſcretion may be more efficacious in deſtroying our health, than this voluminous farrago of latent and more diſtant cauſes. Prepoſſeſſed in favour of a ſyſtem, we are too apt to prejudge, even in the faithful deciſions of experiment, and to embrace, perhaps too haſtily, ſentiments which agree with our theory, but which a future experiment would entirely overturn. We cannot be ſurprized, therefore, to ſee gentlemen of the beſt character differing about the ſame experiment and which appears by each to have been faithfully made, and as faithfully delivered to their readers. I cannot help fearing that ſome of the experiments with regard to the diminution of the air, will meet with this fate, and eſpecially when ſome doubts will occur from the ſucceeding theory, whether the nitrous air is a teſt that will infallibly ſuit in all caſes. I could wiſh the experiments with acids were better aſcertained. The ſalubrity or impurity of the air, muſt always be in a fluctuating ſtate, and this muſt depend on the prevalence of thoſe ſubjects which compoſe it; or it may depend on another cauſe, the decompoſition of it, and its purifying or noxious ingredients,

being let looſe and ſuffered to operate by themſelves. Thus an acid being known to be the cauſe of its purity, a ſuperſaturation of that body muſt neceſſarily occaſion the moſt healthy ſtate; phlogiſton being found to be the cauſe of its noxious property, when that prevails it may proportionally be unfit for animal life. But ſuppoſe a body ſhould be found which will attract the acid more powerfully than the phlogiſton does, a decompoſition of air will take place, and the phlogiſton being let looſe, will produce all the deleterious effects of phlogiſticated or noxious air. And in this caſe we need not ſeek for the cauſe of impurity in the ſuperſaturation of the air with phlogiſton, or argue that the bodies which produce phlogiſticated air, are themſelves endued with this quality; it will be ſufficient to ſhew that they have a ſtronger affinity with acids than with phlogiſton. Experiments indeed cannot be ſaid much to favour this hypotheſis, but every chemiſt knows how much a proper mode of operation is neceſſary to bring bodies into their ſpheres of attraction. And perhaps for want of knowing this mode we may be in the dark

dark with regard to the attraction of certain bodies in their aerial ſtate which may differ from what they enjoy in their more ſolid form. The ſtrongeſt union in chemical bodies is found to be between phlogiſton and acid. And next to that between acid and alkali. The former is well known in the combination of ſulphur, and the latter in the neutral ſalts of various kinds. The effect however of heat in deſtroying theſe combinations, ſeems to ſhew that by altering the mode of operation we leſſen the force by which theſe ſubſtances were conjoined. Perhaps too by ſome ſuch mode we might alter the force of their attraction.

We may ſuppoſe, however, ſomething of this kind to take place in the atmoſphere, and for this reaſon, that without it we cannot ſo well account for diſeaſes occaſioned by the air, and with it we may eſtabliſh a theory which is at leaſt plauſible. A ſuperſaturation of phlogiſton is hardly ſufficient for this purpoſe, where it does prevail, the effect is not conſtantly attached to it, and that is often produced where there is no probability of its exiſtence. But this leads to the ſecond object of

 conſideration,

conſideration, or the dependence of epidemical diſorders on the impurity of the atmoſphere which we breathe. But before I proceed any further I would wiſh to relieve the reader, by informing him that by epidemic diſeaſes, I do not mean all the complaints occaſioned by the varieties of weather, &c. That is indeed the true meaning of the word, and as ſuch is adopted by HIPPOCRATES in the work which I have attempted to tranſlate, but for want of a better word, I am obliged here to transfer it to thoſe diſeaſes which are infectious, which for many unforeſeen, as well as foreſeen cauſes, frequently ravage a country, and bring the greateſt number of its inhabitants under ſubjection. Such was the plague in former days, and is now in ſome countries; ſuch are many malignant fevers which appear at certain ſeaſons; ſuch are the frequent influenzas which have lately appeared in EUROPE, under the form of coughs, &c.; ſuch are ulcerated ſore throats and the ſcarlet fever attendant upon them; ſuch very commonly are conſumptions and other pulmonary and hepatic complaints; and ſuch are the ſmall pox, meaſles, &c. and moſt probably the venereal diſeaſe when it firſt began to infeſt mankind

kind with its venom. All theſe diſeaſes are of the ſame kind, and ſeem to differ more in their degree of malignancy than in the nature and variety of their ſymptoms. And as they reſemble very much thoſe diſeaſes which are bred in cloſe and confined places, ſuch as jails, camps, &c. and upon the borders of ſtagnating marſhes, where an impure air is evident to the ſenſes of mankind; it is moſt probable that they muſt acknowledge the ſame cauſe, tho' under a different modification, as mentioned above, viz. a phlogiſticated ſtate of the air. And here I would beg leave to form the diſtinction to which I alluded. In camps and jails, and other cloſe places, the variety of corrupting proceſſes which are carrying on by the numbers of people crouded together in ſuch a ſmall ſpace, and breathing over and over that air which is unfit for the reſpiration of animals, and the ſeveral means of putrefaction which continually occur; give every reaſon to eſtabliſh the fact, that the air is loaded with that ſubſtance which is the cauſe of its impurity. At the ſame time however it evinces, that in epidemic diſorders this ſubſtance muſt be produced in a different manner, or elſe why are not diſeaſes pro-

duced

duced with a malignancy in proportion to their cauſes? Why is not a jail fever a worſe diſorder than the plague?

From the hiſtory of thoſe peſtilential diſeaſes with which mankind have been infeſted from time to time, it appears that a peculiar ſtate of the atmoſphere always prevails, and this ſtate is the ſame as what produces putrefaction in animal bodies, which are deprived of life and of vegetables likewiſe under the ſame circumſtances. This has been generally great heat and moiſture joined together. But theſe are not all that is neceſſary for the purpoſe, for if that were the caſe, as in dead bodies indeed does happen, they would produce a ſimilar effect in a room which was well adapted to it. And tho' a putrid malignant fever ſimilar to the jail fever may be produced by theſe means, yet I believe no one will advance that the plague or the ſmall pox was ever generated by them. Theſe and other epidemic diſeaſes, ſeem to depend upon a peculiar ſtate of the atmoſphere in general, and not upon any particular part of it as affected by heat and moiſture. Nay, perhaps this heat and moiſture themſelves

themſelves may derive their origin from the ſame cauſe, and thus inſtead of being the ſource of ſuch diſeaſes, may be a ſynchronous effect with them.

The myſteries of nature are ſo difficult to evolve, and upon the beſt philoſophy as we aſcend high in the ſcale of cauſes, there reſts ſuch an obſcurity, that all the knowledge and experiments of men are little better than conjectures; it is to be hoped then that I ſhall be excuſed if in this ſubject of ſuch infinite importance to mankind, I fall ſhort of what I am at. Indeed, I would only wiſh to venture upon a theory which if it be found fallacious, cannot injure mankind in the idea. And if it be not truth, it may be at leaſt a well adviſed caution. In the natural world, the experience of mankind hath diſcovered the cauſe of all the great revolutions which have happened in it, of earthquakes, volcanoes and thunder. The ſame cauſe, viz. the electric fire hath had a very conſiderable influence upon the atmoſphere, and every one is ſenſible how much animal and vegetable life is ſubject to its controul, and that not only from the ſhock of lightning, but even previous to that effect. We have

have ſeen likewiſe that it is the cauſe of great impurity in the air. And tho' in artificial experiments the dryneſs of the air is neceſſary to excite the electric fire, yet that does not ſeem to be requiſite in natural exploſions, where a degree of moiſture is required, and every one is acquainted with the effect of heat at ſuch times. There ſeems then to be a diſpoſition in the atmoſphere at certain times, from what cauſe we cannot ſo eaſily aſcertain, to let fall its phlogiſton, probably by a decompoſition from the attraction of ſome ſubſtances to its other conſtituent particles. The conſequence of which muſt neceſſarily be a change of its nature, and poſſibly to occaſion in the air and earth, thoſe violent effects which we have juſt mentioned. Can we queſtion then its capacity of producing diſorders in the animal conſtitution, over which we may obſerve every little change of the atmoſphere to have ſo much influence?

Some kind of proof too may be derived from hiſtorical facts, if they be allowed to have any connection in this place. (1) Warm countries are moſt ſubject to epidemical diſeaſes. They are likewiſe

wiſe moſt ſubject to thunder, to earthquakes, tornadoes, &c. (2) The cultivation of the earth, which hath in the more temperate climes rendered the effects of thunder, &c, leſs injurious, hath at the ſame time eradicated peſtilential diſeaſes. (3) The ceſſation of earthquakes, &c. to any degree, have kept pace likewiſe with their abolition. (4) The Aurora Borealis, which ſeems to me to be a means of carrying off from the atmoſphere the electric fluid, never appeared in ENGLAND 'till long after the laſt great plague, and that phænomenon is ſeldom viſible in thoſe countries where it now prevails. (5) The laſt influenza in ENGLAND occurred at a time when the air ſeem'd to be peculiarly electric; when there were very frequent ſtorms of thunder and lightning during the whole year; and an earthquake was felt in the weſtern parts of the kingdom in the month of September, and again about the ſame time the year following. (6) It is recorded by writers on the plague, that people are very often ſtruck dead in the ſtreets, in a ſimilar manner to thoſe who are killed by lightning; nay, this is ſometimes to be obſerved when the plague

does not prevail, and only a ſudden blaſt ſweeps over the ground and deſtroys all the vegetables and animals which it finds within its courſe. (7) It has been remarked likewiſe that thoſe people who have been killed by lightning, as well as cattle, have been ſubject almoſt immediately to putrefaction.

From the concurrence of all theſe circumſtances, may we not conjecture that the ſame cauſe may be the origin of both theſe effects. And as a quantity of phlogiſton is acknowledged in one caſe, as it hath a great ſhare, tho' by a different modification, in occaſioning factitious air, and as it is by no means inadequate to the effect we would wiſh to aſcribe to it; it ſeems probable that we are not far from the truth in this ſurmiſe. It only remains to be conſidered what ſubſtance can have this effect upon the air: and from the conſtant ſolution of air in *water*, from the difficulty with which phlogiſton is combined with it in the factitious noxious airs, and from the eaſe with which acids of all kinds are joined with it, nay the greedineſs with which they are attracted

attracted by it; it may be ſuppoſed that water is always robbing the air of its acid more or leſs, and of conſequence where there is a compleat ſaturation of phlogiſton muſt let that ſubſtance go free, and of conſequence the air become noxious. This then may be the ſubſtance which by ſome peculiar mode of action may produce the effect we have mentioned, viz. ſuch a ſtate of air as occaſions epidemical diſorders. If we conſider too, that the endemial diſeaſes occaſioned by marſh miaſmata in the neighbourhood of low places, muſt be attributed to ſome ſuch cauſe, our ſentiments will in a great meaſure be confirmed.---The only objection to them is, that water contributes to purify foul air: but in ſuch experiments a large quantity of water is made to operate upon a ſmall quantity of air, and by this means it may imbibe not only the acid, but the phlogiſton likewiſe.---And as it is only in ſome rare and very diſtant inſtances, when a truly epidemic diſeaſe is produced, the quantity of phlogiſton, and the mode of operation neceſſary for the effect, may yet want to be accounted for.

The ſum of our idea then upon this ſubject is

the following, that the procatarctic cauſe of epidemical contagious diſeaſes is the impurity of the air; that this is occaſioned by a quantity of phlogiſton let looſe from its combination in the air, by means of water attracting from it the acid which kept it in ſolution. How this can act upon the human frame ſo as to produce the effect aſcribed, is an important conſideration, and therefore worthy of notice.

We have already advanced, that all infectious diſeaſes depend in a great meaſure, if not ſolely, upon the air. This will be more evident if we conſider the means by which they are produced. Theſe are either by expoſure to the ſame kind of air, or by contagion more immediately of one ſick perſon with the other. The former needs no proof, and the reaſon why all perſons are not equally affected, muſt depend on the peculiar circumſtances of the conſtitution, or the methods adopted to prevent the diſeaſe from taking place. The latter is not ſo apparent. It ſeems probable however, that there is a peculiar atmoſphere of impurity which ſurrounds the ſick, and thus not only

only adds fuel to the cauſe of the diſeaſe, but likewiſe by its own power produces the ſame effect. This however is only enlarging the remote cauſe. The more proximate by which it affects the animal body, ſeems to be derived from the fermentatory proceſs which is the conſtant work of phlogiſton in all parts of nature.---Wherever we ſee bodies producing upon contact with each other an elaſtic fluid, or changing their nature from an attractive to a repellent ſtate, (unleſs this is done by heat, and that effect it is not our buſineſs to explain,) we may be certain of the preſence of phlogiſton, and it is by this ſubſtance that all the factitious air is produced, and all fermentatory proceſſes are occaſioned. The word fermentatory proceſs therefore is what we ſhall adopt in this place for all effects of this kind. Now there is a peculiar circumſtance which attends ſuch a proceſs or fermentation with regard to animals and vegetables, and that is, that the acceſs of a very ſmall quantity of ſuch matter in this ſtate, from whatever cauſe derived, communicates the ſame quality to a maſs which before was quieſcent, let it be ever ſo large. And altho' living ſubſtances, either animal

or

or vegetable, are by ſomething in the powers of life protected from a *ſpontaneous* degeneracy into ſuch a ſtate, which is always produced when they are dead, yet the aſſimilation upon the acceſs we mentioned above is conſtantly produced. Upon the quantity of air in an inelaſtic ſtate in bodies, their coheſion ſeems to depend; the converſion of it therefore into an elaſtic or repulſive ſtate, muſt deſtroy that coheſion, and of conſequence produce diſorders in the ſyſtem, and derange all the functions by which life can alone be ſupported. Hence it is, that almoſt all Phyſicians have attributed the moſt violent of the epidemical diſeaſes to putrefaction, which is only another name for the proceſs we have been deſcribing.

It may be neceſſary perhaps to enquire into the nature of thoſe diſeaſes, which are prevalent under the character of epidemics and contagious complaints. The moſt virulent of them, and indeed of any diſorder, and which often reigns with ſuch violence as to ſweep off a great proportion of the inhabitants of thoſe countries where it rages, is what is in ENGLAND denominated the Plague. This

This diſeaſe, it hath generally been obſerved, is moſt common in warm countries bordering upon the ſea, or ſome large extenſive marſhes, or overgrown woods: And from thoſe places it is imported into other countries where it prevails, more properly by infection, yet it is more or leſs deleterious in proportion to the heat and moiſture of the ſeaſon, the cleanlineſs of the inhabitants, and their expoſure to great lakes, or other large bodies of water. The attack of it is like that of all thoſe diſeaſes which ariſe where putrefaction is acknowledged to be the cauſe. Great depreſſion of ſpirits, and a weakneſs of the animal powers, with ſome eruption either of the phlegmonous or eryſipelatous kind are generally its concomitants. Hence the greateſt danger is ſoon apparent, and the hiſtories of cures are ſo very ſlender, that the beſt way of managing it, is by eſcaping the diſeaſe. I believe it hath been ſeldom known to rage in ENGLAND alone, and it is generally brought from the more ſouthern countries. Its ſpread however is enormous, and it extends generally through all EUROPE, after it hath once paſſed into any of the improved countries of that region. Great pains have been taken

taken to prevent its ravage, and it has been little known for this laſt century. But as much perhaps may be due to the alteration of the manners and food of the inhabitants, and the great cultivation of the ground, with the drying up of marſhes, and deſtruction of woods and foreſts; as to the mere ſtopping of the infection by quarantines, which by the bye are not ſtrictly obſerved; or to other ſchemes which at firſt might be purſued, but are now grown obſolete, and of courſe can be of no uſe. This diſeaſe however doth not ſeem to be abſolutely eradicated even in theſe countries; it hath perhaps only loſt its malignity and thoſe direful ſymptoms with which it was formerly accompanied.---We are very frequently viſited with diſeaſes from the ſame cauſe which prevail as univerſally amongſt the inhabitants, but ſeldom terminate ſo fatally with us. They are frequently however of a very alarming nature; and there is no doubt but that they are communicated from the air, as well as from infection. Poſſibly they may originate even in this region, but what the ſtate of the air is in which they ariſe, or the places where they begin, depend on too minute circumſtances

ſtances exactly to aſcertain, at leaſt we have not obtained a ſufficient hiſtory of the viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere for the purpoſe.

Another diſeaſe which ſeems evidently to depend on the ſame cauſe, is the Small Pox. This however is not ſo apparent as the former. But it is a diſorder of ſo peculiar a nature, and depends ſo much on infection, and is ſo ſtrikingly communicated by the air, if it doth not originate in it, that there can be no doubt of the ſource from whence it ſprings. It is however generally communicated by topical infection, or at leaſt from that atmoſphere which ſurrounds the ſick perſon. This may perhaps not be ſo common as is imagined, and its increaſing or ceſſation agreeably to the direction of the winds or the ſtate of the weather, ſeems to argue a dependence on ſomething more than local contagion. Nay its ſudden acceſſion in ſome places where no infection can be traced, and in others where for years perhaps it hath not been known, as well as its firſt appearance, which was not many centuries paſt, and that in the torrid zone, ſeem to determine its depend-

ance on the cauſes to which we have attributed it.

But what ſhall we ſay to another diſeaſe which ſeems to depend entirely on the will of the patient. We are very much in the dark with regard to the origin of the lues venerea, nay when it firſt appeared is a matter of doubt. It will be manifeſt, I think, from the Tranſlation which is here offered to the public, that no diſeaſe of this kind prevailed in the time of HIPPOCRATES. Indeed he enumerates ſome of its ſymptoms, but chaſtity muſt have been much more in faſhion than it is at preſent, or his pages would have abounded with dreadful accounts of its ravage. Some have attributed it to AMERICA, and have dated the period of its riſe in EUROPE from the diſcovery of that Continent. I rather think the contrary, and that it has been carried from hence into that region.--- It ſeems to me like all other putrid diſeaſes, to have ariſen from a peculiar concurrence of circumſtances which never aroſe before, nor perhaps may ever ariſe again, and affecting in a certain manner the genital parts, made them the means of communi-

cation

cation of ſome part of the diſeaſe. When once a communication of this kind is eſtabliſhed, and the proper means of prevention is not diſcovered, it is inconceivable how far it may be carried; nay I don't know how it can be ſtopped, but by a deſtruction of the means, and that ſeems to be impoſſible. An epidemic diſeaſe ariſing therefore, and leaving behind ſuch ſymptoms, is no improbable means of accounting for its origin, and we leave the vices of mankind to account for its progreſs.

The pſora and other eruptions of that kind ſeem to be more truly epidemical, and this, as ſome have imagined, whether they depend on animalcula, which infeſt the ſkin or not. Theſe animalcula muſt reſide in the atmoſphere, and muſt be owing to ſuch a ſtate of it as will afford them nutriment and generation. But the animalcula ſeem, if they always exiſt, to be rather the effect than the cauſe of the diſeaſe, which tho' generally ariſing from infection, may depend on ſome ſlight blaſts of air, which will only fix with any venom where dirt and uncleanlineſs afford them an aſylum. Nay perhaps theſe things may by their putreſcent nature

occaſion that ſtate of the air which gives riſe to the diſeaſe.

The next object of conſideration is, whether by any attention to the ſtate of the air, and to this view which we have taken of it; we can attempt an amendment of a body ſo large, ſo fluctuating, and ſo uncertain. It may be ſaid too that it would hardly repay us for our pains if we could effect it. The Plague, it may be advanced, hath deſerted us for many years, the Small Pox is reduced by Inoculation to a very trifling diſeaſe, and the various Influenza's that occur at different times, are more alarming than dangerous, and as ſoon as they are known to be epidemical, are brought under a proper management. In anſwer to this I would ſay, Is it not better to prevent a diſeaſe than to cure it? Does not every diſeaſe, tho' of the ſlighteſt nature, leave behind it ſome diſagreeable conſequences? To what beſides can we attribute the Gout, Rheumatiſms, Phthiſes, and many other chronic diſtempers? Nay may not medicines themſelves rack and torture the animal conſtitution, and become the parent of many a direful diſorder? But beſides all this,

this, the Plague itſelf is not at ſo great a diſtance, but that by great negligence and inattention to the cauſes which give riſe to it, it may eaſily be introduced. Phyſicians therefore ought never to neglect that proper attention which is due to every diſeaſe, which *can* as well as what *doth* infeſt their fellow-creatures. They ſhould always be upon the watch for the worſt events, and be as able, as willing to attend the ſick under the misfortunes of human nature.

That air, which is evidently made impure by the various means which we have already deſcribed, may have its deleterious principles deſtroyed; is now fully eſtabliſhed by many modern Philoſophers, whoſe names are too well known to be mentioned in this place. But whether the atmoſphere to any extent is not too unwieldy to admit of more than a mere local amendment, ſeems doubtful. Let us do however all that is within our power, and extend the ſphere of purity as far as we are able. It would be a ſatisfaction too by the means offered to us, if regiſters were kept in different parts of the kingdom of the ſtate of the air

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in this reſpect, and eſpecially when any diſorders prevail. It might be of uſe too if the *electric* ſtate of the air were to be frequently examined, and by this would be known how far that condition of this element correſponded with the influence of diſeaſes.

To reduce however the means by which it may be reaſonable to ſuppoſe the air might be amended, to ſome kind of ſyſtem; I ſhall conſider them under the different heads of vegetation, evaporation, abſorption, and correction by addition of different ſorts of ſubſtances. In the firſt place, therefore, it has been diſcovered by the ingenious Dr. PRIESTLY, the father of this philoſophy, that plants during the time that they vegetate, purify the air, nay ſome plants are endued with the quality of yielding a new kind of air which is devoid of phlogiſton, and which he has called for that reaſon dephlogiſticated air. The means therefore that might be uſed for this purpoſe would be by judicious plantations, kept in ſuch a manner as to be properly ventilated and admit the rays of the Sun to the roots, as well as to the branches of the

the trees. By this means all moiſture which for want of that luminary is encouraged, would be prevented. Large foreſts and wild woods in uncultivated countries, we have already obſerved to produce that noxious ſtate of the air which may be the cauſe of epidemical diſeaſes. But in thoſe caſes the trees are planted ſo cloſe together as to exclude the friendly beams of the Sun, by which a degree of moiſture equal if not ſuperior to a lake of like extent is occaſioned; and beſides this, the rotting of the leaves and fallen trees, produce a high degree of putrefaction, which whilſt it ſupports perhaps the growing vegetable, muſt contaminate to a very great degree the atmoſphere which ſurrounds it. Plantations therefore, in places ſubject to endemial diſeaſes, ſhould be kept as clean as poſſible; and perhaps the beſt method of ſecuring this effect, is by having them in hedge rows, according to the modern huſbandry. They ſhould always be made too, near large lakes or marſhes, for the benefit of peculiar ſpots, as well as in the neighbourhood of cities and populous towns. For the benefit of the whole country too, they might be made upon the

the high hills, which generally are left barren and uſeleſs, and can be of no conſequence to ſociety.-----To this end, likewiſe, the univerſal cultivation of this country may in a great meaſure contribute, and when it ſhall be every where practiſed to cultivate graſſes with corn, and to allow of no fallows, together with a general incloſure, a perpetual ſtate of vegetation will be kept up. We ſee then that not only the benefit of the community in an œconomical view, but the health of the inhabitants is intimately connected with a proper cultivation of the land.

The next means we ſhall mention of purifying the air is by evaporation. This indeed, tho' leſs within our power than the laſt, may yet be practiſed in ſome degree. They are ſurpriſing effects that ariſe from heat and moiſture, viz. coldneſs and dryneſs, which are brought about by evaporation. By theſe means it would be advantageous to health. But it is found by ſome modern diſcoveries, that vapour ſtrongly attracts impure airs,* cauſes an ebullition in them, and deſtroys their

* For this I am obliged to Mr. Arden, Reader in Philoſophy.

their noxious quality. How it may be uſed to prevent the impurity of the atmoſphere, or at leaſt to correct it, muſt be left to the improvements in mechaniſm. It may however be uſed with eaſe in ſick rooms, and perhaps in ſmall diſtricts. Should that dreadful diſeaſe the Plague ever viſit us, it would be worth while to keep water conſtantly boiling in the chimnies of the houſes which might be ſuppoſed liable to infection. Something of this kind may likewiſe be uſed in Jails, Hoſpitals, Camps, and in Holds of Ships.

The third means of amending the air was by abſorption, and as few, if any, bodies which are called abſorbent, have been found as yet to attract the acid from the phlogiſton, but will abſorb them both together, a ſufficient variety is offered to our uſe. They can hardly be applied however in a quantity ſufficient to have any effect, excepting it be in rooms and ſmall diſtricts. Cultivation however affords us great aſſiſtances in this particular, and the plough and the ſpade may be conſidered as beneficial to the health as to the nutriment of mankind. In caſes of alarm the public ſtreets

might be cover'd with lime or with earth for this purpoſe, and indeed if ſomething of this kind were frequently introduced, it might be always an advantage to the inhabitants.

4. The fourth means of correcting the air is by various ſubſtances, which by ſeveral modes of operation are found upon experiment to produce the effect. All of them cannot be employed however upon the atmoſphere, and ſome would occaſion the contrary to what we wiſh. All thoſe which can properly act this way muſt be by loading the air with a greater quantity of acid, and, as appears from experiment, by earth likewiſe. But perhaps the moſt practical way of doing it would be by nitre expoſed to a conſiderable degree of heat, after having been mixed with ſome inert earth, as minium, chalk, wood aſhes, &c. which as they are cheap ſubſtances, might be employed in large quanties at a very ſmall expence. Nitre will burn very rapidly with two thirds its quantity of minium when wetted and ground up together in a paſte. I would only wiſh to intimate therefore that ſomething of this kind might be employed in thoſe places

places where malignant diſorders are much to be ſuſpected. And it would be worth while to try it in thoſe countries where the plague ſtill regularly prevails every year, and where at the ſame time ſalt-petre is a native production.

HISTORY OF EPIDEMICS.

BOOK I.

SECTION I.

CONSTITUTION THE FIRST.

IN the autumn, at THASUS, about the Equinox, and the ſetting of the Pleiades, there was much rain, conſtant and ſoft, ſuch as generally falls with a ſoutherly wind. In the winter, the South wind blew at firſt, but was ſucceeded by ſmall blaſts from the North, and attended with a conſiderable ſhare of dry weather: Upon the whole, this ſeaſon reſembled the Spring in its mildneſs. The ſoutherly wind blew principally during the Spring, which was cold, and attended with ſmall rain. The Summer was generally cloudy, and free from rain. The Eteſian winds, which blow here annually, were ſlight, occurring ſeldom, and at a great diſtance of time from each other.

The ſtate of the air then being upon the whole dry, with a South wind, which was juſt contrary to what happened the year before, when the North chiefly prevailed; there were but few inflammatory fevers, and theſe were of a mild diſpoſition, very few being attended with hæmorrhages, and much fewer, if any, with death. There were many which were accompanied with tumours behind the ears; ſometimes on one ſide, and ſometimes on both. Theſe happened likewiſe to many perſons who were walking about, and free from fever, tho' a little heat attended moſt of them. None of theſe tumours were injurious; nor, as is uſual with ſuch as ariſe from other cauſes, did any of them come to a ſuppuration; but they were of a lax nature, large, and much diffuſed, without inflammation or pain, and ſoon vaniſhed without any concomitant ſign. They affected children, young perſons, and thoſe who were arrived at years of maturity, and eſpecially thoſe who uſed much exerciſe, yet but few women. Many perſons were troubled with dry coughs, they ſpit but little, nor were theſe coughs accompanied with hoarſeneſs. Many at this time had inflammations, attended with pain, break out in one or both teſticles, with fever and without it. In ſome theſe complaints were very troubleſome; but in the reſt, who did not want the care of the phyſician, they were very trifling.

Before the ſummer, and even during that ſeaſon, nay in winter likewiſe, there were many who had been diſpoſed to a phthiſis, who were now afflicted with that diſeaſe; others in whom it had been dubious, were now confirmed in it. In ſome it now began firſt, and theſe

ſeemed

ſeemed naturally diſpoſed to it: Many, nay moſt of theſe died; and of thoſe who took to their beds, I ſcarcely know of one who ſurvived a very moderate time: They died in a much ſhorter time than uſual, eſpecially where they had been previouſly ſeized with other diſorders of longer continuance, and joined with fevers which did not prove mortal, of which mention will be made hereafter; for many of thoſe who recovered from the diſeaſes of the ſeaſon, were carried off by a conſumption. Theſe were the ſymptoms with which they were generally attacked: Great rigors preceding the fever, which kept up an even and rapid force, whilſt it laſted, and never leaving them altogether. It was of the nature of a ſemi-tertian, one day being ſlight and the other more vehement. The ſweats were conſtant, but not equally diffuſed. The extremities were generally very cold, there was ſeldom any heat in them. The ſtools were bilious, ſmall, without any mixture of foreign matters, looſe and griping, with frequent occaſion to repeat them. The urine was thin and crude, diſcoloured, and in ſmall quantity, having a ſmall proportion of thick ſediment, but crude, and by no means critical with reſpect to time. The ſpitting with the cough was in ſmall quantity, and thick, well digeſted, but brought up with difficulty, and ſeldom. But in thoſe who were very much diſtreſſed there was not the ſmalleſt digeſtion, and they ſpit conſtantly a crude matter. In many of them the fauces, thro' the courſe of the diſeaſe, were affected with redneſs and inflammation, with a thin, ſmall, acrimonious defluxion. With this they were much afflicted, and waſted away very faſt. They grew averſe to all kinds of

food, and even to drink; and near death many became delirious. Theſe were what happened to conſumptive perſons.

In the ſummer and autumn there were many fevers, conſtant, but not violent. They were of ſome duration, but not to thoſe who were afflicted with other complaints. The bowels were, in many perſons very little diſturbed, but ſuffered no inconveniences worth mentioning. The urine in many was free, natural, and of a good colour, but thin; yet concocted about the criſis. The cough was not troubleſome, nor was the expectoration difficult. There was no averſion to food, but rather a craving for it. Upon the whole, thoſe who became conſumptive were not affected as in common. But theſe being ſeized with rigours, they perſpired a little; others were attacked with vague and uncertain acceſſions, nor did the fever leave them ſuddenly, but put on the type of a tertian. In thoſe who had it for the ſhorteſt time, the criſis was obſerved upon the twentieth day, but in many on the fortieth, and in ſome on the eightieth. Nay it ceaſed altogether in others, where it was more wandering, without any criſis at all. To many of theſe the fever returned again in a ſhort ſpace of time, and in theſe returns it obſerved regular periods. In many caſes it was prolonged even to the winter. In all thoſe who complained under this conſtitution which is here deſcribed, there were none who died but ſuch as were affected with conſumptions: Thoſe who were attacked with fevers eſcaped altogether.

SECTION

SECTION II.

CONSTITUTION THE SECOND.

IN THASUS, before the autumn, not in their proper ſeaſon, there were many wintry ſtorms of ſome violence, with North and South winds, and great moiſture. Theſe happened at the ſetting of the Pleiades, and before they ſet. The winter was attended with the North wind, and many violent falls of ſnow; but with theſe there was often intermixed ſerene and calm weather. The cold, however, was by no means inconſiderable. After the winter ſolſtice, and at the time when the Weſt winds begin to blow, it was very cold; there were high north winds, and conſtant ſnow and rain; the heavens were much diſturbed with high winds and continual clouds, and this kind of weather laſted even to the Equinox. The Spring was cold, with a North wind, rainy, and cloudy; nor was the Summer at all warm. The annual, or Eteſian winds, blew conſtantly during this ſeaſon; but under Arcturus there was a good deal of rain, with a North wind. The year upon the whole then being moiſt, cold, and ſtormy, in the Winter, people found themſelves in good health; but upon the approach of Spring, many, nay moſt, were very diſagreeably affected.

In the firſt place, there appeared defluxions upon the eyes, moiſt and crude, attended with much pain; and in many, ſmall ſordid concretions, breaking out with difficulty: Theſe were very obſtinate, and did not go off till the Autumn.

About

About Summer and Autumn, dyſenteries, and teneſmus's, and lienteries, and diarrhœas prevailed; in which the ſtools were in ſome caſes bilious, looſe, and griping, and in many watry. In many there was a defluxion upon the urinary paſſages, attended with pain and ſtrangury, of a bilious, watry, ſtringy or ramentoſe and purulent nature, which did not ariſe from any defect of the kidneys, but was owing to a tranſlation from another evacuation.

There were likewiſe vomitings of bile, phlegm, and indigeſted food. Theſe were accompanied with violent ſweats. And in all caſes there was an appearance of great moiſture. This was evident in many who were not confined, or in fevers, but more particularly in thoſe who were ſeized with them; of which mention will be made. Many became phthiſical, attended with ſevere pain. But now about the Autumn and Winter, Fevers, which never left the patient, prevailed; nay, there were a few inflammatory and ephemeras, ſome which raged only in the night, ſemitertians, pure tertians, quartans, or thoſe of uncertain intermiſſion. Some of each of theſe prevailed; but the ardent or inflammatory were few, and without any violent ſymptoms: For there was little or no hæmorrhage from the noſe, and that only in a few caſes. None were affected with delirium, and every thing elſe went on well. An exceeding good criſis was formed by an intermiſſion in ſeventeen days. There were none that I know of, which terminated fatally, or to which a phrenzy ſucceeded. But the tertians were both more in number and more ſevere. They proceeded regularly thro' four revolutions, or intermiſſions, and were compleatly judged

judged in ſeven; nor did any of them return. The quartans kept a regular courſe from the beginning, but there were not a few of other fevers which took upon them this type, and theſe continued a long time. The quotidians, and nocturnals, and irregular intermittents, continued a long while, both to thoſe who went about and thoſe who were confined, and many of them laſted after the ſetting of the Pleiades, and through the Winter. Many, eſpecially children, were ſeized with convulſions, attended with fever; and in others they ſucceeded the fever. Theſe obſerved daily revolutions, but were without danger, unleſs that aroſe from ſome other complaints.

Upon the whole, the moſt common were ſuch fevers as never intermitted, but they all invaded the patient in the manner of a tertian; yet they were one day ſlight and the other ſevere. They were violent, of long continuance, and attended with pain. In the beginning they were ſlight, but increaſed in violence, having a paroxyſm upon the critical days, after which they grew worſe. But if the patients were a little relieved, they were violently affected between the fits, and on the next critical day were much worſe than before. In theſe caſes the rigors were frequent, but uncertain, of ſhort continuance, and not violent, but more conſiderable than in other fevers. The ſweats were violent, but few, bringing no relief, but, on the contrary, they were injurious. There was a great coldneſs of the extremities, which ſcarcely ever were warm. There was no conſtant watchfulneſs, tho' it was conſiderable, and at times the patients were comatoſe and ſtupid. The bowels were very much diſturbed, and the

ſtools

ſtools bad, ſome of them of the worſt kind. The urine was in moſt caſes either thin, crude and pale, and after a ſhort time a little concocted, but without any critical appearance, or turbid, without any ſediment, or any thing ſwimming quite unconcocted on the top, ſeparate from the reſt; or it was in ſmall quantity, but of a bad kind, the crude part uppermoſt. A cough for the moſt part attended theſe fevers, but brought neither benefit or diſadvantage worth mentioning. They continued a long time, and were very obſtinate, irregular, and without concoction, having no determined criſis, either in thoſe caſes which did well or thoſe which ended in death. If any intermitted a little, they quickly returned again. There were ſome which had a criſis on the eightieth day, and in ſome of theſe there was a relapſe, ſo as to continue through the winter. Theſe left moſt perſons without any criſis, which happened the ſame to thoſe who recovered and thoſe who did not. But as there were various circumſtances in theſe fevers, and a very great uncertainty with regard to the criſis, ſo one of the moſt conſiderable and worſt ſymptoms was an entire loſs of appetite, and this eſpecially in thoſe who did not do well. Thirſt, however, was not improper; but after a long courſe of time, when there was much pain, and great conſumption of body, with a bad habit, there was a tranſlation of humours into different parts, which was either greater than the natural ſtrength could ſupport, or too inſignificant to bring relief. It generally turned inward, and induced bad conſequences. From this proceeded dyſenteries, teneſmus's, lienteries, and fluxes, and in many, dropſies. Alſo there were great nauſeas, and theſe aroſe in ſome either with the foregoing ſymptoms, or without

without them. Whatever happened violently either was borne with difficulty, or was of no ſervice. Small exanthemata appeared, but being unequal to the magnitude of the diſeaſe, quickly vaniſhed, as did alſo tumours behind the ears without any ſign. In ſome there was a depoſit on the limbs, eſpecially the hip, and in a few this was critical, but it ſoon returned into the habit.

Some perſons died of all ages, but chiefly children juſt taken from the breaſt, and ſome older of eight or ten years of age, and who were not yet arrived at puberty: And in theſe many of the above ſymptoms appeared, but not in all. But the only good, nay the beſt ſymptom in theſe, and which happened from a tranſlation of the humours, was a difficulty of making water, or ſtrangury. This happened likewiſe to many of this age who were not confined, as well as to the diſeaſed. Upon this ſymptom a very ſudden change aroſe in all. If the bowels were too open, they became coſtive, the appetite ſoon returned, and the fever became mild: but the ſtrangury itſelf was tedious and painful. The urine was more plentiful than before, thick, with different ſhades of red in colour, and ſometimes purulent, and was attended with pain. Whoever had theſe ſymptoms eſcaped, nor do I know of any who died.

But in thoſe caſes in which there was no danger, and where a concoction was made in proper time, it ſhould be conſidered whether the tranſlations of humours were good or critical ſigns. Concoctions always portend a criſis, and ſafety from the diſeaſe; but crudities, or inconcoctions are ſoon converted into bad tranſlations, or a defect or want of criſis, or

pain, or a duration of the diſeaſe, or death, or a relapſe. What will happen from theſe ſhould be conſidered from other circumſtances, as to know what is paſt, to diſcern what is preſent, and to predict the future. Aud theſe two things in diſeaſes are particularly to be attended to, to do good, and not to do harm. The whole art of medicine may be circumſcribed in three diſtinctions, medicine, the ſick-man, and the phyſician who is the miniſter of the art; and the conflict lies between the ſick-perſon, the phyſician, and the diſeaſe. If a fever ſhould accompany pain and heavineſs in the head, or if theſe ſhould happen without fever, in a perſon with a phrenſy, convulſions would ſucceed, eſpecially if attended with bilious vomiting, and they will terminate fatally. In an inflammatory or other fever with a pain in the head, and a ſenſe of weight about the temples; if a dark cloud ſhould ſeem to obſtruct the ſight, and there ſhould be diſtreſs, with dull pain about the præcordia, it betokens an hæmorrhage from the noſe. But thoſe who perceive this ſenſe of weight over the whole head, and are affected with pain in the ſtomach, and nauſea, will vomit bile and phlegm. In ſome caſes, eſpecially in children, convulſions will follow. The ſame will happen to women, with pains about the uterus. But to older perſons, and who have loſt their natural heat, palſies, mania, and blindneſs.

CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION THE THIRD.

A Little before the riſing of Arcturus, nay during the appearance of that conſtellation, there was much rain in THASUS, and the wind blew briſkly from the North. But about the Equinox, and the ſetting of the Pleiades, there was moderate rain, with a South wind. The Winter was ſtormy from the North, with great drought, cold winds, and much ſnow. About the Equinox, the cold was intenſe. The Spring likewiſe was attended with northerly winds, generally dry, with ſmall and cold rains. About the middle of Summer there was much rain, and great cold in the Dog-days. From this to the riſing of Arcturus there was great heat, with warm winds, and theſe blew conſtantly, and with ſome violence, but there was no rain. The Eteſian winds blew as uſual. From Arcturus to the Equinox there was much rain, with the wind blowing from the South.

Under this conſtitution, in the Winter, there were many palſies, and ſome who were affected with them died in a ſhort time. This diſeaſe was epidemic, but no other particularly prevailed. But rather before the Spring, inflammatory fevers began, and raged at the Equinox, and in the Summer. Thoſe perſons who were ſeized in Spring or Summer, in general recovered, a few only died; whilſt to thoſe who were affected in Autumn, theſe fevers proved fatal.

The following were the ſymptoms which attended theſe fevers, A plentiful and free hæmorrhage at the noſe was a

ſign of recovery, and I ſcarcely knew any who bled profuſely in this manner, under this conſtitution, who died. PHILISCUS, indeed, and EPAMINON, and SILENUS, to whom this bleeding happened on the fourth and fifth day, and that in ſmall quantity, ſubmitted to fate. Moſt of the ſick were attacked with rigors about the criſis, eſpecially thoſe who had no hæmorrhage; but this rigor generally produced a ſweat. In ſome there was a yellowneſs on the ſkin, which appeared on the ſixth day: And theſe had an evacuation by urine, or were relieved by plentiful ſtools, or a large hæmorrhage from the noſe. As for inſtance, HERACLIDES, who lay ſick at ARISTOCYDES, who had a very profuſe bleeding, whoſe bowels were much emptied, and who made a quantity of urine. The criſis in that caſe was on the twentieth day, not as in the ſervant of PHANAGORAS, who having none of theſe ſigns died. This hæmorrhage broke out in moſt, but eſpecially in young perſons and thoſe of mature age, and thoſe died who were not affected with it. The older perſons had the yellowneſs in the ſkin, and they were diſturbed by a purging of the inteſtines, or a dyſentery, as happened to BION, who lay ſick with SILENUS. In the Summer dyſenteries became epidemic, and thoſe who were ill of the other diſeaſes, and had the hæmorrhage of the noſe, fell into this complaint, as MULLUS, and the ſon of ERATONIS, who after a profuſe bleeding were affected with a dyſentery, and recovered.

There appears, therefore, to have been a great redundancy of bilious humour in the blood. For about the criſis, there was not only no hæmorrhage at the noſe, but tumours which had

had appeared behind the ears vaniſhed; and upon this there aroſe pains in the ſide and about the hips. After the criſis likewiſe, when there was continual pain, and pale urine was made, there happened a ſmall hæmorrhage. About the twenty-fourth day an abceſs appeared, or *there was a tranſlation of humours*, after an hæmorrhage, in ANTIPHONTUS, the ſon of CRITOBULUS. This went off, and a perfect criſis was made on the fortieth.

Many women fell ſick at this time, but not ſo many as the men, and fewer died. Many had difficult parturitions, and being ſeized afterwards, moſt of them fell a ſacrifice, as the daughter of TELOBOLUS, who died the ſixth day after delivery. In many during the fever, the menſes appeared, (and in ſome a hæmorrhage at the noſe) which in many young girls now happened for the firſt time.

In ſome the eruption of the menſes occurred together with the hæmorrhage, as in the daughter of DIATHARSIS, in whom this evacuation now firſt aroſe, and the bleeding at the noſe was very conſiderable. None of theſe that I know of died, but ſome favourable circumſtance generally happened. But pregnant women who were affected, miſcarried, at leaſt all thoſe whom I knew. The urine was for the moſt part of a good colour, but thin and with a light ſediment, with looſe bilious ſtools. In many in whom the criſis was different, there were dyſenteries, as in XENOPHANUS and CRITIA, and in theſe the urine was copious, watry, free from other matters, and thin; and about the criſis a good ſediment was made, and other things were happily determined.

ned. I will mention to whom theſe things happened. BION, who lay ſick with SILENUS, CRATIA with XENOPHANUS, the ſon of ARETON, and the wife of MINISTRATUS; all of whom were affected with dyſenteries: But it remains to be enquired, whether becauſe the urine was watry or no.

Many fevers about the time of Arcturus were terminated by a criſis on the eleventh day, and theſe ſuffered extraordinary relapſes. Many perſons likewiſe at this time became comatoſe, eſpecially boys, and theſe, more particularly than others, died. But about the Equinox, and under the Pleiades, and in the Winter, inflammatory fevers prevailed; and of theſe many phrenſies, of which a great number died, yet few of them occurred during the Summer. In theſe ardent fevers the danger ſoon appeared; for a ſmart fever at firſt attacked the patient, with a very ſlight rigor or ſhivering, great watchfulneſs, anxiety, and thirſt, accompanied with a ſmall ſweat about the forehead and breaſt bones, but none over the whole body. The delirium was violent, with great diſtreſs and deſpondency; and there was great coldneſs about the feet, and eſpecially the hands. Exacerbations aroſe on the even days, and in moſt caſes great pains on the fourth, with cold ſweats, but no heat in the extremities: On the contrary they were cold and livid; and there was no thirſt after this. The urine was black, thin, and in ſmall quantity, and the inteſtines were bound. There was no hæmorrhage at the noſe, but a ſmall quantity iſſued from it. This brought, however, no relief, for moſt perſons died on the ſixth day in a cold ſweat. All theſe things did not happen to thoſe who were affected with phrenſy, for this was often determined

mined by a criſis on the eleventh and on the twentieth day. Thoſe who were not ſeized with the phrenſy in the beginning, on the third or fourth day, but had the diſeaſe gentle at firſt, experienced the greateſt violence about the ſeventh. There were many affected with diſeaſe at this time, and of them many died, but eſpecially young perſons, and others in the flower of their age, and thoſe of a ſmooth ſkin, black hair, and black eyes, leading a ſedentary life, with a high, ſhrill, and rough voice, talkative and paſſionate, particularly women of this kind: Theſe generally died. In this conſtitution, thoſe who recovered were relieved by the four following ſigns: A hæmorrhage from the noſe, a large quantity of urine, in which there was a conſiderable ſediment, and of a good kind, a bilious evacuation of the inteſtines, or a dyſentery. And ſome were determined not by one of theſe ſigns only, but by all, and where they powerfully prevailed. All, however, who had them recovered. Women and girls alſo experienced theſe ſigns, and they were of peculiar benefit to them in forming a criſis, where the menſes at the ſame time appeared; and I ſcarcely know one of theſe in whom the diſeaſe terminated fatally. For the daughter of PHILO, tho' ſhe had a large bleeding at the noſe, yet having made an untimely ſupper on the ſeventh day, unfortunately died.

An involuntary flow of tears in thoſe who were attacked with theſe ardent fevers, and whilſt other ſymptoms were not deleterious, gave an expectation of an hæmorrhage from the noſe; but if the other ſymptoms had a fatal tendency, it portended death rather than an eruption of blood.

Tumours

Tumours appearing behind the ears, attended with pain, after the criſis of the fever, and which could not be appeaſed or brought to ſuppuration, were generally diſſolved upon the coming on of a diarrhœa, or a dyſentery, or a ſediment in the urine, as happened to HERMIPPUS of CLAZOMENE. The judgment that was formed concerning the criſis was ſometimes the ſame, ſometimes different, as in the caſe of two brothers, who were together ſick at the Theatre of EPIGONIS. In the elder of theſe the criſis was formed on the ſixth day, in the younger on the ſeventh. They both relapſed at the ſame hour, after the fever had intermitted five days; and in this relapſe, the criſis was determined in both on the ſeventeenth from the beginning. In many a firſt criſis was formed on the fifth, the intermiſmiſſion laſted ſeven, and after the return, the criſis was on the fifth. In ſome the firſt criſis was on the ſeventh, the intermiſſion took up another ſeven, and the latter criſis three. In ſome the firſt wason the fifth, the intermiſſion was ſeven, the return three, then there was an intermiſſion of one, and a return of one. In others the firſt was made on the ſixth, then there was an intermiſſion of ſix more, and the return continued three, then there was another intermiſſion of one, and a relapſe of one. This happened to the ſon of EVAGONTUS, of DAITHARSUS. In ſome likewiſe the firſt criſis was on the ſixth, the intermiſſion was ſeven, and the ſecond criſis was on the fourth, as in the daughter of AGLAIDAS. All thoſe who were ſick under this conſtitution experienced a diſeaſe of this type, and I knew of none of thoſe who recovered who did not ſuffer a relapſe, according to the deſcription above; and all thoſe that I knew, recovered who had this kind of relapſe, I do not remember that in any

of

of them it returned another time. Moſt died on the ſixth day, as EPAMINONDAS, SILENUS, and PHILISCUS the ſon of ANTAGORAS.

The criſis was formed in thoſe who had tumours behind the ears on the twentieth day. Theſe were generally terminated by reſolution, as all did not come to a ſuppuration, but there was a tranſlation of the humours to the bladder. In CRATISTONACTUS, who lived at HERACLIUS, and the maid ſervant of SCYMNUS the *Fuller*, there was a ſuppuration, and they died. In thoſe who had the criſis on the ſeventh, and there was an intermiſſion of nine days, the fever returned, and another criſis was made on the fourth; but in thoſe to whom the firſt happened on the ſeventh, and the intermiſſion laſted ſix; upon the return the next criſis was on the ſeventh, as in PHANOCRITUS, who lay ſick at GNATHO the *Painter*'s.

In the winter, and under that ſolſtice, nay even to the Equinox, there were many inflammatory fevers and phrenſies, and many who were ſeized with them died. The criſis was various. In ſome it happened on the fifth day from the beginning, and there was then an intermiſſion of four days. It again returned, and the criſis in the return was on the fifth: Making in all fourteen. This was the caſe with moſt boys, and with ſome grown perſons. In ſome the firſt criſis was made on the eleventh, the relapſe on the fourteenth; and a perfect termination on the twentieth. In thoſe who were ſeized with a rigor on the twenty-ninth, a perfect criſis was not formed till the fortieth. There were many who had ri-

gors about the criſis, from the beginning. Thoſe who had rigors with the firſt criſis, had them with the criſis in the relapſe. There were few had rigors in the Spring, more in Summer, ſtill more in Autumn, and moſt in the Winter. The hæmorrhages from the noſe had now ceaſed.

SECTION III.

SKILFUL perſons diſtinguiſh diſeaſes, (*or form their diagnoſtics*) from the common nature of all, and from the peculiar nature of each; from the diſeaſe itſelf, and from the patient who is affected with it; from thoſe things which are adminiſtered, and from the perſon who adminiſters; (from theſe it becomes lighter or more diſtreſſing) from the general or particular conſtitution of the air, and the country we inhabit; from cuſtom, from diet, from the manner of living, from the different age, from the ſpeech, from the behaviour, from the ſilence of different perſons; likewiſe from their thoughts, from their ſleeping, from their watchfulneſs, and from their doſing; in ſome perſons alſo from their ſcratchings, from their itching, from their fears, from the paroxyſm of the diſeaſe, from the ſtate of the inteſtines, from the urine, from vomitings, and from ſpittings. Thoſe things likewiſe ſhould be examined which portend changes in the diſeaſe, as tranſlations of matter, or a criſis, as ſweats, rigors, cough, ſneezings, hiccough, dyſpnæa, eructations, ſilent and noiſy eruptions of wind, and hæmorrhages from the anus,

anus: And whatever beſides is the conſequence of theſe, is to be conſidered.

Fevers are either conſtantly upon ſick perſons, or they leave them by night and affect them by day, or they affect them by night and leave them in the day. Theſe are ſemitertians, tertians, quartans, quintans, weekly and of nine days continuance. The firſt ſort are of the ſmalleſt duration, the moſt violent, and moſt ſubject to danger. The ſafeſt of all, the mildeſt in its nature, and of the longeſt continuance, is the quartan. And this not only from its own nature, but as it alleviates every other diſeaſe. The ſemitertian eaſily becomes conſtant, and is often fatal. Beſides that, a phthiſis, and many other complaints, are apt to put on this type. The fever which occurs at night is not deadly, but is of long duration. That which happens by day is longer, and often is ſucceeded by a phthiſis. The weekly fever is long, but not fatal. That of nine days is ſtill longer, but in the ſame manner is not deleterious. A tertian has a quic criſis, and is ſafe. But a quintan is the worſt of all; for it either precedes a phthiſis, or when it affects perſons with that complaint, they generally periſh. But there are in all theſe fevers, both thoſe which are conſtant and thoſe which intermit, types, conſtitutions, and paroxyſms. In the conſtant there is an acceſſion, a perfection, and a ſtate of danger: But about the criſis, and along with the criſis, they go off. In ſome they begin gently and ſoftly, encreaſe every day with ſome new acceſſions, but about the criſis; and at that time are very powerful. In others they encreaſe from moderate be-

ginnings to the criſis, and then go off mildly. Theſe things happen in almoſt every diſeaſe, as well as fever.

It is neceſſary to conſider what kind of food is to be given in theſe fevers, and for this purpoſe many ſigns are to be examined, both thoſe which have been mentioned, and thoſe which remain: And it ought to be conſidered and examined, how far the diſeaſe is dangerous, or how acute it is, or how ſafe, or whether any thing ſhould be given or not, or how much and what is its nature.

Thoſe fevers which have exacerbations on the equal days, will have a criſis on the equal; and thoſe which have acceſſions on the unequal will be determined on the ſame. The equal days on which the criſis may appear, are the fourth, ſixth, eighth, tenth, fourteenth, eighteenth, thirtieth, forty-eighth, ſixtieth, eightieth, and hundredth. The unequal are the third, fifth, ſeventh, ninth, eleventh, ſeventeenth, twenty-firſt, twenty-ſeventh, and thirty-firſt. It ſhould be conſidered alſo if there are any other days beſides thoſe mentioned on which a criſis may be formed, either portending danger or relapſe. We ſhould alſo give our attention at theſe times to any indications which may be ſhewn to health or injury, or to diſpoſitions for the worſe or the better. We ſhould alſo examine into the critical termination of irregular fevers, and quartans, quintans and ſeptans.

FOURTEEN

FOURTEEN CASES OF DISEASE.

CASE I.

PHILISCUS who lived near the walls, took to his bed on the first day of his ſeizure with an acute fever; he was diſpoſed to ſweat, and had a very troubleſome night. The next day all his ſymptoms were aggravated, but after a looſe ſtool from a clyſter he was relieved, and had a quiet night. On the third day in the morning, and till the evening, he appeared to be free from fever; but about the evening the fever was very violent, attended with ſweating and thirſt; the tongue was dry and *parched*, the urine was black, he had a very diſtreſſing night, ſlept none, but was very delirious. On the next day every thing was increaſed, and the urine continued black. In the night he was much eaſier, and the urine was of a better colour. On the fifth, about mid-day, a ſmall quantity of pure blood was voided at the noſtrils; but the urine was of various colours, having ſome ſmall round globules reſembling ſemen, floating about in it, but not forming any ſediment at bottom. A ſuppoſitory being adminiſtered, produced only a ſmall quantity of wind. He had a troubleſome night, with little ſleep, was very talkative and delirious, the extremities were cold, nor could any heat be raiſed in them. He made black urine, ſlept a little the next day, bnt loſt his voice; his ſweats were very cold, the extremities became livid, and about the middle of

1ſt DAY.

2d DAY.

3d DAY.

4th DAY.

5th DAY.

the

6th Day. the day (being the ſixth) he died. In this man, at the cloſe of the fever, the reſpiration was like a perſon calling back, but ſeldom made, and of long duration. The ſpleen was elevated in a round and gibbous form. There were cold ſweats to the end, and the exacerbations were on the equal days.

CASE II.

SILENUS, who lived in PLATAMONE, near the houſe of EVALCIS, from fatigue and drinking, and unſeaſonable exerciſe, was ſeized with a fever. It began with pain and a ſenſe of weight about the loins and in the head, with a diſ-
1ſt Day. tenſion of the neck. On the firſt day he had a looſe, bilious, unmixed, frothy, and high-coloured ſtool. The urine was black, having likewiſe a black ſediment. He had great thirſt, his tongue was parched, and he ſlept none in the night.
2d Day. On the next day the fever was violent. He had many looſe and frothy ſtools, the urine was black, the night was diſtreſ-
3d Day. ſing, and he raved a little. On the third day every ſymptom was aggravated,. There was a great diſtenſion of the hypochondria, on both ſides, extending even to the navel, but ſoft. The ſtools were looſe, of a blackiſh hue, the urine was turbid and dark coloured. He had no ſleep in the night, but talked much, intermixing laughing and ſinging: He
4th Day. could by no means be quieted. On the fourth the ſame
5th Day ſymptoms prevailed. On the fifth, the ſtools were unmixed, bilious, looſe, greaſy; the urine thin and pelluced;

ſome

ſome dawns of reaſon appeared. On the ſixth he ſweated a little about the head, but the extremities were cold and livid. He had great reſtleſneſs, no ſtool, the urine continuing the ſame, with the fever very high. On the ſeventh he loſt his voice, the extremities could not be warmed, and he made no urine. On the eighth a cold ſweat was diffuſed over the whole body, accompanied with ſmall, red, and round puſtules, like Ἰῶδες: They continued, and made no tranſlation. The inteſtines were but little moved; the ſtools were looſe, indigeſted, and painful. The urine was alſo made with much pain. The extremities were a little heated, the ſleep was light, but the coma was conſiderable. The voice was gone, the urine thin and pellucid. On the ninth, things continued in the ſame ſtate. On the tenth he could not drink, was comatoſe, and had a little ſleep: His ſtools were the ſame as before. In the urine was a thick ſediment: This was like flour, and white. The extremities were ſtill cold, and on the eleventh day he died. From the beginning to the end, the reſpiration was long and ſeldom, and there was a conſtant palpitation of the præcordia. He was twenty years old.

6th DAY.

7th DAY.

8th DAY.

9th DAY.

10th DAY

11th DAY

CASE III.

AN acute fever ſeized HEROPHON. He had very ſlight ſtools and a teneſmus in the beginning, but afterwards the ſtools were looſe, bilious, and in ſmall quantity. He was without ſleep, and the urine was black and thin. On the

5th Day. the fifth day in the morning, a deafneſs came on, and all the ſymptoms were aggravated. The ſpleen appeared much ſwelled, and there was a great diſtenſion of the hypochondria. The evacuations by ſtool were few and black, and he was
6th Day. delirious. On the ſixth the delirium continued, and in the night a ſweat broke out. He was however cold, and the
7th Day. delirium ſtill remained. On the ſeventh the extremities were very cold, and he became thirſty, but was ſtill delirious. In
8th Day. the night his reaſon returned, and he ſlept. On the eighth he had much fever, the ſpleen ſubſided, and he became more reaſonable. He complained of a pain in his groin, and a tumour appeared in the direction of the ſpleen, and afterwards the pain paſſed into both thighs. He had a good night, the urine was of a good colour, and there was a ſmall
9th Day. ſediment. On the ninth he ſweat, and a criſis was made,
14th Day the fever beginning to go off or intermit. On the fifth it returned again, and the ſpleen was tumified: The fever was
16th Day violent, and the deafneſs acceded. On the third day after the relapſe the ſpleen was reduced, and the deafneſs was leſſened. The pain again ſeized upon the limbs. In the night
17th Day he ſweat, and afterwards on the ſeventeenth day the criſis was made again. He was not delirious during the relapſe.

CASE IV.

IN Thasus, the wife of Philinus having juſt before been delivered of a daughter, and the proper diſcharges being made, and other circumſtances favorable, on the fourteenth day

day from delivery was ſeized with a violent fever, accompanied with rigors. She complained much of pain about the region of the ſtomach, and the right hypochondrium. She had alſo pains about the pudendum, and a ſuppreſſion of the diſcharges. But a peſſary being applied ſhe was relieved there, but the pains of the head, neck, and loins, continued. She had no ſleep, the extremities were cold, and ſhe became thirſty. The inteſtines were very hot, and ſhe had a ſlight ſtool. The urine was thin, and from the beginning very pale. On the night of the ſixth day, ſhe became delirious at firſt, but her reaſon afterwards returned. On the ſeventh ſhe was thirſty, and had bilious ſtools. On the eighth ſhe had a new rigor and this was ſucceeded by a high fever. She had alſo convulſions attended with pain, and ſhe was very delirious. A ſuppoſitory being adminiſtered, ſhe roſe, and had a very copious ſtool: She did not ſleep that night. On the ninth day the convulſions returned. On the tenth ſhe began to be ſenſible, on the eleventh ſhe ſlept, and her memory returned, but almoſt immediately ſhe became again delirious. Whilſt the convulſions were upon her, ſhe made a quantity of pale urine, tho' but ſeldom, and when deſired by the attendants. It was turbid and white, ſuch as often depoſits a ſediment, but there was no ſuch thing in this, but in colour ond thickneſs it reſembled that of cattle: Such was what I ſaw. On the fourteenth palpitations had ſeized the whole body, ſhe talked much, and ſometimes ſenſibly. On the ſeventeenth her voice failed her, and on the twentieth ſhe died.

6th DAY
7th DAY
8th DAY
9th DAY
10th DAY
11th DAY
14th DAY
17th DAY

CASE V.

THE wife of EPICRATUS, who lay ſick at ARCHEGETES,
1ſt DAY when ſhe was near her time of delivery was ſeized with a violent rigor, and as it was ſaid did not grow hot after it.
2d & 3d DAYS The next day no alteration aroſe. On the third ſhe was delivered of a daughter, and this was attended with every favourable circumſtance.
5th DAY Two days after delivery ſhe was ſeized with a violent fever, attended with pain about the region of the ſtomach and the pudendum: Upon the application of a peſſary the laſt was relieved, but ſhe was attacked with pains in the head and about the loins. She had no ſleep that night. She had a few bilious, looſe, and unmixed ſtools, and the urine was thin and dark coloured. On the
6th DAY ſixth day after ſhe was ſeized with the fever, ſhe was delirious in the night. On the ſeventh every thing was aggravated. She was without ſleep, ſhe was delirious and thirſty, her ſtools were bilious, copious, and high-coloured. On
8th DAY the eighth ſhe had a new rigor, and ſlept much after it. On
9th & 10th DAYS the ninth ſhe was much the ſame. On the tenth ſhe complained of a pain in her legs and about the ſtomach, with heavineſs in the head, but without any delirium; ſhe ſlept
11th DAY much, and was coſtive in her bowels. On the eleventh the urine was of a good colour, having a large ſediment, and ſhe
14th DAY became much eaſier. On the fourteenth ſhe had a freſh ri-
15th DAY gor, and a violent fever after it. On the fifteenth the ſtools were bilious and yellow, attended with vomiting. She ſweated without any fever, but in the night the fever was very high, and the urine was thick with a white ſediment.

On

On the ſixteenth the ſymptoms were aggravated in the night, ſhe was very uneaſy, did not ſleep, and was delirious. On the eighteenth ſhe became thirſty and the tongue was parched, ſhe ſlept none but raved much: She had likewiſe great pain in her legs. On the twentieth in the morning ſhe had a ſmall rigor, and after it became comatoſe. She then ſlept ſweetly, after ſhe had vomited a ſmall quantity of black bile. In the night ſhe became deaf. On the twenty-firſt in the morning ſhe was attacked with a dull pain in the left ſide, attended with a ſmall cough. The urine was now thick and turbid, of a red colour, but without any ſediment. Other things appeared more favorable, but ſhe was not free from fever. From the firſt ſhe had a pain and redneſs in her throat, the uvula was looſe and enlarged, and an acid, ſharp, and ſalt defluxion continued to the end. On the twenty-ſeventh day ſhe was free from all fever, there was a ſediment in the urine, but the pain in the ſide continued. On the thirty-firſt the fever came on again, and ſhe had bilious ſtools. She vomited a little bile on the fortieth, and on the eightieth a complete criſis was formed, and ſhe was quite recovered from this fever.

16th DAY

18th DAY

20th DAY

21ſt DAY

27th DAY

31ſt DAY

40th and 80th DAY

CASE VI.

A Violent fever, tho' of a vague and uncertain type, attacked CLEONACTUS, who lay ſick with HERACLEUS. He complained of pain in his head and left ſide, and his limbs likewiſe, with great laſſitude. The paroxyſms were very irregular, without any order, ſometimes with ſweats, ſome-

times without them. They generally happened on the criti-
24th DAY cal days. On the twenty-fourth his hands became cold. He vomited ſome yellow bile in large quantity, and after ſome time what was become putrid, and by this he was re-
30th DAY lieved of all his complaints. On the thirtieth he had a hæmorrhage from both noſtrils, and this happened irregularly till the criſis. He had no averſion to food, nor was thirſty the whole time, neither did he want ſleep. The urine was
40th DAY white, but not colourleſs. On the fortieth he voided reddiſh urine, with a copious ſediment of the ſame colour, and after this he began to recover. The urine was afterwards various, ſometimes with a ſediment and ſometimes without
60th DAY it. On the ſixtieth there was much white and light ſediment. All things remitted, and the fever went off. The urine was after that thin, but of good colour. On the ſe-
70th DAY ventieth he was free from fever, which left him for ten days
80th DAY more. On the eightieth he had a freſh rigor, ſucceeded by a ſmart fever: He ſweat much, and the urine had a light red ſediment.

CASE VII.

1ſt DAY METO was ſeized with a violent fever, and ſenſe of weight and pain in the loins. The next day after
2d DAY drinking a large quantity of water, he was relieved by a
3d DAY happy evacuation by ſtool. On the third he had great heavineſs in his head, and his ſtools were looſe, bilious, and of
4th DAY a reddiſh colour. On the fourth all his ſymptoms were exaggerated,

aggerated, blood flowed twice from the right noſtril, he had a reſtleſs night, and the ſtools were the ſame as on the third, but the urine was dark coloured, and had ſomething ſwimming in it of the ſame colour, and of a looſe texture, and not diſpoſed to ſubſide. On the fifth he had a large efflux of blood from the left noſtril, he ſweat, and a criſis was made. After the criſis he became watchful, and talked irrationally. The urine was light and blackiſh. Having waſhed his head, he ſlept, and his reaſon returned. This diſeaſe had no relapſe, but a hæmorrhage from the noſe frequently happened after the criſis. 5th DAY

CASE VIII.

ERASIMUS, who lived near the Cataract at BOOTA, was attacked with a violent fever after ſupper. He had a troubleſome night. The next day, which was the firſt of the diſeaſe, he lay quiet. On the ſecond every thing grew worſe, and in the night he became delirious. On the third he was in much pain, and was ſtill without reaſon. On the fourth he was much worſe, and ſlept none at all in the night. He doſed, and talked much as in dreaming, but was very bad, all his ſymptoms increaſing, and portending great danger. With theſe he was affected with fear and with pain. On the fifth in the morning he was ſomewhat compoſed, and was quite ſenſible. : But about noon he raved much again, and was exceedingly uneaſy. The extremities were cold and livid, and the urine crude : About ſun-ſet he died. To the end of this fever there was a conſtant ſweat, and a ſwelling of 1ſt DAY 2d DAY 3d DAY 4th DAY 5th DAY

of the hypochondria, with diſtenſion and pain. The urine was black, with round ſubſtances ſwimming about in it which never ſubſided. The belly was looſe, he had a continual thirſt, but not great; and at the time of his death conſiderable convulſions, with ſweats.

CASE IX.

1ſt Day CRITO, in THASUS, whilſt he was walking about was ſeized with a pain in his foot, which began in his great toe. On the ſame day he took to his bed, with ſhiverings and loſs of appetite, ſometimes indeed growing hot.
2d Day In the night he was delirious. The next day his foot was conſiderably ſwelled all over, and was very red and much diſtended about the ancle. At the ſame time there aroſe in the ſkin ſmall black puſtules, the fever was very violent, and the delirium was furious. The ſtools were of pure bile, but
3d Day in large quantity. The next day he died.

CASE X.

CLAZOMENES, who lay ſick near the well at PHRYNICHIDA, was ſeized with a fever. He complained at firſt of a pain in his head, neck, and loins. Then he was attacked with deafneſs, and he could not ſleep. The fever became violent, and the præcordia were much ſwelled, but not diſtended. The tongue was dry. He was delirious on the

the night of the fourth day. On the fifth he had much pain, and other ſymptoms were increaſed. On the eleventh they remitted a little. His ſtools were from the beginning to the fourteenth, looſe, copious, and watry. The urine to the end was light, of a good colour, and had a large quantity of looſe matter ſwimming about in it, which did not ſubſide. About the ſixteenth the urine became thicker, having a ſmall ſediment in it. He was in ſome meaſure relieved, and his reaſon was a good deal reſtored. On the ſeventeenth the urine was again light, and tumors aroſe behind both ears, attended with pain. He did not ſleep, but was delirious, and complained of pain in his legs. The criſis happened on the twentieth, he being quite free from fever; he did not ſweat, and was perfectly ſenſible. About the twenty-ſeventh a violent pain aroſe in the right hip, but very ſoon went off. The tumors behind the ears neither ſuppurated nor were reſolved, but continued painful. About the thirtieth he had a violent diarrhœa, with many watry ſtools and dyſentery; the urine was at that time thick, and the pain of the ears was appeaſed. On the fortieth he complained of pain in his right eye and dimneſs of ſight, but theſe were ſoon relieved.

4th and 5th DAY. 11th DAY 14th DAY 16th DAY 17th DAY 20th DAY 27th DAY 30th DAY 40th DAY

CASE XI.

THE wife of DROMEADA, having been juſt delivered of a daughter, under every favourable circumſtance, was the day after ſeized with a rigor, which terminated in an acute fever. She complained beſides on this firſt day of pain about

1ſt DAY

about the præcordia, with an averſion to food, frequent ſhiverings, and great reſtleſneſs, and for many days ſhe had no ſleep. Her reſpiration was ſeldom, deep, and drawn back as
2d DAY it were with a ſpaſmodic affection. The day after the rigor ſhe had a laudable evacuation by ſtool. The urine was thick, white, and turbid, ſuch as often is ſeen where there is a ſediment, but no ſuch thing happened in this caſe. She ſlept
3d DAY none in the night. On the third day about noon ſhe had a freſh rigor, and ſucceeded by a violent fever. The urine was as before, but the pains about the præcordia and the diſdain of food continued. The night was troubleſome, and ſhe did not ſleep. She had a cold ſweat diffuſed over the whole body,
4th DAY and this was ſoon ſucceeded by warmth. On the fourth the pains of the præcordia yielded a little, but ſhe had great pains and heavineſs in the head. She dozed a little, and ſome ſmall drops of blood fell from the noſtril. The tongue was parched, and ſhe was thirſty; the urine was light and
5th DAY oily; ſhe ſlept a ſhort time. On the fifth ſhe was ſtill thirſty and diſdained food, the urine was the ſame as before: She had no ſtool. About the middle of the day ſhe was very delirious, and then in a ſhort time became quite ſenſible. After getting up ſhe fell into a doſe. She felt ſome ſlight cold. In the night ſhe ſlept, but was delirious. On the
6th DAY ſixth in the morning ſhe had another rigor, and ſoon after ſhe grew warm; a ſweat diffuſed itſelf over the whole body, yet the extremities were cold: She was ſtill delirious. The reſpiration was ſeldom made and deep. A little after, convulſions came on, beginning at the head, and ſhe ſoon died.

CASE

CASE XII.

A Man when he was very warm ſat down to ſupper, and drank much. He vomited during the whole night, and had a violent fever, with pain in the right præcordium, and a conſiderable abſceſs. He had a troubleſome night. The urine was from the beginning thick, of a reddiſh colour, and without any ſediment. The tongue was parched, but he was not very thirſty. On the fourth day the fever was very high, 4th DAY
and he was in pain all over. On the fifth he voided a large 5th DAY
quantity of light oily urine, and his fever continued ſmart. On the ſixth he was very delirious till the evening, nor did he 6th DAY
ſleep in the night. On the ſeventh all the ſymptoms were 7th DAY
aggravated, but the urine was the ſame, he talked much, and was exeecdingly reſtleſs. He had ſome ſharp, watry, and troubleſome ſtools, in which he voided ſome worms. The night was troubleſome. The next morning he had a freſh 8th DAY
rigor, and ſmart fever after it. This was ſucceeded by a warm ſweat, after which the fever diſappeared, but he did not ſleep much. After he did ſleep he was very cold, and had a copious ptyaliſm. In the evening he was very delirious, and a ſhort time after, he vomited a little black bile. On the ninth the coldneſs continued, with great delirium, 9th DAY
and he had no ſleep. On the tenth he was ſeized with a 10th DAY
pain in his legs, every thing encreaſed, and he was quite loſt. On the eleventh he died. 11th DAY

CASE XIII.

A Woman who lay ſick upon the ſhore, in the third month of her pregnancy was ſeized with a fever, and at the
3d Day ſame time with a pain in her loins. On the third day it attacked her head and neck, ſhoulders, and right hand. Immediately upon this ſhe loſt her voice, and her right hand was affected by a convulſion like that of perſons in a palſy. She was delirious, the night was very troubleſome, and ſhe did not ſleep: She had ſome ſmall bilious ſtools. On the
4th Day fourth the tongue was entirely paralytic, ſo that ſhe could not ſpeak at all; and the convulſions and pains continued the ſame. About the præcordia there was a tumour, with pain. She did not ſleep that night, but was quite delirious, ſhe had ſome
5th Day ſtools, and the urine was light, yet of a bad colour. On the fifth the fever was very violent, as well as the pain of the præcordia. She was very delirious, and had ſome bilious ſtools. She ſweated in the night, and the fever left her. On the
6th Day ſixth her ſenſes returned, and ſhe was relieved every where, except that the pain of her left ſhoulder continued. She was thirſty, the urine was ſtill light, and ſhe did not ſleep. On
7th Day the ſeventh ſhe was ſeized with a general tremor, was a little delirious, and the pains of her clavicles and hands continued. She was relieved in every thing beſides, and was quite ſenſible, and for three days was entirely free from
11th Day fever. On the eleventh ſhe relapſed, and had a freſh rigor
14th Day and feveriſh acceſſion; but on the fourteenth ſhe vomited a quantity of yellow bile, and after that ſhe ſweated, and the fever came to a criſis.

CASE

CASE XIV.

MELIDIA, who lay ſick near the temple of JUNO, began to complain of pains in her head, neck, and breaſt, and immediately was ſeized with an acute fever. The menſtrual flux appeared at the ſame time, but in ſmall quantity, and the pains continued with them. On the ſixth day ſhe 6th DAY became comatoſe, had a great nauſea and diſlike of food, with ſhiverings and redneſs in the cheeks. She was a little delirious. On the ſeventh ſhe ſweated, and the fever left her, 7th DAY but the pains continued. The fever returned again, and ſhe had but little ſleep. The urine throughout the whole was of a good colour, but thin or light. The evacuations by ſtool were looſe, bilious, and griping, but voided in ſmall quantity, were of a darkiſh colour, and very offenſive to the ſmell. In the urine there was a white and light ſediment: She ſweated profuſely. On the eleventh day a perfect criſis was 11th DAY made.

BOOK II.

SECTION I.

IN CRANON there were frequent boils during the Summer, and in the great heats there was much rain, particularly from the South, at which time there were alſo eruptions on the ſkin. As they approached to a termination, they were attended with great heat and itching. Puſtules then aroſe like burns, and were affected with a ſimilar ſenſation. In the violent heats of Summer fevers appeared, but without any ſweat. But if a ſhower, tho' ever ſo ſlight, happened, a ſweat broke out in the beginning. Theſe fevers had rather a difficult criſis than otherwiſe, but more eaſy than thoſe whoſe ſweat aroſe not from the ſtate of the air, but rather from the nature or type of the diſeaſe.

' Ardent fevers aroſe, eſpecially in the Summer, and at other times beſides; in the Summer, however, they were leſs relieved by perſpiration.

In the Autumn particularly, ſome perſons were ſubject to worms, and pains in the ſtomach, and tho' theſe diſeaſes were not

not malignant, yet they continued a long time. Aſcarides tormented them, eſpecially in the evening, agreeably to the ſeaſon of the year, which correſponds to that part of the day. They were very ſevere, not only on account of the time when pain is moſt tedious, but from their own power.

In the Autumn diſeaſes were very violent, and attended with death, and a reaſon may be aſſigned for this, by their having a conſtant exacerbation every evening, as if the whole year were confined to a certain number of paroxyſms. For conſtant as is the day to the diſeaſe, and the evening to the exacerbation, ſo conſtant is the diſeaſe to the conſtitution of the ſeaſon, when it is not interrupted by ſome ſpecies that went before, or by ſome other conſtitution a power is obtained. Thus the year ſeems to keep the conſtitution to itſelf.

But at certain and ſettled ſeaſons, and when the weather was temperate, diſeaſes of a good diſpoſition, and which were eaſy of ſolution, appeared. In unſettled ſeaſons, thoſe which were inconſtant and of difficult ſolution, as thoſe which happened at PERINTHUS, where the winds blew violent or moderate, and where either great wet or drought, or heat or cold, prevailed. The Spring was the moſt healthy ſeaſon, and the leaſt fatal.

In the beginning of a diſeaſe, we ſhould conſider if it be likely to come to a height. This will be evident from its increaſing, and its increaſing from its periods. And from theſe the criſis will be diſcovered; and from the exacerbati-

ons

ons during certain periods, whether it will come on eaſily or no, and whether it will occupy much time or not, and whether or no it will be of conſiderable violence; and from all theſe whether likewiſe it will be conſtant or intermit, will be attended with wounds or expectorations, with pain, or abſceſſes, or any other phœnomena. We may likewiſe judge from ſome common things. What comes on quickly will produce a ſudden criſis, what more ſlowly a more deliberate one. And in the periods between the exacerbations, in ſome the diſeaſe continues the ſame, in others it increaſes. Thoſe who die ſuddenly have a more rapid criſis, as well as more violent and conſtant pains; but the critical ſigns in thoſe who do well do not ſo immediately appear.

The appearance of a criſis without producing any effect, betokens either death or a difficulty in ſolution: A premature criſis whilſt things are in a crude ſtate, a relapſe; but if they are in ſmall quantity, a defect in the criſis; and if they exceed, a bad ſolution of the diſeaſe. Thoſe things which are formed for critical ſigns, if they do not produce a criſis, prolong or perplex the diſeaſe; but if they act contrary to it, they indicate fatality. Now not only theſe things prevent the criſis, but thoſe which from their original nature, approach towards contraries, no leſs than thoſe which act immediately as ſuch. For thoſe are often bad ſigns which have only a contrary tendency. This ſhould be conſidered in the different kinds of food, a compreſſion of the veins, and tumours of the hypochondria, either above or below. Many other inſtances might alſo be given, as the flaccidity of the breaſts in caſes of abortion;

abortion; for here no contrariety appears, no more than in the ceſſation of a cough upon the ſwelling of the teſticles. This ſwelling of the teſticles from the cough ſhews a mutual concert between the parts of generation, the voice, the thorax, and the breaſts.

Tranſlations of the humours are made by the veins and arteries, by the bones, by the nerves (or tendons), by the ſkin, and by other parts. They are of good tendency when they are made below the ſeat of a diſeaſe, ſuch as varices and heavy pains of the loins, if derived from a ſuperior part. But the beſt of all are ſuch as are made very low down, far below the abdomen, and very remote from the diſeaſe, and thoſe which are made by ſome emiſſary, as a flux of blood from the noſe, pus from the ears, expectorations, and urine: And in thoſe organs likewiſe which have no excretion, (in which the tranſlation is made difficultly) as in the teeth, eyes, noſe, and ſweat. Likewiſe in whatever breaks out upon the ſkin, ſome diſcharging humours, and others generating matter or pus, and ſome becoming ulcers; beſides exanthemata, and ſcales, a falling off of the hair, vitiligines, leproſy, and other eruptions of the ſame kind, which ariſe ſuddenly and cover the whole body. Theſe are not unworthy of being a means of terminating a diſeaſe, as happened to the niece of Temeneus, who in an acute fever had ſomething breaking out by tranſlation upon her finger, which when it was not ſufficient to carry off the diſeaſe, receded, and ſhe died.

Tranſlations are made by the veins, inteſtines, nerves or ſkin, and are carried off by the bones, or medulla ſpinalis, or ſome emiſſaries

emiſſaries, as the mouth, pudendum, ears and noſe, and by the uterus in the flow of the menſes. This laſt brings on a criſis, the day after women are affected with pains in the loins or thighs, in the ſame manner as the tranſlation of a cough is made upon the teſticles, and from one teſticle to another. Tranſlations of a cough upon the upper part of the abdomen, are not ſo beneficial in the end. Large eruptions of blood from the noſe make the moſt happy terminations; which the phyſicians did not ſufficiently obſerve in the caſe of HERAGORAS.

Thoſe who have naturally rough voices, have likewiſe rough tongues; and theſe aſperities accompany their diſeaſes. But then they ariſe from the nature of the organ, not from the diſeaſe. Thoſe of a ſoft nature are more ſlow in receiving a diſeaſe, and in recovering from it. We ſhould conſider alſo the length of the head from the nature of the food, and the length of the neck with its various inflexions. Alſo the capacity and thickneſs of the veins from the ſame, and their ſtreightneſs, and breadth, and ſhortneſs, and exility, from the contrary. Theſe who have broad veins, have their bellies and their bones broad, they are generally thin, but fat perſons have ſuch things reverſed. Thoſe who ſtarve themſelves are in a moderate way. We ſhould conſider likewiſe what thoſe things are which increaſe the body: Alſo the diſtance at which the veins are placed from each other.

Ruptures of the abdomen which are made above the pubis, are immediately attended with no injury. But thoſe which happen a little above the navel, on the right ſide, bring on

pain and anxiety, and a vomiting of the excrements, as in the caſe of PITTACUS. They are occaſioned by a blow, or laceration, or ſome other act of violence. What is produced between the ſkin and the belly, occaſions an emphyſema or tumour of wind, which is very troubleſome. It puts on a pale colour aproaching to white, ſuch as happens in diſeaſes of the liver, and from this ariſe ſuch diſeaſes, and a jaundice which originates in the liver, and ſoon occaſions this diſcoloured ſwelling as well in dropſical as leucophlegmatic perſons; whilſt thoſe who are affected with diſeaſes of the ſpleen, both dropſical and jaundiced, have a blacker hue in their ſkins. Ulcers alſo in perſons who have this white appearance are cured with difficulty, and never cicatriſe, but run between the ſkin, as happened in the caſes of ANTILOCHUS and ALEVA. They aroſe in them from a ſalt humour falling down under the ſkin from the head, chiefly upon the lungs, and there occaſioning an inflammation.

The cauſes of diſeaſes alſo are objects of conſideration, whether it be a pain of the head or of the ears, or of the pleura. In ſome likewiſe a pain in the teeth is a ſign of diſeaſe, and in others a ſwelling of the groin. Where ulcers ariſe and form a criſis in a fever, as well as tumours; in the caſes where no ſuch things happen there is no criſis, but where they remain within, a certain relapſe may be pronounced. Where there were very looſe and crude ſtools, the ſeeds of millet boiled whole in oil ſtopped the evacuation, as happened in the ſon of a ſailor, and MYRIOCHAUNE.

SECTION

SECTION II.

A Woman was affected with a pain in her ſtomach, and nothing would continue in it. Some grains of barley, macerated in the juice of quinces, and taken once a day, ſtopped the vomiting, as happened likewiſe to CHARION. Alterations are of uſe when they do not induce dangerous ſymptoms, as vomiting occaſioned by medicines on account of a fever. The termination of a diſeaſe by unmixed matters is a mark of putrefaction.

SERAPIS after a very liquid ſtool, ſwelled in his body. He had an itching on a certain day, but it did not continue. He had an abſceſs in his ſide, which grew black (being ſphacelated) and he died.

The wife of STYMARGUS after a ſmart purging of her inteſtines for ſome days, became coſtive, and after the abortion of a female infant of four months recovered, but ſhe ſwelled.

MOSCHO who was dreadfully troubled with the gravel, had a ſmall ſpeck on the upper eye lid, on the ſide towards the ear, and it was ulcerated within. On the fifth or ſixth day an ulcer diſcharged itſelf from the inner part: After that it was reſolved. Then there aroſe a tumour of the glands under the ears, and down the neck in thoſe which correſponded to theſe parts.

The brother of the wife of ARISTÆUS, after great fatigue in travelling grew warm, and a ſmall tumour like the ſeed of the fir tree aroſe on the tibia. After that he was ſeized with a violent fever, and the next day he ſweated, and this always happened on the equal days along with the fever. His ſpleen was now affected. Blood flowed frequently from the left noſtril, and in a ſhort time the criſis was formed. The day after, a tumour aroſe behind the left ear, and on the next day one behind the right, which however was leſs and was attended with heat. Both of them ſenſibly vaniſhed away, and did not arrive at ſuppuration.

A man who came from ALCIBIADES had a ſlight fever, and juſt before the criſis he had a ſwelling of the teſticle on the left ſide. He had beſides a large ſpleen. The criſis of his fever happened on the twentieth day: He then grew very warm at times, and ſpit up a quantity of florid blood.

One who had a cough, but ſpit nothing of conſequence, loſt the uſe of her right arm and left leg. She was not altered in any thing beſides, neither in her countenance nor underſtanding: Neither was there any thing originally excellent in them. She grew better on the twentieth day. This was at the time of the flux of her menſes, and perhaps this was the firſt time they appeared, for ſhe was a virgin.

APEMANTUS, and the father of that ſmith who broke his head, and NICOSTRATUS, did not expectorate with their coughs. They had however great pain in their kidneys,

which

which they attributed, upon being aſked, to exceſſive eating and drinking.

Violent pains are diſtinguiſhed upon inſpection from others, by the dread or the eaſe of ſuffering, by experience, or by being previouſly unacquainted with them. Water which moſt readily becomes hot or cold is the lighteſt. We want experience with regard to meats and liquors, to know what are moſt profitable. We ſhould remark that a great efflux of blood occaſions paleneſs of the countenance, and other things of the ſame kind as they occur: Likewiſe what contributes to moiſture or dryneſs, to heat or cold, and many things which may be diſcovered. The abortion of a male child in ſixty days, enſures ſafety to the mother after delivery. HERCULES ſwelled on the eighth day of the diſeaſe. A dyſentery hath the moſt pain which is attended with a teneſmus. A woman who ſuckled her child had an eruption upon her body, which went off in the ſummer when ſhe weaned it.

The wife of the tanner who prepared ſkins, after a ſafe delivery, was found to have a remainder of ſome of the membranes not taken away; it came off on the fourth day with ſome violence: For ſhe was troubled with a very conſiderable ſtrangury. She conceived ſoon after, and brought forth a male child, but ſhe was for many years affected with the complaint in her urine, nor had ſhe her menſes afterwards. At times of delivery, the ſtrangury left her for a ſhort interval.

A woman, previous to her conception, complained of a violent pain in her hip. It went off upon conception, and returned the twentieth day after delivery. She was delivered of a male child. In another pregnant woman there broke out puſtules, about the third or fourth month, upon her right leg, and on her right hand near the thumb; for which frankincenſe was uſed. I do not know whether ſhe was ever delivered, for I left her on the ſeventh month; but ſhe lived, if I do not miſtake, in the houſe of ARCHELAUS near the rocks.

The wife of ANTIGONUS, who lived near NICHOMACHUS, brought forth a boy, very fleſhy, and with all its limbs diſtinct, but it was no more than four fingers in length, without any bones, and thick and round. She was affected with a ſhortneſs of breath before delivery, and during the time, and vomited a ſmall quantity of pus, ſuch as is voided in an abſceſs. A woman who was with great difficulty delivered of female twins, and whoſe diſcharges were not compleat, ſwelled all over, and after that her belly became very large, and the other ſwellings ſubſided. Till the ſixth month ſhe had a diſcharge of blood, and after that the fluor albus during the reſt of the time. Theſe fluxes were the cauſe of great pain in venery, after which much clear blood was diſcharged.

In a long continued lientery an acid eructation which never happened before was a good ſign, as in the caſe of DEMENETA. This may be attempted by art, for theſe diſeaſes of

of the bowels may be altered, and then, perhaps, the acid eructations may put a ſtop to the looſeneſs.

LYCIA who was cured by a draught of Hellebore, was after that affected with a large ſpleen, attended with pain and fever. The pain was chiefly in the ſhoulders. The vein which runs on the ſide of the ſpleen was opened in the arm, and the blood flowed very rapidly. Sometime after when the vein was not opened, blood flowed out along with the perſpiration. The ſpleen extended to the right ſide, and her perſpiration ſeemed to be doubled within, but was not very deep: She was a little delirious, and was chilly. She had a diſcharge of wind, but no ſtools, nor did ſhe void any urine. She died before delivery.

Tumours about the fauces did not ulcerate, but paſſed over to the left ſide. A pain in the ſpleen was not critical. HIERO had a criſis on the fifteenth day. The ſiſter of COUS had a ſwelling of the liver, ſimilar to that of the ſpleen, and ſhe died on the the ſecond day. BION who voided a large quantity of urine, but without ſediment, had a hæmorrhage from the left noſtril. He had a hard and elevated ſpleen: He remained free from diſeaſe for ſome time, but afterwards relapſed.

There were ſome perſons who were affected with ſore throats, after the following manner. The vertebræ of the neck were bent inwards, ſome more and ſome leſs, and the neck itſelf on the outſide had a conſpicuous cavity, which was very painful to the touch. In ſome it was below the bone,

bone, which from its reſemblance is denominated from the teeth, but here it was not ſo painful. In others it occupied a larger ſpace. If it was not near the bone juſt mentioned, the fauces did not inflame, but were ſoon quieted. The parts under the jaw which ſwelled, neither were inflamed, nor were the glands, but ſeemed as in nature. The tongue was not eaſily moved, and appeared to the patients to be large and prominent, and under the tongue the veins could eaſily be perceived. Tney could not ſwallow at all, or with great difficulty; and what they attempted got up into the noſe, eſpecially if they uſed any violence. They ſpoke likewiſe through the noſe, but the reſpiration in theſe perſons was not very difficult. But in ſome the veins of the head, neck, and temples, were much ſwelled: And in ſome of theſe the pains were exaſperated, aud the temples were heated, altho' there was no fever. In many the breath was not ſtopped, unleſs there had been a great deſire of ſwallowing any thing, nor were the eyes fixed. Thoſe who had the tumours directly in front, not verging to either ſide, had no paralytic affection, nor did any of them die. Thoſe who died I will endeavour to remember, but all whom I now recollect recovered. Some were relieved almoſt immediately, but moſt of them continued ſick for forty days, yet in all this time were free from any fever. Many continued to be troubled a much longer time with a part of the tumour, of which the deglutition and voice gave an indication. The uvula likewiſe, from a defluxion upon it, gave a ſign of ſomething bad, altho' no inconvenience really aroſe from it. Thoſe who had tumours verging towards either ſide, ſuffered a paralitic affection on that ſide of the vertebræ, and the muſcles

were

were drawn towards the other. This was moſt evident in the face, in the mouth, and in the palate. The lower jaws likewiſe were drawn down. Theſe paralytic affections did not extend through the whole body, as from other cauſes, not further indeed than the hands. Some perſons from this ſore throat ſpit a concocted matter, yet in ſmall quantity, and with difficulty. Thoſe who had the tumours in front alſo ſpit. They who were affected with fever had a much greater difficulty of breathing, and talked deliriouſly, their veins were very much ſwelled, and their feet very cold: Although this circumſtance affected all, yet theſe more particularly. They were likewiſe unable to ſtand. All of them did not die immediately, but thoſe whom I knew fell a ſacrifice.

SECTION III.

WE came to PERINTHUS about the middle of Summer, after there had been a mild winter with the wind ſoutherly. But the Spring and Summer were both very dry, even to the ſetting of the Pleiades. The rain that fell was very ſmall, like dew. The Eteſian winds did not blow much, and then they were diſperſed, or blew at great diſtances of time from each other. In the Summer inflammatory fevers prevailed the moſt, being epidemic, but they were not attended with vomiting; and the evacuations from the inteſtines were looſe, watry, not bilious, but frothy, and ſometimes depoſiting a ſediment reſembling what had long

been expoſed to the air. Thoſe ſtools which were of the ſame kind altogether were a bad ſign. In theſe fevers many perſons were comatoſe and ſlightly delirious, and eſpecially when they were juſt awakened from ſleep, for when they were quite rouſed they were ſenſible. The reſpiration was not much quickened. The urine in moſt was thin, and in ſmall quantity, but was not diſcoloured. No hæmorrhage happened from the noſe except in very ſmall quantity, nor were there tumours behind the ears, of which I ſhall write hereafter, nor were the ſpleen or right hypochondrium ſwelled, or the latter affected with pain. There was ſomething of a criſis, and this happened principally upon the fortieth day, in a few by ſweat, in a few others by rigors. There were ſome who relapſed. After ſome gentle ſhowers in the Summer a perſpiration aroſe. And of theſe fevers ſome began with a ſweat, but they were not of a bad ſort, and after ſome time they had a criſis by the ſame evacuation. In thoſe which aroſe in the Summer, about the ſeventh, eighth, or ninth day; ſmall miliary elevations of the ſkin, like the bite of a gnat, made their appearance, but were not very troubleſome. They continued till the criſis. Theſe ſpots were never ſeen upon male ſubjects, yet no woman who had them died: But moſt became comatoſe and deaf, altho' they were not ſo before, nor did they continue ſo the whole time. They were moſtly comatoſe and ſleepy in the Summer, and about the ſetting of the Pleiades, and after that they were apt to be watchful. Upon the whole this conſtitution was not fatal. But it was not proper to ſtop an evacuation in the inteſtines by food; what was done by way of cure was contrary to common reaſoning. For moſt of the ſick were much

much expoſed to cold, and cold was found to produce ulcers; yet heat was gradually to be produced, and ſo that no violent force might be put upon nature. The ſigns of this coldneſs, which happened more or leſs, were ſhivering, cough, tremblings, ſneezing, eructations of wind, and other things of the ſame kind, all which were pernicious.

Thoſe who were ſeized with fever, attended with anxiety and ſhivering on the acceſs, had a redneſs in the countenance, a laſſitude of the whole body, pains in the eyes, heavineſs in the head, and ſlight paralytic affections of the limbs. In women there was a ſhew of the menſes and ſometimes for the firſt time, and in virgins and thoſe who were irregular, whether it was the proper time or not, and they became pale with them.

It is of great conſequence in diſeaſes to know what will happen, at what time, and to what kind of perſons, but eſpecially to thoſe who are affected with bilious fevers, and to thoſe who have a depoſit upon their legs.

We know the nature of medicines from their effects. For all do not act in the ſame manner, but ſome one way and ſome another. Some likewiſe act ſooner than others, ſome later. They differ likewiſe according to their various preparations, whether they are given in a dry form, or bruiſed, or in decoction. I omit many things, as the perſons to whom they are to be given, and in what diſeaſes, and at what time of the diſeaſe, the age of the patient, his form and his

way of living, the time of the year alſo, and what preceded his complaint, and ſuch like.

Zoilus, who lived near the walls, after a well digeſted cough was ſeized with an acute fever, accompanied with a redneſs of the face, and a coſtiveneſs of the inteſtines beyond what was neceſſary. He had alſo a pain in his left ſide, and a very ſevere pain in his ear, but his head was not much affected. During the whole of the diſeaſe he ſpit a purulent matter, and a criſis was made with regard to his other complaints on the eighth or ninth day, when a great quantity of pus iſſued from his ear. On the ninth he was entirely free from any pain in it. But I do not know how far the criſis was made with any rigor. He ſweated violently in the head, but there was ſtill a burning pain of the ear and left ſide. After this, both his ear and ſide were appeaſed, eſpecially the laſt, juſt about the ſcapula; but now as well as before, he ſpit much of clear pus as in the beginning, and about the ſeventh or eighth day, and on the laſt, with much difficulty. He was coſtive in his bowels about the ninth and tenth day: The pain had ceaſed, the tumours had ſubſided, and a perſpiration broke out; but no criſis was made, as was evident from the ſtools and other things; for from the beginning of the pain of the ear the bowels were diſturbed. On the ninth day, pus was evacuated at the ear, and on the fourteenth a perfect criſis was made, but without any rigor. Upon the ſame day he had a copious and well digeſted expectoration, after the evacuation from the ear became more powerful. But ſweats, and ulcers ſpreading in the head a long time after, infeſted him. They were healed in about three days after breaking out.

out. Whatever diſappeared without the ſign of a criſis, made a bad criſis, as happened in the caſe of an eryſipelas, in the maid of POLEMARCHUS.

Fevers which ariſe upon the ſuppuration of the glands, unleſs they are ephemeras, (*or fevers of a day's continuance*) are in general bad. Alſo theſe ſuppurations when they happen in fevers are the worſt, if the fevers are of the remitting kind. Flatus's or wind firſt occaſion a ſoft elevation of the hypochondria, with a diſtenſion not diſpoſed to one ſide more than the other; but if above, a round tumour on the right ſide, like what contains pus. Other tumours are what increaſe in length or are more extended, or make downward alſo with a diſtenſion even unto the navel. In all caſes where they have a tendency upwards, if they put on the round form, as if apparently diſtended by wind, they are eaſily ſuppreſſed without a criſis, by means of heat; but if this be prevented then they proceed to ſuppuration. In ſuch caſe the reſpiration becomes thick and ſhort, deep and ſlow, and ſhort and ſlow; i. e. deep externally and ſhort within, the one extended, the other quick, appearing to be doubled, like a recalling of the breath, as when cold is thrown upon a perſon that is warm. A long breathing is the cure of frequent ſhiverings; a ſhort breathing is of advantage to thoſe who do not drink much.

Diſtenſions of the præcordia and ſides, with pain, and likewiſe tumours of the ſpleen, are attended with hæmorrhages from the noſe. What remains after a criſis is made, generally conduces to a relapſe.

Firſt

Firſt therefore in tumours of the ſpleen, unleſs there be a depoſition on the joints, there is an hæmorrhage from the noſe, as in diſtenſions of the præcordia, unleſs there be a flow of urine: For theſe are interruptions in both caſes, and occaſion a relapſe. It is neceſſary then to induce ſometimes tranſlations of the humours, and to divert them from the way in which they were proceeding: But to receive at the ſame time what are profitable, and in the place where they may be of ſervice, to aſſiſt thoſe which are not ſufficiently powerful, and to avert thoſe which are injurious, or if poſſible to prevent them. Hæmorrhages from the noſe on the fourth day make a difficult criſis. Fevers which intermit one day and have rigors on the other, have their criſis with a rigor on the ſeventh.

Scopus, after ſome mucous and bilious ſtools with an inflammation of the fauces, became coſtive in his bowels, and was ſeized with an acute fever. His tongue was of a florid colour, and he was watchful. There was a great diſtenſion of the pubis equally all over, but a little more to the right on the lower part. His reſpiration was frequent, and he had great pain in the præcordia when he breathed, and when he was turned. He ſpit without coughing. Peplus being given, the præcordia were relieved, but he paſſed nothing. The day after, two ſuppoſitories were adminiſtered, yet produced no appearance. The urine was thick and turbid, with a light and uniform ſediment. The bowels were a little opened but the ſtools were coſtive, yet upon this the belly became ſofter. The ſpleen was elevated, and pointed downwards. He uſed a drink of vinegar and honey. On the tenth

tenth day a ſmall quantity of watry blood flowed from the left noſtril, but he was not much relieved by it. The urine had a ſediment, and in this there was ſomething white and thin which adhered to the veſſel, and ſomewhat, tho' not entirely, reſembled the ſemen: It flowed out in a very ſhort time. On the next day there was a criſis, and the fever went off; and on this day, which was the eleventh, he had a viſcid ſtool, and after that a looſe one mixed with bile. He voided a large quantity of urine with ſediment in it, which, before he began to drink a little wine, was loaded with phlegm. He had but few ſtools on this eleventh day, and they were viſcid and turbid. In this manner was the criſis made, as alſo in the caſe of ANTIGONUS in PERINTHUS.

There are certain collections of matter often made about the tongue, and painful calculi, and other concretions in perſons affected with pains in their feet upon the account of weakneſs in their limbs. For nature is the ſource of the bones, and ordains whether they ſhall be indurated or extended.

In the wife of HIPPOSTRATUS there aroſe a ſwelling of the left præcordium, from a quartan which had laſted a year. After a trifling acceſſion of cold, a ſweat over the whole body broke out, and a criſis was made. Beſides this, the menſes flowed in great quantity, and after a long time, for they had been ſuppreſſed. There was no tranſlation of the humours which ſeemed to continue in any part. In hæmorrhages from the blood veſſels it is neceſſary to find out the extent of the circle which they make, that if it be too great

it

it may be reduced. For in phlebotomy ligatures make an impetus in general, but if they be too tight they prevent the eruption of blood. Thoſe who are naturally ſanguineous or bilious have acid eructations, and it is to be feared they will become atrabilarious. Rigors in women begin in the loins, and run through the back to the head. In the men likewiſe they occupy rather the poſterior than the anterior part of the body, as the arms and thighs. A thin ſkin indicates much hair in animals.

To thoſe pregnant women who meet with no accidents during the time of geſtation a living child is born. Signs of pregnancy ſhould be obſerved according to the months when they happen. For pains ariſe at certain periods, and the fœtus who begins to move in ſeventy days, is perfected in three times that number. After the evacuation of the menſes, the mouths of the uterine veſſels both on the right ſide and left are opened; if therefore there be too great humidity, it muſt be corrected by food of a dry nature. That which (in the womb) is ſooneſt quickened and perfected, is ſlower afterwards in its growth. Pains come on generally on the fifty-third and one hundred and ſixth day; but if you follow the reckoning by months, on the ſecond and fourth. We ſhould conſider the nature of the fœtus in ſeven months, but if you reckon from the flow of the menſes, or from the time of conception, in nine months, or according to the Greeks in two hundred and ſeventy days. We ſhould know likewiſe if theſe things happen to the male or female infant particularly. From eating and drinking plentifully, the ſhoulders and breaſts ſwell, and indigeſtion and inflations of wind

winds make an increaſe in the head. The periods of the menſes continue in women till the bones become quite ſolid. Thoſe who happen to be pregnant juſt before their ceſſation, generally miſcarry about the eighth month if it be the firſt child. The milk of pregnant women derives a change from the aliment, and is abſolutely perfected in the eighth month. A flow of the menſes is injurious to thoſe who proceed to the tenth month, as to thoſe who miſcarry on the eighth.

In large and deep wounds, if the tumours which ariſe do not appear externally there is no danger. If they are looſe and ſoft they are beneficial, but if they point internally they are injurious. They ſometimes in ulcers free the patient from convulſions and from madneſs. But if they are ſuddenly diſſipated, they induce, if on the back part of the body, convulſions with pain; if on the fore part, either madneſs or ſharp pains in the pleura, or a bloody dyſentery in the inteſtines. For theſe tumours bring a falſe relief if it be ſudden, as was the caſe with the ſon of ANDRONICUS, in whom it brought on an eryſipelas. If they do not return to the ſame place it is generally a good ſign. They began here, juſt after he was born, behind the ears, but afterwards broke out about the pubis. In another, they appeared on the third day after birth, and were ſuppurated on the ninth. On the ſeventh the former was quite well. Thoſe are the moſt malignant which diſappear very ſuddenly.

SECTION IV.

On the VEINS.

THAT which belongs to the liver goes down as far as the largeſt vertebræ, paſſes between the vertebræ, and then goes up to the liver, and after that through the diaphragm to the heart, and then to the clavicles. Here part of it goes to the neck, and other parts to the ſhoulder blades, and others bending downwards go off to the vertebræ and ribs: And on the left ſide one branch goes to the clavicles, and on the right another to ſome other place: Then bending downwards a little, where it had originally left the firſt parts, it paſſes into the ribs, and then goes forwards till it gets into the heart, tending a little to the left. It then continues downwards to the vertebræ, and then aſcends, penetrating the ribs, and giving off branches to each of them, proceeding all the way from the heart rather upon the left ſide. Then it goes under the artery, until it be loſt and comes to the liver whence it ſet out. But before it comes to this place, about the two lowermoſt ribs, it is divided, and part of it is ſpent there, and part goes off to the vertebræ and is loſt in them. That branch which goes directly from the heart to the clavicles paſſes over the artery, and from this, as alſo below the artery near the loins, it ſlips into the liver, and part of it goes to the opening of the lobes, and the other part to the reſt of it juſt under the diaphragm: But this lies ſo cloſe to the

the liver, that it cannot eaſily be ſeparated from it. The veins are divided into two, near the clavicles, and from hence, one in one way and the other in the other, they paſs on towards the abdomen: But how they are carried further I do not know. From the diaphragm they go to the vertebræ below the ribs, and are evident in that part where the kidneys ſeparate from the artery. From theſe, likewiſe, arteries ariſe and have a nerve attending upon them, and here the vein which proceeds from the heart and paſſes thro' the liver ceaſes.

From the liver there are two great veins paſſing thro' the diaphragm, and aſcending throw off a very great number of branches, which are ſent through the diaphragm and adhere to it. They are moſt conſpicuous in its upper part. But two nerves which are ſent off from the brain penetrate thro' the upper part of the largeſt vertebræ, and proceeding to the ſtomach by the ſide of the artery coaleſce together, and where the diaphragm and vertebræ join, altogether ceaſe: Although ſome ſeem only to join, and in this junction to be carried to the ſpleen and to the liver. Another nerve goes from both ſides the vertebræ, and is diſtributed upon the ribs, and this the ſame as the veins ſeems to extend through the diaphragm to the meſentery. But from that place where the diaphragm ariſes it is carried from the middle of it below the artery, to the vertebræ, in the ſame manner as the veins, by which running to the os ſacrum it is there finally loſt.

In ÆNOS thoſe who eat conſtantly of beans, both male and female, were affected with weakneſs in their legs, from which they eſcaped with difficulty; and thoſe who eat peaſe

were troubled with pains in their bones. It is neceſſary that the mind be quickly agitated, both upon account of renewing the natural colour, and of puſhing the blood through the body. Likewiſe to attend to the extremes of joy and fear, and other affections of this kind; and if the reſt of the body is any way diſordered, that it be cured at the ſame time: But if it is not, it will be ſufficient to attend to this complaint.

IDUMÆA, who was a ſervant to STYMARGUS, after being delivered of a daughter, had an inverſion of the mouth of the uterus, and at the ſame time pain in the hip and in the legs. A vein was opened in the foot, and ſhe recovered, but was diſtreſſed with great tumours over her whole body. It was neceſſary to apply to the immediate as well as more diſtant cauſe.

SECTION V.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

THOSE who have a yellow ſkin and ſharp noſes, with ſmall eyes, are ſubject to dangerous diſeaſes. Thoſe who have a yellow ſkin and flat noſes, with large eyes, are more ſecure. Dropſical perſons have blue eyes, and are bald. A tumour of the teſticle of either ſide, deſtroys a ſhrill voice, and without this it cannot be altered. Large and bald perſons who are very talkative, and have ſhrill voices, are ſafe; but

but ſuch talkative and bald perſons, with ſhrill voices, or thoſe who have a good deal of hair upon their bodies, are apt to be melancholic.

Thoſe who have a heſitation in their ſpeech, from the tongue, or from a bad conformation of their lips, are ſubject to become conſumptive, from frequent ſuppurations (of the lungs). Deafneſs deſtroys a violent pain in the inferior parts. A hæmorrhage from the noſe and inſanity have the ſame effect. If convulſions ſhould attack a woman confined after delivery, they are the cauſe of a fever: For it, put a large quantity of warm wax into a bladder, and make it into a clyſter. If a bone of the head ſhould be fractured, milk and wine in equal parts ſhould be given for a drink. But if there be an ulcer, it will be neceſſary to open ſome internal vein (of the arm), unleſs there ſhould be a fever. If there be a delirium, the head ſhould be rubbed, unleſs the præcordia at the ſame time are elevated. When there is a pain in the head, it proceeds to the breaſt, then to the hypochondria, and after that to the loins. But every part cannot be in pain at the ſame time. Flatuoſities are ſtopped by veneſection, and fluxes by medicines. For a flux ariſes from the great vein (vena cava). If it ſhould be ſpontaneous, let the patient faſt, or drink two parts of water to four of milk. Barrenneſs is cured by fomentations and by medicines.

If any one be ſuddenly deprived of his voice without a fever, let him uſe phlebotomy. The eyes draw defluxions of phlegm from the breaſts, and a catarrh from the noſe falls upon the lungs. A dry cough is not reſolved, unleſs there be

be a ſharp pain upon the lungs. A dry cough is not reſolved unleſs there be a ſharp pain upon the hips, or in the legs, or in the teſticles. If a cough attack a dropſical perſon, unleſs it be attended with conſtant faintings, let him uſe every thing warm; but otherwiſe, let him uſe to exceſs all vinous liquors, and fill himſelf as much as poſſible with food. Phlebotomy ſhould be uſed in all epileptic diſeaſes. Theſe are likewiſe reſolved by pains in the hip, diſtorſions of the eyes, blindneſs, a ſwelling of the teſticles, and plumpneſs of the breaſts. If in a fever the parts about the face ſhould grow thin upon an unequal day, on the next it will be reſolved. A cough in a dropſy, with a ſwelling of the legs, is a bad ſign. If there be a pain in the ear, let milk be uſed for it. If a fever doth not remit upon an unequal day, a relapſe will of neceſſity follow. The man whoſe pulſe beats hard in the wriſt, is mad or angry, but he who hath it very ſlow or quiet is dull and ſtupid. If blood flow from a wound, do not wet the ulcer, but pour warm water upon the head. If there be a pain at the mouth of the ſtomach, give bread warmed in pure wine. To deſtroy a vomiting let a quantity of warm water be drank, and let the patient vomit with it. If any parts are ſphacelated, let the veins be cut ſo as to become ulcers, and then let them be cured. If there be a convulſion of the fingers of the hand, without fever, let them be ſcarified unleſs there is a pain in the head, and in that caſe warm water ſhould be poured upon that part. A receipt for the eyes: Of ſpodium twelve parts, ſaffron five, frankincenſe one, cerraſſe one, myrrh one. Pour cold water upon the head, and give for a food garlick with the bread called maza. Tumours in bald perſons, if they are not large,

are

are apt to produce madneſs. For a rough eruption and lepra, pour upon them lime mixed with water, but ſo as not to ulcerate. If the ſecundines are not properly diſcharged, they are to be purged off at the noſe by means of ſternutatories, and at the ſame time that they are applied to the noſtrils let the mouth be compreſſed.

SECTION VI.

PHISIOGNOMY, *as an Index of the Mind.*

THOSE who have large heads and ſmall eyes, and who are talkative, are prone to anger. Thoſe who have a proſpect of long life, have a great number of teeth. Talkative perſons and who talk quickly alſo, are melancholy, and ſubject to have much bile. Thoſe who have their eyes fixed and ſteady, are apt to be angry. A great head, large black eyes, a thick and flat noſe, are good ſigns. Large eyes of a blue colour, a ſmall head, thin neck, narrow cheſt, are the marks of perſons of the beſt diſpoſitions. He who has a ſmall head is never talkative, nor is he bald, unleſs he hath very ſhining eyes. The voice being reſtored after convulſions, in caſes of epilepſy, on an unequal day terminates the diſeaſe. Pour water upon a woman in a puerperal fever attended with pain and give her a warm thick ptiſan on the third day. A boy is brought up by his nurſe till the ſeventh or ninth or tenth month, and his voice is eſtabliſhed, his animal

animal powers increaſed, and his hands become of uſe to him. When the voice is looſened, every thing is reſolved. For a general ſolution anſwers to that of the ſpeech. But it is made on an unequal day. A very ſtrong pulſe at the wriſt, with a florid countenance, and a hardneſs of the præcordia, ſignify a long diſeaſe, which will not terminate without convulſions, or a large hæmorrhage from the noſe, or pains in the loins. In a pain in the throat, warm water poured upon the head will be of ſervice, unleſs great cold ſhould prevail, and in that caſe let there be applied warm bread and pure wine. In a looſeneſs of the belly, boiled beans are to be given, unleſs there be a collection of bile in the parts above; or cummin ſeeds may be given with the beans for a diet: But the diſeaſe will not go off unleſs it be upon an unequal day, nor will it begin but upon an equal day, or month, or year. Anoint the abdomen with Egyptian nitre, corriander ſeeds, and cummin, rubbed together, and made into an ointment with oil. Thoſe to whom a diſeaſe is fatal die upon an unequal day, month, or year. It is right to prognoſticate either death or very ſharp pains. If the power of the eyes do not continue, it is a ſign of death. If any thing ſhould happen on an unequal year, it is neceſſary that death ſhould be both on an unequal day and year: But if it ſhould happen on an equal year or day, fatality will enſue on the unequal day. In numbers the third is the ſafeſt. Phlebotomy is of ſervice in an angina (ſore throat) and ophthalmia. Upon a wound of the inteſtines, an inſenſible reſpiration is made at the injured part, and the thorax is emptied; give therefore milk and wine in equal parts. Thoſe who generate bile in the ſtomach are ſubject to be talkative, maniacal,

and bald. They who are deformed from their birth, are ſtupid, ſubject to the ſtone, and to inſanity. They who are otherwiſe are by nature free from theſe evils. The right breaſt and the right eye have the greateſt excellence, as well as the parts below on that ſide, for the males are born on the right ſide of the uterus. If you would ſtop the flow of menſes in a woman, apply a large cupping glaſs to the breaſt. With a boy fœtus of three months every thing is apparent, and milk is found in the breaſts of the mother. If much milk flow, the fœtus will be weakened whilſt in the womb. The more ſolid are the breaſts, the ſtronger will be the child. In both breaſts there is a large vein, hence there is great care requiſite to preſerve them. Phlebotomy will put an end to a ſtrangury. If the ſuperior parts and which are about the head are diſpoſed to ſwell, they are relieved by an open ulcer as a drain, by vomiting and by ſweating.

If an internal ulcer ſhould ariſe, with a looſeneſs of the belly, or a cough, it will be ſignified by a bitter taſte in the mouth. Give Elaterium to drink twice or three times, unleſs the patient be talkative. Exhibit alſo the burnt flower of braſs until the yellowneſs goes of, and ſponge if he be not talkative. Anxiety, ſhiverings, and tremblings, are relieved by wine with an equal part of water or milk. A very violent pain in the ear is taken off by a cupping glaſs. If pains ariſe in the upper parts of the body, they are removed by a pain in the loins, or in the knees, or by an aſthma ſucceeding. In a diſeaſe of the inteſtines if not violent, cold pure wine may be given in a large quantity, until ſleep, or a pain in the legs ſupervene. This is of ſervice likewiſe in

a fever, and dyſentery without pain. In a diſtenſion of the præcordia, compreſs and waſh them with the hands. To a paronychia, apply black galls mixed with honey. Upon the approach of a dropſy, give eight pints of milk for a drink, and if the patient vomit and does not drink, apply rubbed garlic and onion the part. To promote conception give polypi roaſted in a flame, hot for a food, and put to the pudendum, pledgets made of Egyptian nitre in powder, with cummin and coriander ſeeds. If the head achs after a debauch, give a pint of pure wine to drink, but if it ſhould ach from any other cauſe, warm bread with pure wine may be given as a diet. If a man ſhould be ſeized with a fever, or heat in his body, which doth not ariſe from bile or from phlegm, but from fatigue or other cauſes of the ſame kind, pour a large quantity of warm water upon his head, until his feet ſhall begin to ſweat, and make for his food a thick meſs with (boiled) bread: And when his feet ſhall perſpire, let him be wrapped up in warm clothes, and kept very quiet, after having eaten of the meſs above warm, and drank after it a quantity of pure wine; or let him eat two or three heads of narciſſus for his ſupper. If any one ſhould be diſpoſed to grow maniacal, the following is a ſign of it, a collection of blood within the breaſts.

BOOK III.

SECTION I.

CASE I.

PYTHIO, who lived near the temple of the EARTH, was attacked on the firſt day with a trembling of the hands, 1ſt DAY
attended with a ſmart fever and delirium. On the ſecond, 2d DAY
all the ſymptoms were aggravated, and continued during the
third. On the fourth he had a ſmall, bilious, and unmixed 3d DAY 4th DAY
ſtool. On the fifth there was an exacerbation, he had ſome 5th DAY
light ſleep, but his belly was coſtive. On the ſixth there 6th DAY
was a varied expectoration, chiefly of a reddiſh colour. On
the ſeventh the mouth was diſtorted. On the eighth there 7th DAY 8th DAY
was another exacerbation, and the ſhiverings continued.
The urine from the beginning until the eighth day, was
light, diſcoloured, and had a ſmall cloud ſwimming in the
middle. On the tenth he ſweated, and expectorated a well 10th DAY
digeſted matter. A criſis was made, and the urine was at
the time of the criſis very pale. After the criſis, upon the

40th DAY fortieth day, he had an abſceſs upon the buttock, and a ſtrangury in conſequence of a tranſlation of the humours.

CASE II.

HERMOCRATUS, who lay ſick near the new wall, was ſeized with an acute fever. He complained in the beginning of a pain in his head and loins, and the præcordia were diſtended, but ſoft; the tongue was very much parched, and a deafneſs ſupervened. He had no ſleep, but he was not thirſty. His urine was thick, of a red colour, and had no ſediment. His ſtools were very hard, but not few
5th DAY in number. On the fifth day he voided ſome light urine, which had ſomething ſwimming about in it. He did not
6th DAY ſweat, and in the night he was delirious. On the ſixth he had a yellowneſs in the ſkin, all his ſymptoms had a ſevere
7th DAY increaſe, and he was very reſtleſs. On the ſeventh he was much diſturbed. The urine was light and uniform, and ſo
11th DAY it continued for the following days. On the eleventh every thing ſeemed to relax, but a coma came on. The urine was thick and red, and in the lower part light, and without ſe-
14th DAY diment; and he became a little ſenſible. On the fourteenth, he was free from fever, but he did not ſweat. He ſlept, and his reaſon was quite reſtored: His urine was as before. On the
17th DAY ſeventeenth he had a relapſe, he grew very hot, and the fe-
21ſt DAY ver was violent, with thin urine. But on the twenty-firſt day he had a criſis again, and was free from fever, but he did not ſweat. During the whole of this time he had

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an averſion to food, but was free from delirium. He could not ſpeak, his tongue was dry, but he was not thirſty: He ſlept a little, but it was mixed with coma. About the twenty-fourth he grew warm again, and he had many watry and looſe ſtools. On the following days, his fever was very ſmart, with a parched dry tongue. On the twenty-ſeventh he died. During the whole of this diſeaſe the deafneſs continued. The urine was either thick, of a red colour, and had no ſediment, or thin and diſcoloured, with ſomething ſwimming about in it: He could not taſte any kind of food.

24th DAY

27th DAY

CASE III.

A Perſon who lay ſick in the gardens of DEALCIS was for ſome time afflicted with a heavineſs in his head, and a pain in the right temple. From ſome cauſe or other he was attacked with a fever, and took to his bed. On the ſecond day a ſmall quantity of pure blood flowed from the left noſtril, and he had a proper evacuation from the inteſtines. The urine was light, of a varied colour, with ſome thin matters flying about in it: They were ſmall, and reſembled the ſemen. On the third the fever was violent, and the ſtools were black, looſe, frothy, and had a livid ſeparation. He was diſpoſed to ſleep heavily, but aroſe from reſt with great perturbation. There was a ſediment in the urine, but it was of a livid and glutinous matter. On the fourth he vomited a bilious yellow ſubſtance, but in ſmall quantity, and after that had ceaſed, ſomething of a purulent nature: A little

2d DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

little pure blood flowed from the noſtrils: The ſtools and urine were the ſame as before. He ſweated a little about the head and breaſt, the ſpleen ſwelled, and a pain attacked him in the thigh of the ſame ſide. There was a ſoft diſtenſion of the præcordia, he did not ſleep in the night, and ra-
5th DAY ved a little. On the fifth day the ſtools were copious, black, and frothy, with a black ſeparation, and he did not ſleep,
6th DAY but was delirious. On the ſixth the ſtools were black, oily, and fœtid. He ſlept a little this day, and was rather ſenſi-
7th DAY ble. On the ſeventh his tongue was dry, and he was thirſty, and did not ſleep. He was delirious, and voided urine
8th DAY which was light and of a bad colour. On the eighth, his ſtools were black and few, but of a good conſiſtence: He ſlept, and was not delirious; his thirſt was tolerable. On
9th DAY the ninth he had a freſh rigor, ſucceeded by a ſmart fever. He ſweated, and afterwards grew cold; he was delirious, the right eye was inverted, his tongue was parched, he was
10th DAY thirſty, and had no ſleep. On the tenth he was much the
11th DAY ſame. On the eleventh he was quite ſenſible, and was free from fever; he ſlept, and made light urine about the criſis. Two days he continued without any fever, but on the four-
14th DAY teenth it returned, he had a very reſtleſs night, and was de-
15th DAY lirious. On the fifteenth the urine was turbid, ſuch as is often made when there is a ſediment, and which is afterwards diſturbed: His fever was very violent, he was altogether delirious, he did not ſleep, a pain ſeized on his knees and legs, and he had a black ſtool from the inteſtines, after
16th DAY the application of a ſuppoſitory. On the ſixteenth the urine was light, and had a thin cloud flying about in the middle
17th DAY of it, and he was ſtill delirious. On the ſeventeenth the extremities

tremities became cold, and he was wrapt up warm, his fever was conſiderable, he ſweated all over his body, and was much relieved. He became rather ſenſible, tho' he was not free from fever, and was thirſty. He vomited a yellow bilious matter, but in ſmall quantity, and had at firſt a common ſtool from the inteſtines, but after ſome time a few which were black and looſe: The urine was light, but not of a good colour. On the eighteenth he was not ſenſible, but was comatoſe. On the nineteenth the ſame ſymptoms continued, and the urine was light. On the twentieth he ſlept, his reaſon was quite reſtored, he ſweated, and was quite free from fever, nor was he thirſty: The urine ſtill continued light. On the twenty-firſt he became a little delirious, was in ſome meaſure thirſty, had a pain about the præcordium, and a continual palpitation near the navel. On the twenty-fourth there was a ſediment in the urine, and he became ſenſible. On the twenty-ſeventh he had a pain in his right hip, and the urine was light and had a ſediment, whilſt other things continued the ſame, to go on well. About the twenty-ninth he had a pain in his right eye, and the urine was light. On the fortieth, he ſpit up a white phlegm in large quantity, he ſweated profuſely, and after all, a perfect criſis was made.

18th DAY
19th DAY
20th DAY
21ſt DAY
24th DAY
27th DAY
29th DAY
40th DAY

SECTION

SECTION II.

CASE IV.

PHILISTUS, in THASUS, who had for a long time a violent pain in his head, and ſometimes attended with great drowſineſs, was obliged to take to his bed. And after drinking hard, was attacked with a fever of that kind which never entirely goes off. The pain of his head was very much increaſed. In the beginning he was exceedingly warm
1ſt DAY in the night, and on the firſt day he vomited a quantity of bile, which was at firſt yellow, but after that of a putrid nature. He had a common evacuation from the inteſtines,
2d DAY but the night was very troubleſome, On the ſecond day a deafneſs came on, with a ſmart fever. The right hypochondrium was diſtended, and bent towards the internal parts. The urine was thin, pellucid, and had a light cloud ſuſpended in the middle, reſembling ſemen. He grew a little
3d DAY delirious about mid-day. The third day was very trouble-
4th DAY ſome. On the fourth he was ſeized with convulſions, and
5th DAY his other ſymptoms were aggravated. On the fifth in the morning he died.

CASE

CASE V.

CHÆRION, who lay ſick at DAMÆNETUS, after hard drinking was ſeized with a fever. He complained of a very heavy pain in his head, he did not ſleep, his belly was looſe, and he had a quantity of bilious ſtools. On the third day the fever was very ſmart. He had a trembling of the head, particularly of the lower lip, and a little time after, rigor and convulſions, and beſides this he became quite delirious, and the night was very troubleſome. On the fourth he was quiet, and ſlept a little, but ſtill continued to rave. On the fifth he had good deal of pain, and all his ſymptoms increaſed: He was ſtill delirious, the night was troubleſome, and he did not ſleep. On the ſixth he was much the ſame as before. On the ſeventh he had a freſh rigor, and violent fever ſucceeding: He ſweated all over, and a criſis was made. During the whole of this diſeaſe, his ſtools were bilious, but unmixed with any other matters, and few in number. The urine was light, of a good colour, and had a cloud ſuſpended in it. On the eighth the urine was of a better colour, having a white ſlender ſediment: His reaſon was reſtored, and he was free from fever. He had a relapſe on the ninth day. On the fourteenth the fever was violent, and he ſweat much. On the ſixteenth he vomited a large quantity of yellow bile. On the ſeventeenth he had a freſh rigor, and a ſmart fever after it. He ſweated, became free from fever, and a criſis was made. The urine during the relapſe, and about the criſis, was of a better colour than before, and had a ſediment.

3d DAY
4th DAY
5th DAY
6th DAY
7th DAY
8th DAY
9th DAY
14th DAY
16th DAY
17th DAY

ment. He was not delirious during this period. On the
18th DAY eighteenth day he grew a little warm, and was thirſty; the urine was light, and had a cloud floating about in it. About
19th DAY the nineteenth he was free from all fever, but had a pain in his neck, and there was a ſediment in his urine. On the
20th DAY twentieth a perfect criſis was formed.

CASE VI.

THE maiden daughter of EURYNACTUS was ſeized with a fever, ſhe was conſtantly without any thirſt, but would take no food. She had ſome ſmall ſtools from the inteſtines. The urine was light, made very ſeldom, and of a bad colour. At the beginning of the fever ſhe complained
6th DAY of a pain about the fundament. On the ſixth day ſhe was free from fever, ſhe did not ſweat, but a criſis was made. There was a ſmall abſceſs *in ano*, which ſuppurated at the time that
7th DAY the criſis was formed and burſt. On the ſeventh day (after the criſis) ſhe had a freſh rigor, ſhe grew a little warm and
8th DAY ſweated. On the eighth after that period ſhe had not much rigor, but felt a great coldneſs in the extremities. On the
10th DAY tenth day, after having ſweated the day before, ſhe was delirious, but ſoon returned to her ſenſes. This happened
12th DAY from having (as ſome ſay) eaten ſome grapes. On the twelfth the fever having left her for a day, ſhe grew delirious, the bowels were opened, and ſhe had ſome few looſe bilious ſtools, unmixed with any other matters: They were attended
20th DAY with great pain, and with frequent urging. On the ſeventh

day

day after the laſt delirium ſhe died. At the beginning of the diſeaſe ſhe complained of a pain in her throat, which had a a conſtant redneſs in it. The uvula was diſtended, and there were many ſmall, thin, acrid diſtillations upon it. She coughed, but did not bring up any digeſted matter. She was always averſe to food, nor did ſhe ſeem to deſire any thing which was not offered to her, nor drank any thing worthy of notice. She was ſilent and never ſpoke, but ſeemed to be much diſtreſſed in her mind. She had a ſtrong diſpoſition towards a phthiſis.

CASE VII.

A Woman who was with ARISTON had a ſore throat. It began firſt in the tongue. Her ſpeech was ſoon unintelligible, and the tongue was red and dry. On the firſt day 1ſt DAY
ſhe had ſhiverings, and after that grew warm. On the third 3d DAY
ſhe had a rigor, and a conſiderable degree of fever, with a large and red ſwelling of the external parts, which extended as far as the breaſt on both ſides. The extremities were cold and livid. The reſpiration was deep, whatever was attempted to be drunk flowed back through the noſtrils, nor could any thing be ſwallowed. She had no evacuation either by ſtool or urine. On the fourth every thing was aggrava- 4th DAY
ted, and on the fifth ſhe died of this angina. 5th DAY

CASE VIII.

A Youth who lay ſick at the FORUM of DECEIVERS was attacked with a fever, after great fatigue, pain, and
1ſt DAY running, beyond what he was accuſtomed to. On the firſt day his bowels were diſturbed, and he had many looſe and bilious ſtools. His urine was light, and of a dark colour.
2d DAY He had no ſleep, but was thirſty. On the ſecond all his ſymptoms increaſed in vigour, his ſtools were more in number, and leſs frequent, and he was ſtill without ſleep: His mind was very much diſturbed, and he perſpired a little.
3d DAY On the third he was very reſtleſs, thirſty, and nauſeated food. He toſſed his body much about, had great anxiety, and was delirious. His extremities were livid and cold. The
4th DAY hypochondria were diſtended, but ſoft. On the fourth he
7th DAY had no ſleep, but grew much worſe, and on the ſeventh he died. His age was about twenty years.

CASE IX.

A Woman who lay ſick at TISAMENUS's, with a violent pain of the inteſtines, was very much diſtreſſed. She vomited much, and could not drink. She had pains about the præcordia, and in the lower belly, which were conſtant and very ſevere. She was not thirſty, but had a conſiderable degree of heat. The extremities however were cold throughout

out the diſeaſe, ſhe had great averſion to food, and was conſtantly without ſleep. The urine was voided but ſeldom, and was light. Her ſtools were crude, looſe, and not frequent. Nothing contributed to her relief, and ſhe died.

CASE X.

A Woman who lived at PANTIMIS, after the abortion of an infant, was ſeized with a fever. On the firſt day 1ſt DAY
her tongue was parched, ſhe was thirſty, and did not ſleep: Her bowels were diſturbed with many looſe and crude ſtools. On the ſecond ſhe had a freſh rigor, with a ſmart fever after 2d DAY
it, her diarrhœa continued, and ſhe did not ſleep much. On the third day ſhe had conſiderable pains, on the fourth ſhe 3d DAY
was very delirious, and on the ſeventh ſhe died. During the whole diſeaſe, her bowels were very looſe, and ſhe had a number of watry and crude ſtools. Her urine was made ſeldom, and was light. Her fever was of the inflammatory kind.

CASE XI.

ANOTHER was ſeized with a fever after the abortion of a fœtus of five months. In the beginning ſhe was comatoſe, and could not ſleep, and had a great pain in the loins, and heavineſs of the head. On the ſecond day ſhe was diſ- 2d DAY
turbed

turbed in her bowels, and had ſome few light and unmixed
3d DAY ſtools. On the third they were more copious, and worſe in
4th DAY quality: She ſlept none in the night. On the fourth ſhe was delirious, and was fearful and diſtreſſed in her mind. The left eye became inverted, ſhe ſweated about the head with a cold ſweat, and her extremities were alſo cold. On the
5th DAY fifth all the ſymptoms increaſed, ſhe was very delirious, but inſtantaneouſly returned to her reaſon: She was thirſty, and had no ſleep. She had many unſeaſonable ſtools to the end. Her urine was ſmall in quantity, light, and of a dark co-
6th DAY lour; the extremities were cold and livid. On the ſixth
7th DAY every thing continued the ſame. On the ſeventh ſhe died phrenitic.

CASE XII.

A Woman who lay ſick near the market of DECEIVERS, after the difficult birth of a male child, was attacked with a fever. From the beginning ſhe was thirſty, diſdained food, and complained of a pain about the heart. Her tongue was parched, ſhe had a few looſe ſtools from the inteſtines,
2d DAY and did not ſleep. On the ſecond day ſhe had a ſmall rigor, but the fever was violent: She ſweated a little with a cold
3d DAY ſweat about the head. On the third ſhe had many crude and looſe ſtools, attended with pain in the bowels. On the
4th DAY fourth ſhe had a freſh rigor, an exacerbation of all the ſymp-
5th DAY toms, and was without any ſleep. On the fifth ſhe was very
6th DAY reſtleſs with pain. On the ſixth circumſtances continued the

the ſame, but ſhe had many watry ſtools. On the ſeventh 7th DAY
ſhe had a freſh rigor, and a ſmart fever, with much thirſt, and great agitation of the body. In the evening ſhe ſweated all over with a cold ſweat, the extremities as well as the reſt of the body were very cool, and did not acquire any heat, and in the night ſhe had a freſh rigor, and the extremities did not become warm after it: She did not ſleep, but raved a little, and afterwards became ſenſible. On the eighth, 8th DAY
about the middle of the day, ſhe grew warm, was thirſty, and comatoſe, and nauſeated food. She vomited a ſmall quantity of yellow bile. The night was troubleſome, and ſhe could not ſleep. She voided much urine, but without her knowledge. On the ninth every thing ſeemed to remit, 9th DAY
but ſhe was ſtill comatoſe. Towards the evening ſhe had a ſmall rigor, and vomited a little bile. On the tenth ſhe had 10th DAY
another rigor, and feveriſh exacerbation, but ſhe ſlept none. In the morning ſhe made much urine, with a ſediment in it, and the extremities became warm. On the eleventh ſhe 11th DAY
threw up ſome putrid bile, after this ſhe had another rigor, and the extremities were very cold. In the evening ſhe ſweated, had a rigor, and vomited much. The night was very troubleſome. On the twelfth ſhe vomited ſome black fœtid 12th DAY
matter, had a hiccup, and troubleſome thirſt. On the thir- 13th DAY
teenth ſhe threw up more of the ſame as the laſt, had a rigor, and about midday loſt her voice. On the fourteenth 14th DAY
blood flowed from her noſe, and ſhe died. Through the whole her bowels were looſe, and ſhe had frequent ſhiverings. Her age was ſeventeen years.

SECTION

SECTION III.

A PESTILENTIAL CONSTITUTION.

THIS year had much of a ſoutherly wind, but upon the whole was not ſtormy. In the beginning there was a good deal of dry weather, but about the time of ARCTURUS, with a dry wind, there was much rain. The Autumn was dark, cloudy, and very wet. The winter had a South wind, was rainy, and mild. About the Equinox there was much wintry weather, and under the Equinox there were ſome ſmart ſtorms from the North, with ſnow, but they were not of long continuance. The Spring was again attended by the South wind, but was very tranquil, and there was much rain, even to the Dog-days. The Summer was warm and ſerene, with great ſuffocating heats. The Eteſian winds blew but little, and at ſeparate diſtances. But about ARCTURUS there was much rain, with a North wind. Thus the year being moiſt and ſoft, with a South wind; during the Winter people were in general healthy, except thoſe who were conſumptive, which we ſhall mention hereafter.

But before the Spring, together with its attendant cold, there were many Eryſipelas's and of theſe ſome were to be accounted for, others had no apparent cauſe, but both were malignant. Many perſons had pains in their jaws, a defect

in

in the organs of ſpeech, ardent fevers with phrenſy, aphthæ in the mouth, ſwellings about the pudenda, inflammations of the eyes, carbuncles. The bowels were much affected, food was diſdained, with or without a prevalent thirſt. The urine was voided with pain, and in large quantity, and was of a bad kind. Great coma prevailed for ſome time, and after that watchfulneſs. Many of the fevers had no criſis, or a difficult one. There were likewiſe many dropſies and phthiſes. Theſe were the epidemic diſeaſes of this ſeaſon, and out of each kind many were fatal. They generally aroſe in the following manner. In many an Eryſipelas, from ſome (external) cauſe or other, was excited from ſome trifling and common ulcers over the body, and invaded the head, eſpecially of agedperſons: And if it were neglected a little during the cure, violent inflammatory phlegmons aroſe, and the Eryſipelas was ſoon ſpread over the whole body. In many there were abſceſſes from tranſlations, which came to ſuppuration with great deſtruction of the fleſhy parts, tendons, and bones. And in theſe the humour was not like *pus*, but of a putrid nature: This was in large quantity, and of various kinds. Whoever then had any thing deſcribed above happen to them about the head, were affected both on the head and chin with ſhining ulcers, the bones were laid bare, the fleſhy parts fell out of their places, and had violent defluxions upon them: And theſe things happened as well to thoſe who had fevers, as to thoſe who were free from them. They were however more terrifying than fatal: For if the abſceſs could be brought to a ſuppuration, it was generally productive of ſafety. But thoſe perſons in whom the inflammation and Eryſipelas did not come to an abſceſs, for the moſt part died.

The ſame things occurred likewiſe when this diſeaſe happened in other parts of the body. In many it entirely fell upon the arms and the wriſts, in ſome upon the regions of the pleura, both before and behind; and in ſome the tibia, as well as the thigh bone, and the whole foot, were laid bare. But the moſt dangerous of all was that which fell upon the pubis and pudendum, and eſpecially when it aroſe from ſome external cauſe, or from an ulcer. In many it aroſe along with a fever, or before or after a fever. Thoſe which terminated in an abſceſs which proceeded to ſuppuration, or was attended with a ſeaſonable evacuation from the bowels, or a critical ſecretion of urine, were moſt eaſily reſolved. But that in which none of theſe things happened, and no ſigns of ſolution appeared, very ſoon became fatal to thoſe who were affected with it.

Theſe Eryſipelas's happened chiefly in the Spring, but continued through the Summer and Autumn. Many were diſtreſſed at the ſame time with ſwellings about the fauces, and inflammations of the tongue, with little abſceſſes about the teeth. The voice being interrupted and hollow, became a ſign not only of incipient conſumptions, but likewiſe of inflammatory fevers and phrenſies.

The inflammatory (or ardent) fevers, as well as phrenſies, began to rage a little before Spring, juſt after the cold weather. Many perſons were attacked with them, the ſymptoms were very violent, and they were generally fatal. The ſtate of thoſe who had the ardent fevers was the following: In the beginning they were comatoſe, nauſeated food, and had frequent

frequent ſhiverings: The fever was very ſmart, but they were not remarkably delirious: There was a trifling hæmorrhage from the noſe. Exacerbations aroſe upon the unequal days, and theſe were attended with forgetfulneſs, a reſolution of the limbs, and a defect of the voice. The extremities in many caſes, and the feet and hands, were conſtantly cold, eſpecially in the paroxyſm: After this they gradually, but not beneficially, grew warm. In the ſame manner the reaſon returned along with the uſe of ſpeech. But there was almoſt a continual coma, without ſleep or elſe watchfulneſs, attended with great pains. The bowels were affected in moſt, and the ſtools were crude, looſe, and copious. The urine was in large quantity, and light, but did not contribute to a criſis. There was nothing beſides which could form a good criſis. For neither was there a favorable hæmorrhage, nor any critical tranſlation of the humours, and every one died juſt as it happened, without any appearance of a criſis. But many continued for ſome time with the loſs of their voice, and ſome with a perſpiration upon them; and theſe things happened to thoſe who fell a ſacrifice.

Similar ſymptoms attended thoſe who were ſeized with phrenſies. They were for the moſt part without thirſt. They were none of them inſane, as uſual, but moſt of them periſhed with a conſtant lethargy upon them: Some had a conſiderable degree of fever, which will be diſcuſſed hereafter. The mouth in many was covered with aphthæ, and they had defluxions alſo about the pudenda, with ulcers both within and external, and tumours in the groin. There were likewiſe humourous ophthalmiæ of a long continuance,

and inflammations of the eye lids both within and without, by which many loſt their ſight: They were called Fici. Ulcers aroſe likewiſe in other parts, eſpecially about the pudendum. In the Summer there were many carbuncles, and other tumours of the ſame kind, which were eſteemed of a putrid nature. Beſides theſe, there were in ſome, large puſtules, and ſpreading humours called Herpes.

With regard to the inteſtines, many diſagreeable things happened to them. In the firſt place a very troubleſome teneſmus, eſpecially in boys, and thoſe who had not yet arrived at puberty, and of theſe many periſhed. In the next place lienteries and dyſenteries, but they were not very troubleſome. There were alſo ſtools which were bilious, oily, looſe, and watry, and theſe occurred to many who had fevers, and to others who were free from them: They were attended with gripings and inverſions of the bowels. Many things which had been pent up in the bowels were by theſe means evacuated, but without any allevation of the pain, which was extended to different parts of the body. Thoſe things which were adminiſtered were of difficult operation. Purgatives were injurious to moſt, and many of thoſe who took them almoſt inſtantly died: Others lived a much longer time.

Almoſt all thoſe who died, either of a chronical or acute diſeaſe, were affected in the bowels. For an univerſal colliquation of the inteſtines prevailed.

All

All whom I knew, from the abovementioned ſymptoms, had an averſion to food; and to many of them, as well as others, the diſeaſe proved fatal. Some were thirſty, others not. But for thoſe in fevers, and indeed ſome other complaints, though they were not deſirous of drinking, it was neceſſary to ſettle ſome certain quantity of liquid to be taken. The urine was voided in large proportion, by no means correſponding to the liquid which was drunk, but far exceeding it. It was in great meaſure of a bad quality, for it had neither ſubſtance nor concoction, nor an eaſy evacuation. In many a proper evacuation by the bladder was a good ſign, but in moſt of theſe it betokened colliquation and diſtreſs, and pain, but no criſis. Thoſe who had phrenſies and inflammatory fevers, were chiefly affected by coma, but this ſymptom accompanied likewiſe all grievous diſeaſes, eſpecially thoſe which were attended with feveriſh ſymptoms. Almoſt all the patients with ſuch complaints, had either this heavy diſpoſition to doſe, or ſhort and light ſleep at intervals.

There were many other kinds of fevers, which prevailed now, ſuch as tertians, quartans, nocturnal, thoſe which never go off till they ceaſe, thoſe of a long continuance, and uncertain in their time, ſuch as are attended with anxiety, and ſuch as are inconſtant and vague; and all theſe were attended with great perturbation. In many the bowels were affected, and at the ſame time there were great ſhiverings. There were ſweats, but not critical, and the urine was the ſame as juſt deſcribed above. They were moſt of them of a long duration, nor was a tranſlation of humours the ſign of a criſis,

as

as was the caſe with ſome others. This criſis was made with difficulty in all, in ſome there was none, and in others it occurred at a very diſtant period. It happened to a few about the eightieth day, and they were left with ſome very diſagreeable circumſtances. Some few of them died of dropſies whilſt they were upon their legs. Moſt of them had other diſeaſes, ſuch as œdematous ſwellings, and phthiſes. Theſe laſt had very violent and difficult ſymptoms, and moſt of them periſhed. For in the winter, many were obliged to take to their beds, whilſt others were deſtroyed without that confinement, and upon the entrance of the Spring many of thoſe in bed died, as for the reſt the cough did not leave any of them, yet remitted in the Summer.

In Autumn all were confined to their beds, and many died. Moſt were ſick a very conſiderable length of time. This diſeaſe began with ſeveral in a very ſudden manner, with frequent ſhiverings, ſucceeded by conſtant and ſharp fever, and unſeaſonable ſweats. Many were cold throughout the whole courſe, and this coldneſs was very conſiderable, ſo that they could not by any means be warmed. The bowels were variouſly coſtive, and again ſuddenly became very open, with a tranſlation of matter from the lungs. There was a large quantity of urine, but not good, and there was an uncomfortable extenuation of the whole body. There was a conſiderable degree of cough during the whole time, and a copious expectoration of digeſted, tho' liquid matter, which was ſpit without any difficulty. And tho' at times this difficulty of ſpitting aroſe, yet there was afterwards a very eaſy evacuation from the lungs. The fauces were not much diſ-

treſſed

treſſed with pain, nor were they troubled with a briny ſaliva. Notwithſtanding this, there was a viſcid, white, liquid, and frothy defluxion, with bile in large quantity from the head. But the greateſt inconvenience which attended perſons in this, as well as other complaints, was a great averſion to food, as was mentioned before. For neither did they take liquid or food readily, but were quite free from thirſt. They had a great heavineſs of the head, and were comatoſe. Almoſt all of them had œdematous ſwellings, and fell into dropſies, when being attacked with ſhiverings, they died delirious.

This ſpecies of phthiſis chiefly affected perſons of ſmooth ſkins, with fair complexions lightly tinged with red, blue eyes, and of a leucophlegmatic conſtitution, with the ſhoulders expanded like wings, and eſpecially women under theſe circumſtances. Thoſe likewiſe who were of an atrabilarious and ſubſanguineous temperament, were affected with inflammatory fevers, phrenſies, and dyſenteries. Teneſmus's invaded young perſons of a pituitous habit; and long diarrhœas, with ſharp and oily ſtools, thoſe who were bilious. To all the diſeaſed which we have have mentioned, the Spring was the moſt dangerous ſeaſon, and took off many. The Summer was moſt favourable, and few periſhed. But in the Autumn, and under the Pleiades, many died, and thoſe of quartans. The Summer ſeaſon ſeemed to me to be rather profitable. For the Winter diſſolved the diſeaſes of the former Summer, and the Summer deſtroyed thoſe of the preceding Winter. Although however this obſervation is fact, yet the Summer was far from being

being a ſettled one, but became ſuddenly warm, with a South wind, and freedom from ſtorms, and yet notwithſtanding, having made a change in the conſtitution, it was profitable.

I eſteem this to be the greateſt excellence in the art of medicine, to diſcern properly the intention of what I have been deſcribing. For whoſoever knows this, and acts accordingly, cannot err much in the practice of this art. But he ought to learn with ſeverity the conſtitution of the ſeaſons, and the diſeaſe which accompanies; the good, in a conſtitution which is common to it, or to the diſeaſe, and the evils which may be obſerved to be moſt frequent in a ſeaſon, or belong to the complaints of the ſick; what diſeaſe is of long continuance and fatal, and what is long but not pernicious, what is violent and productive of death, and what is violent but yet may be capable of relief. From theſe may be obſerved the order of the critical days, and we are ſupplied with the faculty of predicting events. And from theſe we learn likewiſe the time and the form of exhibiting diet, and the perſons to whom it is to be given.

SIXTEEN CASES OF DISEASE.

CASE I.

PARIUS, a certain man of THASUS, who lay ſick at the Temple of DIANA, was ſeized with an acute fever. In the beginning it was conſtantly upon him, and of the inflammatory kind, attended with thirſt. It aroſe with a coma, which was immediately ſucceeded by watchfulneſs. The bowels were very ſoon affected, and the urine was of a white colour. On the ſixth day he made oily urine, and 6th DAY
was delirious. On the ſeventh all the ſymptoms were ag- 7th DAY
gravated, he ſlept none, the urine was much the ſame as before, and he was alſo diſturbed in his mind. With regard to the bowels, his ſtools were oily and bilious. Upon the eighth he had a ſmall hæmorrhage from the noſe, he vomited 8th DAY
ſome putrid bile, and ſlept a little. On the ninth every thing 9th DAY
continued the ſame. On the tenth there was a remiſſion. 10th DAY
On the eleventh he ſweated, but not over the whole body. 11th DAY
The extremities grew cold, but were quickly warmed. On the twelfth the fever was conſiderable, and the ſtools were 12th DAY
bilious, looſe, and copious. There was ſomething ſuſpended in the urine, and he was delirious. On the ſeventeenth he 17th DAY
was much diſtreſſed, for he had no ſleep, nor was the fever abated. On the twentieth the ſweat was univerſal, but he 20th DAY

did not ſleep: The ſtools were bilious, he had an averſion
24th DAY to food, and was comatoſe. On the twenty-fourth he re-
34th DAY lapſed. On the thirty-fourth he was quite free from fever,
his bowels were conſtipated, and he grew warm. On the
40th DAY fortieth he was ſtill free from fever, his bowels were not long
coſtive, he had averſion to food, and another return of ſome
little feveriſh heats; but theſe were very vague, he being
partly free from fever, and partly not. For if there was a
little intermiſſion and relief from it, it immediately almoſt
returned again. He uſed much improper food. He had
very bad ſleep under the relapſe, and was delirious. He
voided at this time thick urine, and which was turbid and
bad. His bowels were at firſt coſtive, and then looſe. He
had a little fever perpetually upon him, and many looſe ſtools.
120th DAY On the hundred and twentieth day he died. This man,
from the very beginning of the diſeaſe, had either a copious,
watry, and bilious diſcharge from the inteſtines, or when he
was coſtive, ſuch as was crude and hot. The urine was bad
to the end. He was for the moſt part comatoſe and watch-
ful, with pain. He had an averſion to food, and his fever
was conſtantly ardent.

CASE II.

A Woman in THASUS, who lay ſick near the cold ſpring,
whilſt ſhe was confined upon account of the birth of a
daughter, and had not her proper diſcharges, was ſeized with
3d DAY an acute fever on the third day, preceded by ſhiverings. For
a long

a long time before her delivery, ſhe was confined to her bed by a ſlight fever, and a nauſeating of food. After a rigor in the beginning, her fever became conſtant, violent and accompanied with ſhiverings. On the eighth and following days ſhe 8th DAY was very delirious, but ſoon returned to her ſenſes. Her bowels were affected, and ſhe had many looſe watry ſtools, mixed with bile, but was not thirſty. On the eleventh ſhe 11th DAY was quite reaſonable, but was comatoſe. Her urine was voided in large quantity, light, and black: She had no ſleep. On the twentieth a ſlight chillineſs ran through the body, 20th DAY but ſhe quickly grew warm after it: She raved a little, and was watchful. Her ſtools were the ſame as before, and her urine was very copious and much diluted. On the twenty-ſeventh ſhe was quite free from fever, and her bowels were 27th DAY conſtipated. But not long after, a ſharp pain ſeized her in her right hip, and continued for ſome time. She was upon this attacked with a freſh fever, and her urine became very watry. On the fortieth ſhe was relieved from her pains in 40th DAY the hip, but ſhe had a conſiderable conſtant humoural cough. She was coſtive and nauſeated food, but was not thirſty, and her urine was the ſame as before. The fever did not altogether leave her, but had vague and uncertain paroxyſms, ſhe being ſometimes affected with it, and ſometimes quite free from any complaint. On the ſixtieth day the cough left 60th DAY her, without any ſign; for the expectoration did not appear to be digeſted, nor was there any tranſlation of the humours to any other part. But the jaw on the right ſide was convulſed, and ſhe became comatoſe. After that ſhe raved, and then returned to her reaſon. Her averſion to food continued, and affected her mind; but her jaw after ſome time returned

to its place. She had a ſmall bilious evacuation from the bowels. Her fever became very intenſe, as well as the ſhiverings which attended. On the following days ſhe loſt her voice, but became afterwards ſenſible, and ſpoke. On the
80th DAY eightieth day ſhe expired. Her urine was during the whole, black, light, and thin. She had almoſt a conſtant drowſineſs and averſion to food, great deſpondency of mind, and no ſleep, was much diſpoſed to anger, was difficult to be pleaſed, and of a melancholy temper.

CASE III.

PYTHIO in THASUS, who lay ſick at the Temple of HERCULES, after violent exerciſe and fatigue, and an exceſs of food, was attacked with a powerful rigor and ſmart fever. His tongue was parched, he was thirſty, ſeemed loaded
2d DAY with bile, and did not ſweat. On the ſecond day about noon he had a coldneſs of the extremities eſpecially about the hands, and alſo the head. He was deprived of his voice, and even the power of ſpeaking, and fetched his breath at long intervals. After ſome time he grew warm, became thirſty. had a quiet night, and ſweated a little about the
3d DAY head. On the third day he was compoſed, but about ſunſet he became cold all over, and the night was troubleſome and painful. He did not ſleep, and he had a ſmall hard
4th DAY ſtool. On the fourth in the morning he was quiet, but about midday had an aggravation of all his ſymptoms, was cold, loſt both his voice and ſpeech, was much worſe, but

ſoon

ſoon grew warm. The urine was black, having ſomething floating in it: He had a quiet night and ſlept. On the fifth 5th Day
he ſeemed to be a little relieved, he had a heavy pain in his bowels, was thirſty, and had a troubleſome night. On the
ſixth he was quiet in the morning, but in the evening his 6th Day
pain was more conſiderable, and he had a freſh exacerbation. He became tolerably eaſy in his bowels from a clyſter which was adminiſtered: He ſlept on that night. On the ſeventh 7th Day
he had a great nauſea, and was very reſtleſs. He voided oily urine, the night was troubleſome, he raved a good deal, and did not ſleep. On the eighth in the morning he ſlept a lit- 8th Day
tle, but ſoon after a coldneſs came on, with the loſs of his voice. His reſpiration became light and ſhort. In the evening he became warm again, and was delirious. But now on the approach of day he began to recover a little, his ſtools were unmixed, ſmall, and bilious. On the ninth he was 9th Day
comatoſe, eſpecially after being rouſed, but was not thirſty. About ſun-ſet, he grew very reſtleſs, raved much, and had a very bad night. On the tenth in the morning he loſt his 10th Day
voice, and was very cold. After this he had a violent fever, with a profuſion of ſweat, and died. He had ſevere pains on the unequal days.

CASE IV.

A Man who lay ſick of a phrenſy, on the firſt day vomited 1ſt Day
putrid bile very thin. His ſhiverings and fever were very violent, he ſweat much and conſtantly. He had a heavy pain

pain in the neck and head. His urine was light, having a ſmall cloud in the middle, but diſperſed, and not conſiſtent. His ſtools were quite natural. He was very delirious, and
2d DAY did not ſleep. On the ſecond he loſt his voice, had a ſmart fever, and ſweated. There was no intermiſſion, but he was ſeized with tremblings all over, and in the night convulſions.
3d DAY On the third all his ſymptoms increaſed, and on the fourth
4th DAY he died.

CASE V.

A Man in LARISSA, who was bald, was ſuddenly attacked with a pain in his right hip, and no medicines which
1ſt DAY were given him were of any ſervice. On the firſt day the fever was ſmart and ardent. It was at firſt without general pain,
2d DAY but that ſoon ſucceeded. On the ſecond the pain of the hip remitted a little; but the fever ſtill continued intenſe. He was very reſtleſs, and did not ſleep. The extremities were cold. He made plenty of urine, but not of a good kind.
3d DAY On the third the pain of the hip was quite appeaſed, but the mind was very much deranged and diſturbed, and he was very
4th DAY reſtleſs. On the fourth about midday he died almoſt ſuddenly.

CASE

CASE VI.

PERICLES, in ABDERA was ſeized with an acute diſeaſe, which was conſtantly attended with pain. He had great thirſt, an averſion to food, and he could not retain any liquid. He had a ſenſe of weight in his head, and a ſwelling of the ſpleen. On the firſt day he had a hæmorrhage from the left noſtril. But the fever was very intenſe, and he voided a large quantity of turbid and white urine, and which had no ſediment. On the ſecond he had an exacerbation of all his ſymptoms, yet the urine, tho' thick, was better with reſpect to ſediment, his neauſea was relieved, and he ſlept. On the third the fever remitted, and the urine was copious and concocted, having a good deal of ſediment. He had a quiet night. On the fourth, about the middle of the day, he had a warm copious ſweat all over him. He was freed from fever, and a criſis was made. The fever did not return. It was ſmart whilſt it laſted.

1ſt DAY
2d DAY
3d DAY
4th DAY

CASE VII.

A Girl who lay ſick at ABDERA, near the *Holy-Way*, was ſeized with an ardent fever. She was thirſty, and could not ſleep, and had her menſtrual diſcharge for the firſt time. On the ſixth day ſhe had great nauſea, a redneſs in the cheeks, ſhiverings, and reſtleſſneſs. On the ſeventh every thing

6th DAY
7th DAY

thing continued the ſame, but the urine was light, tho' of a good colour, and the bowels were in a proper ſtate. On
8th Day the eighth ſhe had deafneſs, a ſmart fever, watchfulneſs, nauſea of food, and ſhiverings. She was ſenſible, and the urine
9th Day was not changed. On the ninth and following days things were the ſame, and the deafneſs eſpecially continued. On
14th Day the fourteenth her mind was a little diſturbed, tho' the fever
17th Day remitted. On the ſeventeenth ſhe had a large hæmorrhage from the noſe, and the deafneſs went off a little; but on the following the nauſea and this deafneſs were again upon her, and
20th Day ſhe was delirious. On the twentieth ſhe had a pain in her foot, and deafneſs, but the delirium went off. She had a ſmall hæmorrhage from the noſe, ſweated, and became free
24th Day from fever. On the twenty-fourth the fever returned, and the deafneſs and pain of the foot continued. Her mind was
27th Day alſo affected. On the twenty-ſeventh ſhe ſweated profuſely, was without fever, and the deafneſs left her. The pain of the foot, however, continued, but of every thing beſides a perfect criſis was made.

CASE VIII.

ANAXION, at Abdera, who lay ſick near the Thracian Gates, was ſeized with an acute fever. He had a conſtant pain of the right ſide, a dry cough, and did not ſpit for five days. He was thirſty, and could not ſleep: His urine was of a good colour, copious, and light. On
6th Day the ſixth day he was delirious. Fomentations did not relieve him. On the ſeventh he was very troubleſome, and his fever

ver was intenſe, and his pains did not relax: His cough was very diſtreſſing, and his breath was ſhort. On the eighth a vein was opened in the arm, and he bled (freely and) profuſely. Upon this the pains were relieved, but the dry cough continued. On the eleventh the fever remitted. A ſmall ſweat broke out about the head, the cough did not go off, but the expectoration became moiſter. On the ſeventeenth he began to ſpit a little of a well digeſted matter, and was relieved by it. On the twentieth he ſweated, and was free from fever, and was relieved with a criſis. He was, however, thirſty, and his diſcharge by ſpitting was not ſo good. On the twenty-ſeventh the fever returned. He coughed much, and brought up a digeſted matter in large quantity. There was a white ſediment in the urine. His thirſt left him, and he began to ſleep. On the thirty-fourth he ſweated all over, was without fever, and a perfect criſis was made.

8th DAY

11th DAY

17th DAY

20th DAY

27th DAY

34th DAY

CASE IX.

HEROPYTHUS, in ABDERA, whilſt he was upon his legs, complained of a pain in his head, and not long after he took to his bed. He lived near the Upper-Way. He was ſeized with an ardent acute fever. In the beginning he vomitted a large quantity of bile, was thirſty, and very reſtleſs. The urine was light and black, having frequently a thin cloud ſuſpended in it, but ſometimes it was without this. The nights were troubleſome, and the exacerbations of fever

were uncertain, and for the moſt part obſerved no regular
14th DAY periods. About the fourteenth he had a deafneſs come on,
and the fever continued, but his urine was much the ſame
20th DAY as before. On the twentieth and following days he was very
40th DAY delirious. On the fortieth he had a copious hæmorrhage
from the noſe, and rather returned to his reaſon. His deaf-
neſs continued, but was much leſs, and his fever was a lit-
tle abated. On the following days he had another hæmor-
rhage, frequently, but in ſmall quantities. About the ſix-
60th DAY tieth the hæmorrhage ceaſed, but he had a ſharp pain in the
right hip, and the fever continued, and not long after he was
attacked with pains all over the lower extremities. And it
ſo happened, that tho' the fever and deafneſs ſometimes were
increaſed and ſometimes remitted, yet the pains in the limbs
80th DAY were conſtantly aggravated. About the eightieth day, how-
ever, every thing remitted, but nothing left him. The
urine was of a good colour, and had a large ſediment, and
100th DAY the delirium was much removed. About the one hundredth
he had many bilious ſtools, and the ſame a little time after
with a dyſentery, attended with pain. Other things were
favorable. Upon the whole the fever went off, and the deaf-
neſs ceaſed: So that on that day a perfect criſis was made of
this ardent fever.

CASE X.

NICODEMUS, in ABDERA, from an exceſs in venery and drinking, was ſeized with a fever. From the beginning he nauſeated food, had violent pain in his ſtomach, (cardialgia)

(cardialgia) and was thirſty. His tongue was parched, his urine was light and black. On the ſecond day he had a freſh exacerbation of fever, with a ſhivering and nauſea, and he did not ſleep. He vomited ſome yellow bile, but the urine was like the former: He had a quiet night, and ſlept. On the third all his ſymptoms were leſſened, and he was quiet. About ſun-ſet, he grew reſtleſs again, and had a very troubleſome night. On the fourth he had a rigor, and much fever, with pains all over him. The urine was light, with a thin cloud: He raved a good deal. On the ſeventh he was much relieved, and quiet. On the eighth all the ſymptoms remitted. On the tenth and following days the pains were renewed, but were all much leſs. After this there were exacerbations and pains, during the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, on the equal days. On the twentieth day he voided white urine, but it was thick, and had no ſediment. He ſweated much, and ſeemed to be free from fever. In the evening he grew warm again, and had the pains upon him, with ſhiverings, thirſt, and ſome little delirium. On the twenty-fourth he voided a quantity of white urine, in which there was a copious ſediment. A warm ſweat diffuſed itſelf over the body, he became free from fever, and a criſis was made.

2d DAY

3d DAY

4th DAY

7th DAY

8th DAY

10th DAY

20th DAY

24th DAY

CASE XI.

A Woman in THASUS, of a difficult temper, from ſome evident cauſe, whilſt ſhe was not confined, became affected with watchfulneſs and a nauſea of food, with thirſt

and reſtleſſneſs. She lived near the houſe of PYLADES, on the
1ſt DAY plain. On the firſt day, in the beginning of the night, ſhe was diſtreſſed with fear, talked much with her mind diſturbed, and had a ſlight fever. In the morning ſhe had conſiderable convulſions, and as theſe convulſions left her, ſhe became delirious, and in this ſtate talked very obſcenely. She
2d DAY had much pain, ſtrong, and conſtant. The day after, the ſame ſymptoms continued, ſhe did not ſleep, and the fever
3d DAY became more violent. On the third day the convulſions left her, but ſhe had a coma and lethargy, and after that becoming watchful ſhe raiſed herſelf, and was very reſtleſs and unruly, ſhe raved much, and her fever was ſharp. But upon this night a plentiful warm ſweat was diffuſed over her whole body, her fever left her, and ſhe ſlept. She became quite ſenſible, and a criſis was made. On this third day, the urine was black and light, and had a cloud flying about in it, of a globular form, which did not ſubſide. About the criſis the menſtrual flux came down in large quantity.

CASE XII.

A Girl at LARISSA was ſeized with a fever; and it was of the inflammatory kind, and acute. She was watchful and thirſty, and her tongue was as if covered with ſoot, and dry. Her urine was of a good colour, but light.
2d DAY The next day was very troubleſome, and ſhe did not ſleep.
3d DAY On the third day ſhe had a copious evacuation from the inteſtines, but it was watry. This continued the following days,

days, and with great advantage. On the fourth ſhe voided ſome light urine in ſmall quantity. It had a ſmall body ſuſpended in it, which did not ſubſide. In the night ſhe was delirious. On the ſixth ſhe had a plentiful hæmorrhage from the noſe, a ſhivering and a warm ſweat after it over the whole body. The fever went off, and a criſis was made. During this fever, and juſt about the criſis, the menſtrual flux came down for the firſt time, for ſhe was a virgin. During the whole time ſhe had an averſion to food, ſhiverings, a redneſs of the countenance, a pain in the eyes, and a heavineſs in the head. This fever did not return, but a perfect criſis was made. The pains invaded her on the equal days.

4th DAY

6th DAY

CASE XIII.

APOLLONIUS, of ABDERA, whilſt he was upon his legs, and after a long continuance of health, perceived a ſwelling of his ſpleen, and a continual pain about the region of the liver. It continued for ſome time, and he became jaundiced. He abounded with wind, and was leucophlegmatic, but after an exceſs of eating ſome beef, and drinking, he found himſelf a little over heated, and took to his bed. But having taken a large quantity of raw and boiled milk, both ſheeps and goats, and having fed on a bad diet, the great injury began more evidently to appear. For his fever increaſed, and he had no evacuations from his bowels which were equivalent to what was taken in.

in. The urine was thin, and made but ſeldom. He could not ſleep, and had a bad emphyſema in his body, great thirſt, and was comatoſe. The right hypochondrium was ſwelled and painful, the extremities were cold all over, he was a little delirious, and ſoon forgot what he uttered,
14th DAY his mind being affected. About the fourteenth day, after a rigor, ſucceeded by fever, he took to his bed, was very clamorous, turbulent, and talkative. Theſe ſymptoms were all ſoon ſuppreſſed, and a coma ſupervened. His bowels were much affected, and he had many copious, bilious, unmixed, and crude ſtools. The urine was black, made in ſmall quantity, and light. He was after this very reſtleſs, and his ſtools were various. For they were either black, in ſmall quantity, and putrid, or oily, crude, and griping: And after ſome time they reſembled milk. About
24th DAY the twenty-fourth day he had ſome relief with regard to pain, but other things continued the ſame. He grew, however, a little reaſonable, yet he remembered nothing ſince he was taken ill, and ſoon after he grew delirious again, and
30th DAY every thing became worſe. About the thirtieth day he had a very ſmart fever, and many looſe ſtools, he was delirious, his extremities were cold, and his voice failed him. On the
34th DAY thirty-fourth he died. During the whole time in which I knew any thing of him, his bowels were affected, his urine was light and black, and he was comatoſe and without ſleep, his extremities were cold, he was delirious, and in the end phrenitic.

CASE

CASE XIV.

A Woman in CYZICUS, who was delivered of twin daughters, and who had not the moſt regular diſcharges, was at firſt ſeized with an acute fever and ſhiverings. She had a ſenſe of weight in her head and neck, attended with pain. She was in the beginning watchful, but was taciturn and moroſe, and could not be perſuaded. Her urine was light and diſcoloured, ſhe was thirſty, and had a great averſion to food. Her bowels were ſometimes open, at other times conſtricted. On the night of the ſixth day ſhe raved much, and could not ſleep. 6th DAY
On the eleventh ſhe was exceedingly delirious, but became 11th DAY
afterwards a little ſenſible. Her urine was black and light, and after ſome intermiſſion oily. Her ſtools were looſe and griping. On the fourteenth ſhe was attacked with 14th DAY
convulſions, the extremities were cold, ſhe was by no means ſenſible, and the urine continued as before. On the 16th DAY
ſixteenth ſhe loſt her voice. On the ſeventeenth ſhe died 17th DAY
with a phrenſy.

CASE XV.

IN THASUS, the wife of DEALCIS, who lay ſick upon the Plain, was attacked with an acute fever, attended with ſhivering, and anxiety. From the beginning ſhe was covered up with

with bed clothes, and during the whole diſeaſe was remarkably ſilent, threw about her hands, pulled the coverlids, and ſcratched what was near her. Sometimes would pour forth abundance of tears, and then laugh. She did not ſleep. Her bowels were not affected, even tho' they were attempted to be opened. The urine was light and in ſmall quantity. The fever appeared but trifling to the perception, but there was a coldneſs in the extremities.

9th DAY On the ninth day ſhe was very delirious, and again became

14th DAY quiet and taciturn. On the fourteenth her reſpiration was deep and ſeldom, and after ſome time ſhort. On the ſeven-

17th DAY teenth her bowels, after a medicine, were opened. After this what ſhe drank paſſed through them, and they could not be conſtricted. She loſt ſenſe of every thing, and her ſkin was dry

20th DAY and diſtended. On the twentieth ſhe talked a good deal, was afterwards compoſed, but ſoon loſt her voice, and her breath

21ſt DAY grew ſhort. On the twenty-firſt ſhe died. During the whole diſeaſe her breath was deep and ſeldom. She perceived nothing, kept herſelf always covered up, and either talked vehemently or was quite ſilent. Her diſorder was a phrenſy.

CASE XVI.

A Youth in MELIBÆA, after great exceſs in venery and drinking, grew hot for ſome time, and then took to his bed. He had ſhiverings and nauſea, was ſleepleſs and thirſty. At firſt he had many natural ſtools, yet looſe; but on the following days they became watry. The urine was thin

thin, made but ſeldom, and without colour. His reſpiration was deep and ſeldom, with long intervals. The diſtenſion of the præcordia was ſoft, but ſpread on both ſides. He had a conſtant palpitation of the heart. His urine was oily.
On the tenth day he was now and then delirious, but was 10th DAY
afterwards compoſed and moderate. His ſkin was dry and diſtended, his ſtools copious and looſe, or bilious and oily.
On the fourteenth every thing was aggravated, his mind 14th DAY
was diſturbed, and he grew delirious. On the twentieth he 20th DAY
raved exceedingly, was very reſtleſs, and voided no urine: He could take but very little liquid. On the twenty-fourth 24th DAY
he died.

BOOK IV.

AFTER the Equinox, and the ſetting of the Pleiades, ſome coroding eruptions broke out upon the head, and eſpecially behind the ears, and in one who lived near LEOCYDES in the feet, and in PHANODYCAS in the toes, and even the ſoles of the feet. When an inciſion was made upon the tibia the wound grew black. There was, however, a conſiderable ulcer on the back part of the tibia, and when it was healed a pain aroſe in the breaſt and the right ſide, accompanied with fever and with death. A bilious defluxion having fallen upon a Rope-maker, which required the uſe of a cauſtic, a large quantity of blood flowed from the wound. This was about the Equinox. An abſceſs aroſe in an old man, but not after fourteen days.

ANTIPHILUS having uſed a cauſtic for a wound, was attacked with a putrid bilious fever, in which a criſis was made on the ſeventh day. On the third day after the criſis, or thereabouts, he had a ſpitting of blood, other circumſtances continued, and afterwards he had a relapſe. A perfect criſis happened about the ſetting of the Pleiades; but after this ſeaſon he became bilious and inſane, attended with a criſis about the ninth day, without any ſweat.

About the Equinox, CHALCIDONIUS, who was brought from without the gates into the Forum, having met with a rupture of ſome veſſel near the right breaſt, was diſtreſſed with pain from it, and ſpit at different times a greeniſh matter, but his bowels were not affected. A ſweat broke out on the ſeventh day, and continued profuſely till the eighth. On the fourteenth tubercles aroſe behind the ears, on both ſides. It was imagined they would ſuppurate, but this did not happen. A cauſtic was applied to the cheſt of ARISTODEMUS.

The ſon of PHILIS had an abſceſs, from an accident, and from the uſe of the cauſtic. He had a pain there before. There was a relapſe after the autumnal Equinox, and at times during the whole Winter.

After the Summer ſolſtice, the wife of ACHELOUS miſcarried upon the ſixth day, after having been ſeized with a fever. She was of a ſanguineous habit, and had frequent ſhiverings, with ſweats. On the fourteenth the criſis appeared. I do not know the age of the fœtus. About twenty days after, ſhe averred ſhe had another abortion of a male, but I will not vouch for the truth of this.

About the beginning of Winter the North wind prevailed, and many jaundices appeared. Some of theſe were attended with ſhiverings, others were not. The tongue became parched upon the third day, and there was great anxiety about the ſixth and ſeventh, and this continued for ſome time. On the fourteenth the bowels were coſtive, and did not anſwer

to

to the medicines which were given, and there were no ſweats, as might be expected from the nature of the fever.

The ſpleen in ſome was ſmall, but extending over to the right præcordium, and upon a touch of the hand emitted a ſound. There were hæmorrhages of blood, a criſis, and an evacuation of urine. But in moſt caſes a diſcharge was made downwards, which happened about this time. Thoſe who were not affected thus, had their ſpleens much tumified, and they had hæmorrhages from the left noſtril. After the Summer was entirely receded, the Winter ſet in with very ſtormy weather from the North, but a little after there was a South wind for fifteen days, and after that ſnow for forty. At this time jaundices chiefly prevailed, and not having a criſis, frequently returned. After the ſnow there were ſome ſoutherly blaſts, attended with rain, and at this time coryza's attacked many perſons, ſome with fever and ſome without. In ſeveral they fell upon the teeth, after having cauſed a good deal of pain in the middle of the body on the right ſide, and ſeized upon the eyelids and eyes. At the ſame time many were affected with hoarſeneſſes, inflammations of the jaws, and ſpungy excreſcences of the gums, together with ſoft ill conditioned tumours behind the ears, which went off with a fever. Many of theſe things attended fevers in their beginning, and eſpecially the excreſcences, both in Autumn and Winter. Beſides theſe there were likewiſe branny eruptions. Many women ſuffered abortions, and had difficult births. A young girl who had a criſis on the ſixth day, on the ſixth day after that relapſed, and on the next ſixth a perfect criſis was

formed

formed. At this time the criſis generally happened on the ſixth or eighth day.

About the ſetting of the Pleiades, the wife of the blind MEANDER ſpit up at firſt a greeniſh matter, and after that what was purulent. About the ſixth day her liver ſwelled, and ſhe had a ſmall ſtool from the inteſtines. What ſhe afterwards expectorated reſembled putrid fleſh, was in ſmall quantity, white, and was ſpit with an open mouth. She had an averſion to food, and died about the twentieth.

A female ſervant in the neighbourhood of THESTOR, after the application of a cauſtic, was affected in the bowels with many bilious ſtools, and a diſtenſion of the præcordium. On the ſixth day after the evacuation was ſtopped, ſhe had a great many looſe ſtools, and very ſuddenly. But immediately after, ſhe ſweated, and a criſis was made. The bowels then became bound. But about the ſame hour in the next day ſhe had a freſh rigor, and a ſubſequent fever, and a critical ſweat at the ſame time as before.

The wife of THERSANDER, being of a leucophlegmatic habit, and averſe to labour, whilſt ſhe was a nurſe was ſeized with a fever. Her tongue, from the heat of other parts, became parched and dry, and after ſome time was covered with a hard cruſt, and worms were rejected by the mouth. About the twentieth day there was a criſis, but not a perfect one.

About

About the ſetting of the Pleiades, a boy of METROPHANTUS having been ſtruck by another on the head with a ſhell, about the twentieth day grew feveriſh. The cauſe ſeemed to be, that when the parts about the wound were cleanſed, a coldneſs ſupervened, the lips of it ſwelled, and the ſkin was very much diſtended. Upon an inciſion to the quick, there was no matter diſcharged, nor any relief brought. There was a threatening of ſuppuration on the ear, and on the right jaw, where there was alſo an ulcer. It did not ſeem diſpoſed by any means to ſuppurate, but on the left ſhoulder there was a ſudden collection of pus. He died about the twenty-fourth day.

After the ſetting of the Pleiades, a perſon who had a pain in his ear, about the twentieth day loſt his voice, and was deprived of all motion in his body on the right ſide, and ſweated much, without fever. The right ear and eye did not ſeem fixed, but inclined downward. On the left ſide the eye was diſtorted a good deal with pain. The neck became hardened, and about three hours after was equally affected.

After the ſetting of the Pleiades, a ſervant of ATTICUS became ſtupid. Another about the ſame time was attacked with a ſtupid madneſs. Upon a pain coming on in his hip and legs, he became quiet, but I do not know on what day this happened. About the ſame time, ſome who were ſeized with ſhiverings and vomiting, after the criſis, had an averſion to food, were overcharged with bile, had their ſpleens tumified with hardneſs attended with pain, and had a conſiderable hæmorrhage.

morrhage. In ſome alſo at this time, under the ſetting of the Pleiades, there was a large flux of pure blood from the noſe, in a diſeaſed ſpleen.

In CRANON, the wife of NICOSTRATUS, having an acceſſion of fever, on the fourteenth day was ſeized with a weakneſs of the neck and other parts adjacent, and her food was not ejected for ten days after. The reſpiration was thick and ſhort, the fingers were moved about, but independent of any voluntary power. She was delirious and ſweated. On the right ſide, the neck, the mouth, the eye, and the noſe were contracted. The urine had a white ſediment like barley, but in another kind it was white throughout, in another ramentoſe, of a pale colour reſembling bean-flour. Sometimes the urine had a fatty ſubſtance upon its top, and this was collected together in one body and not diſperſed, ſimilar to what is ſometimes ſuſpended in the middle, and not unlike a fleece of wool. After this ſome was voided which had no ſediment, and ſome which had, and ſome which had but a very ſmall quantity, and that very much diſperſed. Another ſort was turbid, another had a ſmall black thick cloud flying about in it. Another ſort was ſoft and light. Another had a light cloud, ſome was like that of horſes, and ſome was very duſky.

A youth whoſe mind was at firſt affected, voided urine that was light and pure from any mixture. His ſtools were looſe, but copious, and without any bile. His tongue was very rough, his fever was ardent, he was without any ſleep, and his belly ſwelled. He was delirious, as I think, upon the

the eighth day, and was very impudent, roſe out of bed, and fought with thoſe about him, and talked obſcenely, which was far from his cuſtom. After a very profuſe evacuation of thin urine ſucceeding a ſtoppage, he had a conſtant ſleep and ſweating, which ſeemed to be critical about the tenth day. But a little after he grew delirious again, and died ſuddenly on the eleventh. I imagine the cauſe to have been the drinking a large quantity of wine, which affected his mind. He was no more than twenty years of age.

The wife of EUMENES in the Autumn vomited ſome black bile. This was evident from the ſmell, from a fever preceded by ſhiverings, and pains about the mouth of the ſtomach. She vomited a ſmall quantity of bile, and with it a worm.

In many the ſtools were very looſe through the whole time before the ſetting of the Pleiades, but about that time the belly became bound. They had a hæmorrhage of blood, a ſhort fever, and very quick returns after an intermiſſion. Some had a very great averſion to food, with colliquations, great anxiety, and pain about the ſtomach. Many voided worms about the criſis, had rigors, and were loaded with bile.

A youth who was a ſtranger, on the third, fourth, and fifth day had a copious hæmorrhage from the noſe. On the ſixth he was at firſt compoſed, but afterwards grew delirious. On the ſeventh his belly was coſtive, and he was comatoſe. He had a relapſe the third day after, and his belly

was opened by an evacuation. I did not inſpect his urine. At the criſis every thing happened as it ought.

About the ſetting of the Pleiades there was a South wind and much rain, and about that time a young man of a relaxed and bilious conſtitution, had ſome looſe, tho' well digeſted ſtools, and frequently. His fever was conſtantly upon him, and his tongue was dry. On the ſixth day a criſis was made. On the ſeventh he was attacked again, and was affected at the ſame time with tremors. On the ſixth after, he had a thick ſhining defluxion behind the ears.

In a boy who was troubled with phagædenic ulcers, all the lower row of teeth, and the fore teeth both above and below roſe from their ſockets, and left behind great hollows of bone. The bone of the palate fell down in the places of ſome, and the middle of the noſe ſupplied its ſtation, except where the upper teeth fell away before the noſe was flattened. The fifth from the fore teeth had four roots, two of which were connected with their neighbours, having their ſharp points bending downwards. There was a greater ſuppuration about the third tooth, than any other. And there was alſo a thick defluxion from the noſe, and pains, particularly about the temples. The fifth tooth was moſtcorroded, and there was a tumour upon it on the outſide, and two within. The ſmalleſt of the fore teeth was alſo corroded near the two which joined it. The ſeventh had a ſharp, thick root.

A boy with ATHENÆUS had a pain in the left tooth below, and the right tooth above his right ear ſuppurated, but without much pain. After

After the ſetting of the Pleiades the weather was mild, but cloudy and dark. The criſis of fevers was made on the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh days, and ſometimes at a longer period. Theſe fevers were liable to relapſes, and then became vague in their termination. The ſick had an averſion to food, were loaded with bile, and were ſubject to the dyſentery, which was attended with nauſea and fever. About the ſetting of the Pleiades the South wind blew briſkly, and at this time tertian fevers, hæmorrhages of blood, and conſtant ſhiverings (Epialæ) prevailed.

One who was ſick at a ſhoemaker's, and who abounded with bile, had a hæmorrhage. He had but few ſtools, but a criſis was made on the ſeventh day, with a rigor.

A boy who lived at the furtheſt tavern, on the fourth day had an hæmorrhage, he was then very delirious, his bowels became coſtive, and the præcordia were hard and painful. A ſuppoſitory was adminiſtered on the ſixth day, and brought off ſome ill conditioned ſtools of a pale green colour. On the ſeventh in the morning he was very reſtleſs and clamorous: The veins about the navel beat much. In acute fevers, the veins generally appear thick and diſtended.

In all kinds of diſeaſes, at this time, there were exacerbations in the evening. The beginning of fevers, the exacerbations, the duration, the conſtancy, and the time of the year, are objects of conſideration.

From the ſetting of the Pleiades the South wind blew. Thoſe fevers which had a criſis on the fifth day had an intermiſſion of one. There was an appearance of ſoft puſtules, as in ACANTHIUS LAPYTUS. But about the ſetting of the Pleiades, a pſora, and other itchy eruptions, without any weeping humour, prevailed. There were alſo tumified puſtules. Of this kind were thoſe which appeared in the wife of PYTHODORUS, and in CAPELIO, in whom they began with a fever. PYTHODORUS's wife had at the ſame time a difficulty of motion in her hip joint.

After the ſetting of the Pleiades, there were frequent ſhiverings, and hæmorrhages from the noſe. The Shoemaker had a criſis on the ſeventh day, but after an intermiſſion of one the fever returned, and again he had a criſis on the fourth. Another, who came from LEOCYDES, had a criſis on the ſeventh, another on the fourth.

MOSCHUS had a large hæmorrhage from the left noſtril, on the ninth day, and a moderate flow from the right. On the fourteenth from the firſt exacerbation a criſis was made. Thoſe who erred in diet had not a criſis till the ſeventeenth. A ſmall hard tubercle behind the ear, and hard internally, and attended with much pain, which did not remit, appeared about the nineteenth in the night.

Bilious ſtools, mixed with pus, like the black blood of the cuttle fiſh, were voided from the bowels. A cupping

glaſs

glaſs applied to the hip for a pain in it, removed it lower down, and relieved it.

One who fell from a horſe in CERAMICUS, and who had not a cupping glaſs applied immediately, was burnt in the internal part, and on the twentieth day the complaint returned, and bloody, fæculent, and corroding matter broke out from the wound. TENEDIA, on the fourth day after complaining, was delivered of an abortive fœtus of thirty days. Her belly was looſe, and ſhe had watry ſtools. Her tongue, was parched, and ſhe had a criſis on the fourth day after.

After the ſetting of the Pleiades, the ſpleen was affected in many, and on the fifth day there was a flux of blood, and a criſis was made.

A certain perſon had a flow of urine on the ſeventh day, which was like *barley-water*, then it was uniform throughout, and after that quite pure and unmixed. This man had a relapſe.

In the ſon of MEGAREOS, there was an intermiſſion, but he had no hæmorrhage from the noſe, his urine was like that of ARTIGENIS, white, thick, and uniform.

In the Winter, juſt after the ſun's receding, a new ſtar, not of the leaſt magnitude, was ſeen, and about five days after and on the ſixth day there was an earthquake.

The

The wife of ANTIGENUS, who abode in PERINTHUS, and who was aſthmatic, was uncertain with regard to her pregnancy, ſhe had however a return of her menſes, and her belly grew large and ſmall at times. She had a conſtant cough, eſpecially if ſhe went any length of way, or quickly.

The wife of the brother of APEMANTUS miſcarried with a female fœtus of ſixty days. This was the ſeventh of of her illneſs. About the ninth ſhe was diſturbed very much. After the criſis, ſhe had a pain in the right ſide, as if it aroſe from a wrinch. She conceived quickly, and as ſoon miſcarried.

A woman was delivered whilſt ſhe was troubled with the fluor albus, another with the flow of the menſes. At this time were prevalent ſhiverings, nauſeas, relapſes, bilious affections of the ſpleen, and pains chiefly in the left ſide.

The wife of APEMANTUS had a diſtortion of the eye on the right ſide, but a ſoft ſwelling of the ſide on the other.

The daughter of ARISTOPHONTUS had a fever on the third day, and on the fifth; it was, however, without any evacuation, except that her bowels were affected. She had a difficult criſis, and the fever did not go off till after thirty days. Puſtules aroſe after a delivery, which was not very difficult, upon the ſeventh day they were livid. A rigor attacked a young girl who lived near HEROUS. The whites

prevailed

prevailed in large quantity, and not of a good kind, attended with the greateſt ſtupefaction and lethargy, and where there was no diſcharge of bile, nor any evacuation by ſtool, either hard or looſe.

In the Black-ſmith ZOILUS, the pulſe was ſmall and ſlow, the urine and ſtools moderately diſcoloured. There was a diſtenſion of the belly reaching down in direction of the navel, attended with an acute fever, an averſion to food, and thirſt.

The daughter of the Keeper of the Market, at TECOMÆUS, being (tho' ſhe had conceived) uncertain of her pregnancy, from any ſigns, after two months vomited ſome phlegm, and afterwards threw up ſome bile. She had a difficult delivery, and it was attended with purging. About the thirtieth day there was a ſimilar vomiting. The bowels were then affected, and the vomiting ceaſed: But ſhe had a lientery, and the menſes did not come down. For two years ſhe voided occaſionally blood from the mouth.

Two brothers, who lived in the houſe as aſſociates with CECROPS, at firſt voided a black feculent matter, which ſeemed a ſeparation from the blood, and afterwards what was frothy and bilious.

A man who lifted a burden from an aſs was immediately ſeized with a fever. On the third and on the ſecond day blood burſt from the noſe, and on the fifth, ſeventh, and eighth his inteſtines became looſe. He had a criſis.

A man

A man who was concerned in the mines, had the right hypochondrium diſtended. His ſpleen was enlarged, and his belly conſtricted; this was alſo hard and full of wind, and without any colour. The diſeaſe fell down upon the left knee. There was a relapſe, and at laſt a perfect criſis.

The ſon of TEMENÆUS had a difficulty of breathing, ſo as to have all over him his ſkin of a paleiſh green, but eſpecially the back and the hands.

The huſband of a woman who had been juſt delivered near SETODOCUS, had a jaundice. On the ſixth day I firſt went to ſee him, and on the eighth he died, but he voided no urine, nor had he any ſtools. The hypochondria were large and hard, and his reſpiration was frequent, (or thick). Whilſt he was dying, he had no ſweat upon his forehead, attended with pain. His wife was delivered of a daughter of ſeven months old, on the ſeventh day after ſhe was ſeized, though it firſt began to appear on the fourth. She was attacked in the beginning with a pain in her foot, but upon the going off of the fever, her breath was not relieved, and there remained a pain in her hands and arms.

Relapſes for the moſt part ſeized upon thoſe who before the criſis, had a ſediment in their urine. The ſiſter of TEMENÆUS, who lived with him, had a criſis, with a rigor. But upon the yellowneſs of the ſkin ceaſing, a pain ſuddenly attacked her hands and ſhoulders, and upon the ceſſation there, fled to her head. Her upper eye-lids were very much ſwelled, and ſhe emitted a quantity of tears.

I know

I know nothing more of her. Her firſt criſis was on the ſeventh day.

The vine-dreſſer of MENANDER was much in the ſame way, except that his bowels at firſt were looſened, and afterwards conſtricted, and his urine was critical. He had not a rigor on the ſeventh day, becauſe his belly was before affected.

The ſon of POTAMON, who had no evacuation by ſtool on the ſeventh day, had no rigor two days before the criſis, and on this account had no ſediment in his urine.

HEGESISTRATIUS had a ſuppuration on his hinder tooth, which affected even the eye. When the eye was cured, there was a diſcharge of thick pus alſo from the noſtrils. Near the gums ſmall round tubercles aroſe. There ſeemed in this place about the third day to be a diſpoſition to ſuppurate, but this went off, and a ſwelling ſupervened in the jaws and eyes.

Thoſe who had inflammations of their eyes in ardent fevers, had a redneſs in their cheeks, and a hæmorrhage; they had alſo abſceſſes behind the ears, and upon the joints, but of this I am not quite certain. Some had rigors, with tremblings, and a diſtenſion of the præcordia. The menſtrual flux appeared on the ſeventeenth, and after this a perfect criſis was made. But if this did not happen, the criſis was in ſome on the third day, in others on the fifth, and in others on the ſeventh. In HEGESISTRATIUS, the two hinder teeth

were corroded by rubbing againſt each other. Each of them had on the upper ſide two excreſcences, one near the eroded part, the other at a diſtance. But in the place where theſe aroſe there were large roots anſwering to one another, and on the other ſide there was a round ſurface.

A woman who had a hæmorrhage from the noſe on the fourth and ſixth days, had a criſis on the ſeventh: She was of a florid complexion. Another woman who had a violent pain in her head, had a criſis upon the twentieth, and on that day ſhe had a great heat of the hypochondria. On the ſeventh, there was not much blood flowed from the noſe, and ſhe had ſome looſe ſtools. On the eighth her right eye was affected.

The ſame things happened to a man, except that the criſis was made on the ſeventh day, and the left ſpleen became tumified. On the eightieth day and after, the eyes were affected in the ſame manner as after the criſis, but more violently.

In the ſiſter of TEMENÆUS, the præcordia were inflated and diſtended. This tumour appeared, after it had been growing for ſome time. I do not know whether ſhe was pregnant or not. She was at firſt coſtive in her belly, and had a vomiting, but this ſoon ſtopped. After this her belly was opened, and ſhe had many bilious and glutinous ſtools, but the præcordia did not abate in their ſwelling. On the eleventh day an inflammation aroſe in the thumb of the left hand, and ſhe had at the ſame time a diarrhœa, and by this ſhe ſeemed to be much

much relieved of her former ſymptoms. Her lethargy and fever alſo were leſſened, and her reſpiration became more eaſy, for ſhe threw up ſomething deleterious by vomit. On the ſixteenth her breath became ſhort, her fever came on, and ſhe died. Her fever firſt attacked her before the abſceſs (in her thumb). On the ſeventh day after that abſceſs ſhe died. She was of a ſanguineous and florid habit or conſtitution.

The ſon of that woman who was the ſiſter of APEMANTUS, had the præcordia ſwelled, along with the ſpleen. His reſpiration was quick, and he had ſome bilious and ſlimy ſtools, mixed with common excrement. After great fatigue at work, on the twentieth day of his diſeaſe, it was tranſlated to his feet, and a criſis was made. This fatigue, perhaps, was the cauſe that his feet were affected rather than the eyes. The præcordia ſtill continued to be diſtended, and he was tormented with a dry cough. What remained after the criſis, were the occaſion of a relapſe, and the critical ſigns of diſeaſes at this time were taken from a premature expectoration, the affection of the belly, an intemperate way of life, and other things of this kind.

APEMANTUS, who had complained of pain about the gums, perceived a defect in the right ſide, which extended nearly as far as the navel, and before he had fits of pain, he voided bloody urine, which ſeemed to proceed alſo from the right. It ceaſed on the third day. A Smith who was affected on the other ſide, but in a ſimilar direction, voided bloody urine. When this ceaſed, there was a ſediment at

bottom, and this happened to both on the third day. APEMANTUS, however, was moſt affected by heat, for the other felt nothing but on the left ſide. NICOSTRATUS alſo perceived ſomething inthe higher parts on the right ſide, and below on the left, and which afterwards extended in the direction of the ſide, down as far as the navel on both ſides.

An old woman who was leucophlegmatic, had upon her legs hard, white, and looſe tumours, which extended almoſt down to her feet. They were alſo in the under parts of the thighs. It ſeeemed as if it would be difficult to diſſolve them. Moreover they had attacked her loins; her belly, however, was looſe, the præcordia ſoft, and her reſpiration eaſy. They, notwithſtanding, all left her, and ſhe was cured likewiſe of her other complaints. In blue eyes, the diſorders of that organ are more readily cured. Pains of the thighs and legs often proceed from the uterus: For upon the application of a perfumed peſſary, made of flour and myrrh, they are diſſolved and ceaſe. There ſeems to be a particular period of the year when inflammations of the eyes prevail. There were hard tumours aroſe, where exanthemata were not perfectly diſſolved, ſuch as happen in ſome ſcaly ulcers.

A boy in the village of HIPPOLOCHUS, had a tumour in both præcordia, which was hard and ſhining on the lower part, like that of the Copper-ſmith, who was dropſical, in whom ſome looſe ſtools reduced it to ſoftneſs. He had it on the right ſide, with a painful ſurface, tho' protuberant, and circumſcribed for the greateſt part. The navel from his birth

birth was of a black colour, and had a deep ulcer upon it, and what had not yet properly cicatriced. The extreme part of the penis was quite bare, both when it hardly appeared and when at laſt it was properly protruded. He threw up almoſt every thing by vomiting, was feveriſh, had an averſion to food, and was in great meaſure relieved. But about the ſeventh day after, he took to his bed, for before that he had kept himſelf to work, having drank a large quantity of water, and treated himſelf very careleſsly. He became exceedingly reſtleſs, and was in ſome meaſure convulſed, and upon the ceſſation of the convulſions, he unexpectedly died. But previous to this he voided his urine with great freedom, and had a powerful diſcharge of wind downwards, yet the upper parts were by no means ſoftened. Immediately after death, however, they became relaxed, and the whole body, except where the tumour was, was covered with a redneſs, and at the ſame time was very warm. A perſon at ABDERA had an eruption on his back, another had a ſwelling of the anterior parts, with fever. This tumour ſeemed to the touch as if it would ſuppurate.

A ſervant who was troubled with an aſthma, and had occaſionally an hæmorrhage; when ſhe had a flow of her menſtrual flux, her reſpiration became difficult. Upon the ceſſation of her menſes ſhe was attacked with a fever, and her left breaſt ſuppurated, as well as her ear, which had that tendency from the beginning.

In a ſervant of OLYMPIODORUS, there was an hæmorrhage from the left noſtril, and on the twentieth day ſuch a criſis

was

was made as happens to perſons who are ſick of fevers. She had likewiſe a quantity of ſtools, ſimilar to thoſe who had the Summer epidemic, and which happened to HIPPONACTUS.

HYLE, the maid ſervant of ARISTIDES, upon the eighth day (of a fever) after having taken a purgative medicine, had the proper ſigns of evacuation by the bowels, and ſuch as were not beyond her ſtrength. The ſtools were neither bloody nor frothy, but like the white of eggs: The ſame as occurred to the wife of HERACLIDES, who was purged much, and bore it without any inconvenience.

A woman who was purged in the village of BALAGORA, was ſeized with a fever, from ſome diſorder in the ſpleen. The right ſides, tho' not raiſed, were greatly diſtended, and were covered all over with redneſs, when the ſpleen was the ſame. The bowels were affected from the beginning, and the eye was threatened with a defluxion. On the ſeventeenth day a thick ſalt humour iſſued from this organ, and infeſted likewiſe the noſe, and the fauces, and the left ear. On the fifteenth ſhe ſweated with a rigor, and before this affection there was no criſis. She grew pale, her countenance was fallen and ſtrained, and ſhe complained in her ear, about the regions of the ſpleen, and of the pleura. In ſome boys, the bowels were affected, and they had dry coughs. At the end, in ſome of them, a collection of matter was formed upon the ſhoulder.

A Fuller

A Fuller had his head and neck, and on the ſeventh day his hands, benumbed. On the ninth his leg was affected in the ſame way, and his cough ceaſed.

A woman who had her cheek diſtorted, had her belly drawn to the left ſide about five months after.

In CRANON, LYCINUS the Grammarian, was ſeized with a bilious fever, which ſeemed to originate from ſome diſorder in the ſpleen. He had a pain in his head, and ſome tubercles in the ſpleen. About the lips he had ſome round ulcers on the inſide, and a ſmall quantity of blood flowed from the noſtril on the right ſide.

In a female ſervant who was recently purchaſed, whom I was called to ſee, there was a conſiderable hardneſs of the right ſide, but not very painful. The belly was large and circumſcribed, but not like one in a dropſy. It was beſides ſoft to the touch. She had no difficulty in reſpiration, but yet her ſkin was of a bad colour. Her menſes had not flowed for ſeven years. She had ſometimes a dyſentery, but without teneſmus. Beſides this, ſhe had a pain in the right ſide, and a ſlight fever, which did not continue more than ſeven days, her bowels were affected, and her ſtools were ſlimy, and like amber, and very plentiful. After ſome days ſhe recovered, and the menſes then came down. The parts about her belly were ſoftened, her body recovered its colour, and ſhe grew fat.

The wife of MINOIS, after an inciſion, was affected with ſphacelus, and this falling upon the lungs a criſis was

was made in a very ſhort time, but ſhe did not long ſurvive it. She had beſides ſome internal complaint. If applications are made to the noſtrils in fevers, when the pain ceaſes, a thick matter will flow from them. But if neither the pain nor fever ſhould go off, the matter is thin and burning, as in the caſe of HEGESIPPUS, who had a diſcharge of this thin matter in the night. It was thick, however, in the caſe of the ſon of CELEURIS, like the eunuch of CORINTH. Mature abſceſſes in diſeaſes are a critical ſign, if whilſt a fever continues they do not partake of it; and when the cauſes of pain ſubſiſt they are eaſily borne, as happened in the buttock of CHARON. In LEAMBIUS, who thought his inteſtines were ulcerated, medicines were given, as if he had a dyſentery, but the arms and left ſhoulder were affected with abſceſſes, yet without any fever.

From a diſtenſion by wind, in a certain perſon, the ſides were much elevated, and affected with pain. He drank plentifully of milk and wine, and immediately a nauſea and heat aroſe. After this having eaten a quantity of baked bread, he was coſtive in his bowels, but had a ſmall evacuation of a purulent nature. On an inflammation of the buttock, his fever and pain went off, and this I ſincerely affirm to be true.

An old man who lived at the Porch of Stone, perceived a pain in his loins, and in both legs. It extended indeed to the thighs and to the tibia, and even to the knees. It continued a long time at intervals, having many returns, and there was a conſiderable ſwelling of the feet and loins, and

of

of the groin, and there was a complete tenſion of all the parts, attended with pain. The bladder was hard and painful, and there were alſo many eruptions, and heats both in the eyes, ears, noſe, and hands. A criſis is formed, as well as many other circumſtances by which we know diſeaſes, by conſulting the ſick perſon whether he ſweats, or feels, or ſmells, or taſtes, or does many other things. Beſides this, the hair, the complexion, the ſkin, the blood veſſels, the tendons, the muſcles, the fleſh, the bones, the marrow, the brain, and every thing which proceeds from the blood are to be taken into the account, together with the bowels, the ſtomach, the bile, other humours, and the extremities. Then whether any pains ariſe behind the ears, owing to a kind of pus, which indeed would not affect the gland, nor cauſe the bone to ſuppurate, but immediately upon its ceſſation would occcaſion a fever. The beating of the veins, tremblings, convulſions, hiccough, difficult reſpiration, evacuations by the inteſtines, are alſo ſigns by which we determine upon diſeaſes. When the eyes ſuppurate and burſt, the wound is much extended, and when they are cut open it is deep. In both methods the pupil becomes ulcerated.

ARISTÆUS, in the village of AMPHILOCHUS, was delirious on the fourth day. The evacuation from the bowels was of a pale colour. He had very comfortable ſleep, but his complexion was leucophlegmatic.

In ſome people, about the beginning of the fever, there was a trembling of the hands, and of the lips, and of other parts, and the tongue ſeemed as if it were more voluble than

uſual. In theſe the face was much fluſhed, as if it were affected with liquor, or had been ſwelled after taking of a vomit.

A perſon who lived at MEDOSADA, had a copious diſcharge of looſe watry ſtools, but without any mixture of bile. The hypochondrium was ſwelled, but yielded to the touch, and there was a great diſpoſition to ſleep. On the fourteenth day, juſt before the criſis, there was a rigor, without any tremblings, with a relaxation, a numbneſs, and contraction of the limbs. The belly was at the ſame time looſe, and tho' there was a coma, no ſleep ſupervened, nor was there any delirium. On this fourteenth day a criſis was made, nor did any critical ſign remain afterwards.

In the ſame manner, another perſon, in the beginning, had ſome glutinous ſtools, from the ſolid parts of which a criſis was formed. But there was great watchfulneſs, and after this the ſtools were a little glutinous, without bile, and well digeſted, but after that bilious, yet not very looſe. When they began to be a little more conſiſtent, the criſis was accelerated. About the ſixth day the præcordium appeared to be diſtended, and as if it had a ſwelling of the veins. About the ſeventh he ſlept, and had a final criſis on the ninth. Both theſe ſubjects had a pale, but not yellow complexion. When the watry ſtools were expoſed to the ſun, the upper part was looſe, thin, and like the colour of the herb called Glaſtus: In the bottom there was a ſediment.

Thoſe

Thoſe who had a ſoft diſtenſion of the right ſide, became phrenitic, unleſs it went down upon the going off of the fever. But in thoſe who had this ſoftneſs of the belly converted into a hard tumour, attended with pain, and of an ill condition, and which could not eaſily be diſperſed, a ſuppuration was generally formed. Thoſe tumours on the right ſide which were chiefly of a ſoft nature, and which ſeemed to the feeling to be filled with wind, were not of a dangerous kind, as happened in the right ſides of ſome perſons in the villages of AMPHILOCHUS and MEDOSADA. They were affected with coma and lethargy.

The conſtitution of the air, both with regard to ſeaſon and ſituation, is a valuable object of conſideration, as certain circumſtances of it prevail more or leſs: The utmoſt violence likewiſe of a diſeaſe, and eſpecially at the time of a criſis,and whether that happen on the firſt day, or more perfectly and later on the third or fourth; alſo the periods of a critical ſign, as in ſwellings, hæmorrhages, or the contrary. Likewiſe in relapſes, the effects of tranſlations of matter, or of the protruſion of the veins of the temples, or contractions of them, or changes of complexion before the criſis, or even where that doth not happen, as well as anxiety of body, or reſtleſſneſs, diſtenſions of different parts, changes of colour from red to paleneſs, if there be no criſis, and ſwellings of the ſkin without a criſis, and a falling down or collapſe of the eyes, and a roughneſs of the body, attended with dryneſs. A voluntary emiſſion of tears is not a deleterious ſign, but if it be involuntary, it is bad. A collection

of viſcous matter about the teeth, is a bad ſign, as well as a fixed look with the eyes.

One who had a wound upon the tibia, and made uſe of the plaſter called Atticus, had large red puſtules ariſe, and was troubled with a cough which he had not perceived before. In Ænos, they had ſhiverings who had wounds of the head, they had alſo a bad kind of fever, and a collection of pus. After a teneſmus, upon a journey, there aroſe pains in the feet, and delirium, with laſſitude. Amongſt thoſe who were affected, Clinia, had a great averſion to food, and became phthiſical. She ſpit blood mixed with pus, and had tubercles filled with this matter.

The wife of Hippeus was dropſical, and for three years, in the beginning of Spring, was tormented with a cough. There was a large internal collection of pus, but in Winter it was of a watry conſiſtence. Being purged of this by medicines, ſhe grew better. Her maid ſervant died.

In ſome who were affected with coughs, there was an affection of the hands, as in the boy who matted twigs, and the ſon of Amyntas. They both became paralytic in the right ſide, and when this ceaſed, their coughs came on. Thoſe who went journeys, either on foot or on horſeback, had pains in their loins, or in their thighs. For the moſt part dry coughs prevailed, and thoſe which were violent.

The wife of Enmyris was affected with a diſeaſe in a different manner from others: She had no fever, and yet ſhe was

was ſtupid. After this ſhe had a tremor over her whole body, and a phthiſis, and a nauſea of food, and thirſt, and ſhe was cold.

Thoſe who could not ſee in the night, voided a large quantity of urine, and afterwards but little. Thoſe who had coughs and fevers were troubled with tubercles behind the ears, about the ſeventh or eighth day.

The daughter of ENMYRIS was attacked with a fever, and pus flowed from her ears, but I am not clear that it was on the eighth day. In ſome the teeth, eſpecially the third of the upper row, were corroded. There was beſides great pain and collection of pus about their roots. Thoſe affected with it had a very great pain about the ears, and were much tormented with cough. Theſe ſuppurations were accompanied with fever, which was reſolved on the ſeventh day.

Upon an increaſe of the præcordia, no ſolution of it was made. The bowels were in ſome meaſure opened, but the ſtools were glutinous, conſiſtent, and not of a good kind. The urine was bloody, and the expectoration frothy.

One whom CYNICUS brought to me had an exacerbation on the ſeventh day, and on the fourteenth there was a criſis. There were ſome bad ſigns which diſappeared, the fauces were free from any thing impure, and the expectoration was in ſmall quantity, ſpread, and well digeſted. A little blood flowed from the noſe, and there was a pain in the head, the hands and legs were affected with palſy, and the bowels being looſ-

ened

ened, were of ſervice. The feet were conſtantly warm. He had ſufficient ſleep, and a well digeſted matter was diſcharged from the ears without any ſwelling.

The wife of DEMARATUS had her feet warm, even during her ſhivering. Whether ſhe had a tendency towards a ſuppuration or not is uncertain, but ſhe died.

An old man, who died, was ſick at the ſame time with his wife, and had ſome internal complaint of a violent nature. But afterwards when he voided a thick worm with ſome of the remains of his food, he ſeemed to be relieved, he ſlept a little, and was upon his recovery. A ſhort time after, however, the cuticle of his body became conſtricted, the extremities were cold, a general ſoftneſs prevailed, an univerſal trembling agitated his limbs: In the beginning his hands and legs, but afterwards his voice was affected. He became a little delirious, and his mouth was kept open. His reſpiration was, however, not much ſtreightened, and near about the twentieth day he died.

In ſome perſons at this time the præcordia and bowels were compreſſed, and had no grumblings with their uſual evacuation, as at ABDERA, when ſome worms were voided. We ſhould obſerve the good and bad ſigns which appear on the days before the criſis, and whether they betoken an aggravation of the ſymptoms, or a tendency to prolong the diſeaſe. Some things treacherouſly promiſe relief, whilſt others cauſe an exacerbation of themſelves.

A bilious

A bilious ſpitting in ſome peripneumonic caſes betokens a ceſſation of the diſeaſe, but if it be yellow it betokens it to be much ſhorter. If ſuch things appear in the beginning, they will continue, but will be no marks of concoction, tho' they will of a criſis, as happened in the caſe of our preceptor, and ſome others that I know.

NICIPPUS, in his fever, had an emiſſion of his ſemen, and he was not the worſe for it, tho' it occurred very frequently. It was predicted to him that this would ceaſe when a criſis was formed, and ſo it happened.

CRITIAS in his fever was tormented with watchfulneſs, which we knew of, but this ſymptom likewiſe went off upon the criſis.

ALCIPPUS who had the hæmorrhoids, was in danger from the cure of them. For being cured he was attacked with madneſs, and then they went off with a fever ſucceeding. In acute fevers, thoſe who are thirſty, and are forbid to drink any thing by their phyſician, or abſtain from it by their own inclination, ſeem as if they could drink a large quantity, and in ſuch caſe if cold water be given ſo as to provoke vomiting; it will be of ſervice. For it indicates much bile. That the nerves may be contracted, is evident from this, If the hand ſhould be wounded on the upper ſide, it will be drawn back from thoſe of the lower, and ſo vice verſa. Thoſe whoſe teſticles are affected, have a dry cough, and from venæſection in a cough, a tumour upon the teſticles will ceaſe, and upon their inflammation a cough will ariſe. In fevers where there are tumours in the groin, a cough will ſupervene.

BOOK V.

IN ELIS, the wife of a Gardener had an acute fever, nor had ſhe any relief from the exhibition of medicines. In the abdomen, a little below the navel, there was a hard tumour on both ſides, and this was the occaſion of great pain. It was rubbed and compreſſed by the hands when anointed with oil; and blood flowed from her downwards. She recovered her health, and lived.

TIMOCRATUS, in ELIS, after drinking a large quantity of liquid, was ſeized with a melancholy madneſs. Having taken ſome medicines, he was purged by them, and voided by ſtool much phlegm and black bile during the day, but in the evening this evacuation ceaſed, tho' at the time it was attended with a good deal of pain. A large draught of liquid was after this productive of ſleep, which held him the whole night, even till the next morning. During his ſleep, he did not appear to the by-ſtanders even to breathe, but ſeemed to be dead, nor did he perceive any thing which was ſaid or done. His body was extended and ſtiff. He however was rouſed and lived afterwards.

Scomphus, in Oeniadæ, was attacked with a pain in his ſide, and died delirious on the ſeventh day. He took a purgative medicine. On the day before, he was quite ſenſible, but his bowels were coſtive, yet during the evacuation he grew delirious.

Phænix, who was at Oeniadæ, with his brother Andreas, had a ſwelling of one of his cheeks, and of the lip up over the cheek as far as the eye. There was nothing to be ſeen in the inſide, nor was there a tendency to ſuppuration on the outer part, but the ſwelling ſeemed to have a dry ſphacelus. He died. The other brother ſuffered the ſame, and died upon the ſeventh day. He took ſome medicines, but they were of no ſervice. In Phoenix, the whole circle of putrid maſs was cut out, and the wound was nearly cleanſed before he died. He died after he had ſuffered a long time.

Eurydamus, in Oeniadæ, laboured under an inflammation of the lungs. He began to be delirious about the tenth day, but as he recovered he returned to his reaſon, ſpit a much purer matter, and had the whole diſeaſe in a much better ſtate. After this he was oppreſſed with ſleep, his eyes had the appearance of a jaundice, and he died about the twentieth day.

A man in Oeniadæ who was afflicted with a diſeaſe, and who could not take any food, perceived a great noiſe and pain in the ſtomach. And after he had taken and digeſted a ſmall quantity, and ſome time had paſſed over, he was again attacked

attackedin the ſame manner, ſo that his fleſh waſted away, and was conſumed. The little food he took did not contribute to nouriſhment, and what was evacuated by ſtool was depraved and dry. Juſt after he had taken ſome freſh food, he perceived neither the noiſe nor the pain. All kinds of evacuant medicines, both upwards and downwards, were adminiſtered, but without any effect. But phlebotomy, in both arms by turns, until the vein ſeemed to be quite exhauſted of blood, gave him a ſenſible relief, and at length a perfect recovery from the diſeaſe.

In OENIADÆ, EUPOLEMUS was troubled with a pain in his right hip, and in the groin, and the joint which is the neareſt to the hip, and on the fore part of the hip and groin. Blood was drawn from his foot in a large quantity, and it was thick and black. He took a large doſe of Elaterium, and was much purged by it, and was relieved in the parts affected. The pains, however, did not entirely go off, but a ſuppuration began about the hip, and in the joint neareſt the anus, and about the groin. The matter ſeemed to be collected more about the bone than the fleſh, and it was uncertain how much that was affected, until a conſiderable weakneſs came on. At laſt the part was burnt with many great and deep ſcars, and a large quantity of thick pus flowed out. In a few days he died, from the number and extent of his wounds, and the weakneſs of body which attended. If one large inciſion had been made, and the pus had flowed from that alone, and if any other were neceſſary, that had been made large, it would ſeem, that in a proper time a recovery might have been enſured.

LYCON, in OENIADÆ, amongſt other things ſuffered thoſe we have already mentioned, but his pains did not extend ſo far as his legs, nor had he any collection of pus. He recovered after a long time. He took ſome medicines, and ſome cupping glaſſes were applied to him. He loſt likewiſe ſome blood, and ſeemed from theſe exhibitions to be much relieved.

A man at ATHENS had an itching over his whole body, but particularly about his teſticles and his forehead. He was much diſtreſſed with it, his whole ſkin was very thick, and the body covered over like a leper; and no part of the ſkin could be touched upon account of its thickneſs. He was aſſiſted by no medicines. He went to MELUS, to the warm Baths there, and was cured of his itching and thickneſs of the ſkin, but died of a dropſy.

A man at ATHENS was ſeized with a Cholera, he vomited, and had a diſcharge downwards, and was in a good deal of pain. His vomiting and purging could not be ſtopped. His voice failed him, he could not be turned in his bed, his eyes were covered with a miſt, and were hollow. He was affected with convulſions, which extended from his bowels up to his ſtomach, and then he had the hiccough. His ſtools were much more copious than what he voided by vomiting. He drank ſome hellebore in the juice of lentills, and moreover drank ſome of that juice after it, as much as he could, and by this induced a vomiting, after which both the vomiting and purging ſtopped, but he became cold: Then he waſhed himſelf

ſelf downwards from the middle, until the upper parts were quite warm. He lived after this. The next day he drank a pottage of barley.

In LARISSA, the wife of GORGIAS had her menſes ſuppreſſed for four years, and always had them in very ſmall quantity. She perceived a ſenſe of weight and beating in the uterus whenever ſhe inclined to one ſide. She conceived, however, and brought forth a child, and the child of which ſhe was delivered was a girl of nine months, with an ulcer upon its hip. The ſecundines followed it, and with a large efflux of blood; and on the next day, and on the third and fourth the blood became congealed. She had a fever for the firſt ten days, and after that the blood which was diſcharged was quite red. The face, legs, feet, and one of the thighs ſwelled. She had an averſion to food, and was very thirſty, greedy after water, but would drink no wine. Her belly juſt after delivery became ſoft, but did not go down, and in a ſhort time it grew hard again, but without any pain. Upon the fortieth day from the firſt, a a falſe conception came off, or a fleſhy ſubſtance. After this the abdomen fell, as well as all her tumours. She had a thin diſcharge, and the blood was of a ſtrong ſmell. She recovered.

A violent pain in the head for a long time diſtreſſed a woman in PHÆRIS, nor were any of thoſe things which were given to bring on a diſcharge in the head of any particular relief. She became better upon the flow of her menſes: When the pain of the head was very intenſe, perfumed peſſaries

ries were applied to the uterus, and with ſome advantage as they brought on a diſcharge: But when ſhe conceived ſhe was entirely cured.

In LARISSA, a pregnant woman, in her tenth month, had a diſcharge of blood for fourteen days, and for the three days before ſhe was delivered of a boy, in great quantity. On the fourteenth a dead boy was born, with his right arm adhering to his ſide. On the night of the third day after, and at the ſame hour on which ſhe was delivered, the ſecundines came off, attended with a white diſcharge, and this continued for three days and as many nights. After this ſhe had a fever for two days and nights, with a pain all over the abdomen, and in her hips and pubis.

In LARISSA, HIPOSTHENES was ſuppoſed by the phyſicians, tho' without any foundation, to have an inflammation of his lungs. In the beginning as he was exerciſing at a funeral, he fell upon a hard place, and his adverſary fell upon him. After that, he waſhed himſelf in cold water, made a hearty ſupper, and ſeemed to be very heavy. On the next day he was attacked with a fever, had a dry cough, and a ſhortneſs in his breathing. On the fifth day he ſpit up a little blood, and began to be delirious. Whenever he coughed he had a violent pain in his breaſt and in his back. On the ſixth, after ſneezing, he voided four pints of blood from the noſe. In the evening he could not ſpeak, nor could he diſcern what was ſaid or done by others. On the eleventh he died. For five days he was ſometimes ſenſible, and ſometimes not ſo, but was free from fever. He had

had no expectoration, nor ſtrangulation which depended upon it.

At LARISSA, SCAMANDER had a ſphacelus in his hip, and the bone was for a long time ſeparated. A large inciſion was made, and afterwards it was burnt even to the bone. On the twelfth day after the operation he was ſeized with convulſions, which rather continued. The legs were by this drawn up cloſe to the ſides, and the ſpaſm extended to the oppoſite part, tho' the leg was bent and ſtraitened at pleaſure. He could move his other limbs, but his jaw became ſtiff. He died on the eighth day after he was ſeized with convulſions, with a ſpaſm upon him. His cure was attempted by warm bottles, and fomentations of barley, applied over the whole body, and with infuſions of it by way of clyſter. This, however, brought off but a ſmall ſtool. He drank ſome medicines which were of efficacy in moving the bile, and ſwallowed ſomething after it, called from this effect Catapotium. It procured him ſome ſtools, but no relief. He had, however, a little ſleep. He took the ſame draught again in the evening, but before the ſun roſe he was dead. It ſeemed as if he would have lived a longer time had he not taken ſuch violent medicines.

The ſon of PALAMEDES, a horſe-breaker, in LARISSA, at eleven years of age, received a wound in his forehead from a horſe, juſt above the right eye. The bone ſeemed to be injured, and there was a ſmall quantity of blood diſcharged. An inciſion was made even to the ſecond lamina, and the bone was cured by it, and he was as well as when he

he was born. On the twentieth day a tumour aroſe behind the ear, attended with fever and rigor, and the next day it ſwelled, and became more painful. In the beginning of the fever, after the rigor, the eye, forehead, and all the face ſwelled. This happened principally on the right ſide, but the tumour behind the ear was on the left, tho' this brought no inconvenience. About the end he had a conſtant fever, yet it declined on the eighth day. After burning, and the draught, as mentioned in the laſt caſe, and a cataplaſm to the tumour, he recovered. The cauſe of this complaint was by no means an ulcer.

In LARISSA, the ſon of THEOPHORBUS laboured under a foul ulcer of the bladder, and voided glutinous urine. During micturition, both at the beginning and the end, he was tormented with pain, and rubbed his penis much. Having taken a medicine to promote a diſcharge of urine, it had no effect upon his bladder, but he vomited ſomething like pus and bile, and evacuated the ſame from the inteſtines. His bowels were much affected by this with pain, and he perceived an internal ſenſe of heat. The reſt of his body, however, was cold, and ſeemed relaxed, as it were by ſome paralytic affection, nor could he take any thing. The ſtrength of the medicine ſeemed to have brought on an ulceration of the abdominal viſcera, and he died in three days after he took it.

The wife of ANTIMACHUS, in LARISSA, was pregnant for fifty days, and afterwards ſhe had an averſion to food, aud for ſeven days more complained of great diſtreſs about the

the womb, and of pain in the pit of her ſtomach. At the ſame time ſhe had an attack of a fever. She took a purging draught with Elaterium in it, which was too ſtrong for her conſtitution, and threw up by vomiting a quantity of parched bile, which aroſe from the fever, and deficiency of food. She beſides this uſed very little liquid. In the vomiting ſhe ſtrained very hard, and caſt up a ſmall quantity of grumous matter. She was much agitated by this operation, and weakened by it, and could not drink any water to aſſiſt it. After this ſhe had a violent pain in her bowels, which ſeemed to be ulcerated by the medicines, and ſhe voided after her ſtools a bloody and ramentoſe matter. Her weakneſs and reſtleſſneſs of body conſtantly then increaſed, and ſhe had an evacuation from the inteſtines of at leaſt five pints. A large quantity of water poured upon the abdomen gave it ſome check. For ſhe could bear nothing elſe. About the middle of the night ſhe died. It ſeemed as if ſhe would have lived if ſhe could have drunk ſome water, and have vomited before ſhe ſwallowed it.

The maid ſervant of ONESIDEMUS, at LARISSA, had an ulceration of her ſtomach and bowels, from a ſpontaneous commotion of the bile. She had a diſcharge both upwards and downwards of bile and blood, and this was attended with a fever. In the weak ſtate in which ſhe was, a very gentle medicine, much diluted, and in ſmall quantity, was given by way of drink, with which ſhe vomited a good deal, and had a ſomewhat larger diſcharge by ſtool. This returned too in the evening. On the next day her fever continued, and ſhe was very weak. Her bowels ſeemed ſtill to

be ulcerated, and ſhe had the ſame kind of ſtools as before. On the third day in the evening ſhe died, her fever being at that time very violent. The cauſe of this perſon's death did not ſeem to be the drinking a large quantity of cold water to excite a vomiting. For not till after the ſtomach was cooled, were the inteſtines evacuated, upon having drunk a cold liquor. The ſame happened after a clyſter.

EUDEMUS, in LARISSA, was very much troubled with the hæmorrhoids, by which he loſt a conſiderable quantity of blood. At the ſame time he had a commotion of the bile. The reſt of his body, however, was but little affected, yet he had ſome looſe ſtools. He diſcharged with theſe a quantity of bile, and his hæmorrhoids ſtopped. Having drunk a purgative medicine, he was beneficially opened, and having repeated the potion, his bowels were much affected, and he had a pain about the præcordia. Upon this diſtreſs of the inteſtines, which did not ſeem to admit of a cure, an application of his hands was made to the hæmorrhoids, upon which he was troubled with a vomiting. At length a cancer ſupervened, and he was attacked with a fever, which left him but with death. At the ſame time a creeping rigor preceded the fever, and it was attended with a bilious evacuation. Wind likewiſe, partly whilſt it was returned, and partly upon its ejection, was the occaſion of pain in the bowels. The hæmorrhoids protruded themſelves beyond the anus from the beginning, and ſeemed to ariſe at the ſame time with the purging. Wind too aroſe from them, and was occaſioned by ſneezing.

A man

A man in LARISSA was wounded in the back by a javelin thrown by the hand. The point of it penetrated as far as below the navel, which occaſioned a large tumour all round it. It was attended with very great pain, and the abdomen ſwelled. A medicine was given the next day of the purging kind, which brought off a ſmall quantity of bloody matter, and he died. The inteſtines were quite full of blood.

APELLÆUS, at LARISSA, was about thirty years of age, or ſomewhat leſs, when he was attacked with a diſeaſe which troubled him more by night, when he was aſleep, than in the day. He had it for two years before he died. He threw up by vomiting a quantity of yellow bile, when he was urged to this operation; he vomited likewiſe ſomewhat that was black. He took a purgative medicine which had a peculiar effect upon the head, and had a conſtant operation for ſome time. He took it twice, and was free from the diſeaſe for ſix months. He grew at this time very ravenous after food, and his body appeared redundant with bile. Having ſtrived much with it, he was attacked with a rigor, which was ſucceeded by a fever, and this diſeaſe was moſt violent in the night. The day after and the next following, he ſeemed to be recovered. But on the ſubſequent night, after having ſupped heartily, it ſeized him in his firſt ſleep, and continued all the night, next day, and until the uſual time of ſupper. He died, however, before he recovered from it. He was convulſed firſt in the parts on the right ſide, then in the face, and afterwards in thoſe on the left. When he ſeemed

to be quiet, he had a coma and difficult reſpiration, and after that, the diſeaſe came on.

EUMELUS, a LARISSÆAN, had a rigidity in his legs, and hands, and jaws, and he could neither bend nor extend them, unleſs another perſon bent or extended them for him. Nor could he open his jaws, unleſs ſome one elſe performed that office. But beſides this, he had no pain, nor could he eat any thing but *Maza*, nor drink any thing but an emulſion of honey and water. Upon the twentieth day, whilſt he was ſitting down, he fell from his ſeat, and ſtruck his head againſt a ſtone. At the ſame he was affected with a violent giddineſs, but roſe up ſoon after, and ſeemed to be recovered. The rigidity of all the parts were reſolved, except that when he was aſleep his joints ſeemed to be moderately conſtricted. He was about twelve or thirteen years of age, and was confined with this diſeaſe about three or four months.

A youg girl in LARISSA, who had vomited blood, tho' not much, upon a ſuppuration being formed, had frequent acceſſions of fever, from which ſhe was never delivered but by death, which happened upon the third month. Before her death, her ears became quite ſtuffed, ſo that ſhe could not hear but when a perſon ſpoke very loud. She was very weak before ſhe vomited any blood.

The female ſervant of DYSERIS, in LARISSA, whilſt ſhe was young, whenever ſhe addicted herſelf to much venereal enjoyments, was afflicted with pain, but at other times was quite

quite free from it, and ſhe never conceived. But when ſhe was about ſixty years of age, ſhe perceived a very ſharp pain, like that of a perſon in labour, which attacked her about the middle of the day. At another time, after eating an onion, ſhe was ſeized with it ſomewhat earlier, and it was then much more violent than it had ever been before, and ſeemed to contract the mouth of the uterus, from ſome ſharp ſubſtance which roſe up in it. After this when it was ſo violent as to cauſe a conſtant ſyncope, another woman paſſed up her hand, and took away a rough ſtone, about the ſize of the top of a ſpindle. Immediately after this ſhe was reſtored to health, and continued in that ſtate.

A MALLEAN had a loaded cart fall upon his ſide, and it broke ſeveral of his ribs. After ſome time a collection of pus was formed between them. Being burnt under the ſpleen, and the wound filled up with lint, he lived to the tenth month. The ſkin afterwards was cut through, and a large cavity full of a putrid maſs was obſerved to have penetrated thro' the omentum, to the kidneys and the bones of the back. We were deceived in this ſubject by a bilious habit, and by a conſuming putreſcency which prevailed in the ſmall inteſtines, and the fleſhy parts about them, which ought to have been evacuated before any thing was attempted by a cauſtic, and whilſt the man retained his natural ſtrength. For no aſſiſtance was afterwards given by moiſt things, which immediately turned to putrefaction. By the pledgets likewiſe, the moiſture was ſucked up, and he was ſeized with rigor and fever after, and which ſoon became putrid. There flowed alſo into the wound a foul, black, and fœtid humour.

Before

Before the cure was attempted, it was neceſſary to cleanſe the parts affected, and a ſmall quantity only was diſpoſed to be thrown out. It was well known that the diſeaſe was not confined to the parts immediately under the ſkin, but lay deeper, ſo that if every thing had been properly adminiſtered, yet a cure could not have been inſured, not even if a diarrhœa had ſupervened.

In Omilus, Autonomus died of a wound in his head on the ſixteenth day. A ſtone having been thrown at him from the hand, in the middle of Summer, and which ſtruck upon the middle of the bregma, juſt over the ſutures. I neglected to order at firſt an inciſion. The ſutures themſelves deceived me, having ſome common marks with an injury from the blows of a ſtick. My neglect afterwards became conſpicuous. From the beginning he had violent pains about the clavicle, and then in the ſides, which were ſucceeded by a convulſion of both the hands. The wound occupied the head and the bregma. An inciſion was made on the fifteenth day, and a ſmall quantity of pus was diſcharged; but the meninges of the brain ſeemed to be not affected with putrefaction.

A maid ſervant in Omilus, from a wound of the head, when ſhe was twelve years of age, died in the middle of Summer, on the fourteenth day. She was ſtruck by a door ſhut againſt her, which bruiſed and fractured the cranium. The wound was juſt over the ſutures. It appeared that an inciſion ought certainly to have been made. It was opened, but not as it ought to have been, yet what was left was ſoon converted

converted into pus. On the eighth day a rigor and fever aroſe. The wound was however far from being as it ought, but juſt in the ſtate it was the day before, when ſhe had no fever. On the ninth the ſkin was conſumed, and there was a ſmall diſcharge of pus, mixed with blood. The meninges appeared quite whole and ſound, and ſhe took ſome ſleep, but the fever did not go off. A convulſion attacked her left hand, tho' the wound was on the right ſide of her head.

CYRENIUS, in OMILUS, when pus was collected in his cheſt, was burnt in the abdomen thirty hours before it was neceſſary. He was much relieved by it, and the pus ſeemed to be dried up in the inteſtines. But in the warm ſeaſon of the year, after having eaten ſome apples, and other uſeleſs food, he was ſeized with a fever and diarrhœa, of which he died.

HECASON, in OMILUS, the ſame as the former, was burnt in the abdomen, but a little lower, and in like manner the contents of the belly ſeemed to be dried up. But he was afterwards ſeized with a dyſentery, and upon that leaving him, he eat every thing without diſcretion, which occaſioned a general ſwelling, and an evacuation of pus, which was the cauſe of a diarrhœa, of which he died.

Another HECASON, in OMILUS, from an impurity of body, and a bad kind of diarrhœa, was attacked with a ſharp pain in his hip, and upon this ceaſing, he was ſeized with a fever, with which he was long confined to his bed. During this he neither eat nor drank any thing. He became weak, and

and had frequent ſhivering. He recovered however from this diſeaſe, and his body was relieved by the medicines which he took. But notwithſtanding this, about the cloſe, he broke out all over the lower extremities, and had a large diſcharge of bile. He was alſo delirious, and died. He ſeemed however to have eſcaped the original diſeaſe.

In SALAMIS, a man who fell upon an anchor was bruiſed much in his belly, and was diſtreſſed with great pain. He took a medicine, but it neither paſſed downwards nor was thrown up by vomiting.

A woman who cut her throat was almoſt ſuffocated. A medicine with Elaterium was given her ſome time after, and it procured an evacuation from the inteſtines.

A young man who came from EUBOEA, after he had taken ſome purgative medicines, and had an intermiſſion which was ſucceeded by ſome repoſe, was ſeized with a conſtant fever, and when he thought he ſhould vomit, he took a weak purgative medicine, and after this potion he died on the fourth day. He had however no evacuation downwards, but he ſlept, and his thirſt could by no means be aſſuaged.

A ſervant, who from the medicines which were adminiſtered vomited a little, and by which ſhe was almoſt ſtrangled; had a large evacuation by ſtool, and died in the night. She was a barbarian.

A certain

A certain man of EUBOEA having taken a purgative, was affected by it for three days, when he died. But he had a collection of pus from his hand up to his elbow.

The child of SYMMACHUS was ſtuffed up with bile. In the night whilſt he was aſleep, he was ſeized with a fever, and having taken ſome medicines he could not contain them, nor had he a ſtool for ſix days before he died.

A man living near where the chariots are kept, vomited blood in the night, and the day after he died, being ſuffocated with a return of this evacuation, and in great quantity. There was a large collection of blood which flowed from the parts below it.

A boy who was ſtruck by a mule in the belly, and about the liver, died upon the fourth day. His reſpiration was very quick, he was delirious, and had a fever.

The ſon of HERMOPHILUS was confined for eleven days. He had a fever, nor could he take any ſuſtenance. At firſt was delirious, but became ſenſible in the night. On the next day his voice failed him, but he rattled in his throat, his eyes were diſtorted, and he had a conſiderable fever. On putting a feather down his throat, he vomited ſome black bile, and a clyſter being adminiſtered, he had ſome copious ſtools.

In the maid ſervant of ARISTION, the foot became ſpontaneouſly ſphacelated about the middle, and in an oblique di-

rection. The bone was ſoon affected with caries, and ſeparated from the fleſh, which occaſioned fiſtulous running ſores. A diarrhœa came on, and ſhe died.

A woman in full health, and of a groſs habit, having drunk a potion upon account of her conception, was attacked with a pain in her belly. She had likewiſe an inverſion of the inteſtines, and was very much ſwelled. Her reſpiration was difficult, and her mind was diſtreſſed with pain. She vomited a ſmall quantity of blood, and fainted away five times, as if ſhe had been going to die. She did not vomit after a quantity of cold water which was given her, nor did her pain or difficulty of breathing ceaſe. About thirty bottles of cold water were poured upon her body, and this ſeemed to be the only thing which gave her any relief, and afterwards ſhe voided by ſtool a quantity of bile. The pain however continued, and ſhe could have no further evacuation downwards, yet ſhe lived.

ANTANDER having drunk a Catapotium, ſeemed to be quite in health, but yet he perceived a conſiderable pain about the bladder. He was immediately purged by ſome powerful aperients. About the middle of the day the pain became very intenſe, and the next day he appeared almoſt ſuffocated, had great anxiety of mind, and his body ſeemed to him to be cut in twain. He vomited, but had no ſtool. In the night he was very uneaſy, and did not ſleep. The next day he had ſome copious ſtools, and at laſt voided blood, after which he died.

The boy

The boy of ATHENADA, who had a phagædenic ulcer, was tormented with a pain in his lower tooth on the left ſide, and the upper tooth on the right. There was a collection of pus in the right ear, tho' with leſs pain.

A Shoemaker, in PITHYUS, whilſt he was ſewing a heel, pricked himſelf thro' the knee into the thigh, and forced in the needle to the length of a finger. No blood flowed from the wound, and the wound was quickly healed, but the thigh was completely ſwelled, and the tumour extended to the groin, and the hollow of the ſides. On the third day he died.

A certain man received a wound in the groin from the point of a ſpear, we found him in this condition, and he was preſerved beyond all expectation, for neither was the point extracted, which was very deeply inſerted, nor was there any flow of blood worth mentioning, or any inflammation, nor did he walk lame. But the point of the ſpear ſix years after he was wounded was found and drawn out. It was much to be ſuſpected, that it was hid between the tendons, and that it never lacerated either a vein or an artery.

A man who was ſtruck in the neck with a ſharp arrow, had a wound which did not appear worthy of regard. For it did not penetrate deep, but not long after it was extracted, he was diſtended backwards by a contraction, like perſons with an opiſthotonos, and his jaws were locked. And if he attempted to take any liquor, or to ſwallow any thing, it

was immediately returned thro' the noſe. In other reſpects he grew continually worſe, and the ſecond day he died.

A young man who had travelled upon a rough road, complained of a pain in his heel, eſpecially in the lower part. But there was no abſceſs upon the place, nor any humoural diſcharge. About the fourth day, however, the whole place grew black, as far as the bone called aſtragalus, and through from thence to the hollow in the middle of the foot. The black part was not broken, and before that could happen he was taken off. The whole time of his illneſs was but ſeventy days.

A man who was wounded in the eye, had a wound alſo on the eyelid, the point of the arrow having penetrated deep, but the barb ſtuck out beyond it. The eyelid being cut, every thing was taken off, and without any inconvenience, for the eye remained entire, and quickly recovered, but blood flowed very freely, and in a large quantity.

There was a beautiful daughter of NEREUS, and who was about twenty years of age, who whilſt at play with a female acquaintance was ſtruck by her on the head with the palm of her hand. She ſoon perceived a darkneſs before her eyes, and her reſpiration failed her. When ſhe came home, ſhe was ſeized with a fever, complained of pain in her head, and had a great fluſhing in her face. About the ſeventh day ſhe had a diſcharge of fœtid pus, mixed with red matter, from her right ear: It was more than a glaſs full. She was better for it, and ſeemed as if ſhe would recover. She was, however

ever, again attacked with fever, became lethargic, and could not ſpeak. The right ſide of her face was conſtricted, ſhe had great difficulty of breathing, with convulſions and tremblings, her tongue ſeemed to be tied, her eyes were fixed, and on the ninth day ſhe died.

The ſon of CLEOMENES, in the beginning of winter, became averſe to food, but was freed from this affection without any fever. He vomited both the little food which he had taken in and phlegm, and for two months he was affected with nauſea.

A Cook became gibbous, after a phrenſy. No medicines were of any ſervice to him. But black wine, with bread, mixed with his food, abſtinence from the bath, and light friction, and fomentations moderately warm, relieved him.

A certain young woman, about twenty years of age, after having drunk ſomething to procure an abortion, was attacked with pains, and a vomiting of much bilious, pale, and porraceous matter. As ſoon as ſhe drank it ſhe was ſeized with a ſpaſm, and her tongue was bitten ſeverely. About the fourth day I came to her, and her tongue was then large and black. The whites of her eyes were become red, and ſhe had no ſleep. She died in the night of that fourth day. The Origanum which ſhe had taken had injured both her eyes and her teeth.

A girl who fell from a precipice, immediately loſt her voice. She became exceedingly reſtleſs, and in the night vomited

vomited a large quantity of blood, and this ſeemed to come moſt plentifully from the right ſide, on which ſhe fell. She drank ſome Emulſion, but with difficulty; ſhe had a kind of ſtrangulation, and her breath was quick, like that of perſons when dying. The veins about her face were diſtended, and ſhe lay in a ſupine poſture. Her feet were warm, and her fever light. She could not ſpeak. On the ſeventh day her voice was reſtored, ſhe began to grow warmer, and was at laſt recovered.

PYTHOCLES gave to ſome invalids, milk mixed with a large quantity of wate. Kibed heels are cured by a cauſtic, or by warming the feet, and eſpecially by warming them either by fire or water. Lentils, ſweet apples, and greens are injurious to the eyes. In pains of the loins, legs, and hips from fatigue, warm ſea water, mixed with vinegar, will be of ſervice. Sponge ſoaked in theſe may be applied upon the parts. It is neceſſary too that they ſhould be immerſed in moiſt wool, or lambs ſkins.

In ſome Fullers, there were many hard ſwellings in the groin, without any pain. They alſo appeared about the pubis and in the neck, of equal magnitude. A fever aroſe before any cough. In the third or fourth month the belly ſwelled, heats aroſe, the tongue was dry and thirſty, and the evacuations by ſtool were troubleſome. They died.

A man in MACEDON, being ſtruck with a ſtone, fell down. On the third day he loſt his voice, and was reſtleſs, he had a ſmall fever, and very little pulſe in his temples.

He

He could neither hear, nor taſte, nor keep himſelf from trembling. On the fourth day he was convulſed. A ſweat broke out upon his forehead, and between his noſe and chin, and he died.

ENIATES, in DELOS, being ſtruck on the left ſide, towards the back, with a ſpear, had an ulcer, but without much pain. On the third day he was attacked with great pain in his belly. He had no evacuation from the inteſtines, but a clyſter being given in the night, he had ſome ſtools. The pain, however, did not go off, but extended from the anus to the teſticles. On the fourth day he had a pain in the pubis, as well as in the abdomen, he could not refrain from trembling, he vomited a quantity of pure bile, and his eyes reſembled a perſon's when fainting. After the fifth day he died. He had ſome ſmall heat upon him.

In one who was ſtruck in the liver with a ſpear, the colour of his complexion became like that of a corpſe, and his eyes were hollow. He was tormented with great thirſt, and anxiety, and he died before the Aſſembly was diſmiſſed, on the firſt day that he was wounded.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS, during the Winter, was affected with an angina. Her throat ſwelled, and ſhe had a conſiderable fever. She was bled, and the ſwelling of the throat ſubſided, but the fever continued. On the fifth day ſhe complained of a pain in her left knee, and ſomething ſeemed to be collected about the heart. She breathed like thoſe who are drowning, and from her cheſt a noiſe was emitted,

emitted, like that which happens in ventriloquiſts. About the ſeventh or ninth day, ſhe had an evacuation from the bowels in the night, and the ſtools were copious, and of a bad kind, but her voice deſerting her, ſhe died.

The belly ought to be purged in diſeaſes, when they are ſufficiently mature, downwards, when you ſee that they are fit for this evacuation. Of this you have a ſign, if the pain be not very urgent, and if the patient does not complain of pain in his head: Or when the heat is moderate, or hath ceaſed after an exacerbation. An evacuation upwards may be made during the paroxyſm. For very often the humours are thrown up ſpontaneouſly, even whilſt the patients continue under anxiety, are very reſtleſs, and have pains in their heads.

A man from a fall was wounded in the elbow, and whilſt there was an appearance of ſpacelation, a collection of pus was formed in the part. When this was digeſted as much as it could be, a glutinous matter was expreſſed from it, as in the caſes of LEOGENISCUS, and DEMARCHUS the ſon of AGLEUTEHIS. In the ſame manner alſo no true pus was ejected in them, as happened to the ſon of ESCHYLUS. In ſuppurations in general, ſhiverings and fevers ariſe. In the ſon of PARMENISCUS, a deafneſs occurred. He was not ordered to inject any thing into the ear, but it was endeavoured to purge it by the application of wool, and by pouring in oil, and a perfumed ointment, called Netopus. He was ordered alſo to riſe early in the morning and take a walk, and to drink white wine.

The

The wife of ASPASIA, from a violent pain in her tooth, had her cheek raiſed into a large tumour. But from the waſhing her mouth with caſtor and pepper, ſhe was much relieved.

A hard, large, immature, and painful tumour aroſe in the neck of the ſon of CALLIMEDON. A vein was opened in the arm, and a Cataplaſm applied of lint ſeed macerated in white wine, and incorporated with oil: This was applied moderately warm. Or, with the common Emulſion, either fænugreek, or barley, or the flower of wheat, might have been boiled for the ſame purpoſe.

MELISSANDER was oppreſſed with a grievous pain attended with a tumour in his jaw. A vein was opened in his arm, and Egyptian alum appeaſed it in the beginning.

Exerciſe of the body is of ſervice to dropſical perſons, as well as ſweating. Let the food be of bread, warm, and mixed with oil. Let them drink but little. Let the head be waſhed with warm water. Thin white wine, as well as plenty of ſleep, will be of uſe.

BIAS, who was a Gladiator, and was naturally of a voracious appetite, fell into a complaint in his ſtomach, of the colic kind, from uſing too much fleſh meat, and eſpecially that of ſwines, and from drinking to exceſs of wine, perfumed and ſweet, and uſing cakes made of honey, and cu-

cumbers, and melons, and milk and freſh barley. In the Summer, colics and intermitting fevers prevailed.

In the Winter, TIMOCHARES was very much tormented with a catarrh, which fell down upon the noſe. After the uſe of venery every thing dried up, but laſſitude, heat, and heavineſs of the head ſucceeded, and he had much ſweat about that part. He was ſubject to perſpire when in health. He recovered on the third day.

After the Dog ſtar, fevers prevailed much, and theſe were attended with ſweats. The ſick did not ſoon grow cold after this evacuation, but became warm almoſt immediately. The fevers were of long duration, and went off without any criſis. They were not attended with thirſt. In a few they terminated on the ſeventh or ninth day, but moſt were reſolved on the eleventh, fourteenth, ſeventeenth, and twentieth.

POLYCRATES was ſeized with a fever, and had the ſweating abovementioned. After a purgative medicine, he had ſome ſtools, and his fever became mild. After this he ſweated in the evening about the temples and neck, then over the whole body, and afterwards grew warm. The fever continued to the twelfth or fourteenth day, and the ſtools were few. After the ſtools, he uſed ſome aſtringents. And about the fifteenth day he perceived a pain in his belly, and about the ſpleen, and the left ſide. This was relieved by warm things, and others not quite cold, and went off entirely after a ſoft infuſion by way of clyſter.

The

The Maſter of a large ſhip bruiſed with an anchor the fore finger of the right hand, and injured the bone below. An inflammation and ſphacelus aroſe from it, and theſe were attended with fever. From a moderate purge, the heat and pain were leſſened, and ſomething fell off from the finger. After the ſeventh day there was a laudable diſcharge, but he could not ſpeak all his words perfectly. It appeared as if he would have an opiſthotonos, and his jaws became locked and fixed to his breaſt. On the third after this, the whole back part of his body was convulſed, and diſſolved in ſweat, and on the ſixth from the prediction, he died.

The ſon of HARPALUS, by his freed woman TELEPHANES, received a luxation backwards of his thumb, from which great pain and inflammation followed, and when theſe left him, he went into the country. When he returned, he complained of a pain in his loins. He bathed himſelf in the night, his jaws became fixed, and an opiſthotonos was confirmed. A foaming kind of ſpittle was thrown out of his mouth between his teeth, and he died on the third day.

THRINON, the ſon of DAMON, had an ulcer in the tibia, near the foot. A medicine of a corroding nature was applied to the bare nerve, which brought on an opiſthotonos, of which he died.

We ſhould obſerve in all collections of pus, and eſpecially in the eyes, whether pains come on in the night. Coughs prevailed in the Winter, and eſpecially when the South winds blew, attended with a thick white expectoration. They

were ſucceeded by ſlight fevers, which went off upon the fifth day. But the coughs did not ceaſe in leſs than forty, as happened to HEGESIPOLIS.

EUTYCHYDES, with a cholera, perceived a diſtenſion of the nerves of his legs, together with an evacuation by ſtool. He vomited much high coloured bile for three days and nights, and a reddiſh matter, attended with great weakneſs and reſtleſsneſs. He could not take any thing either of meat or liquid. His urine too was ſuppreſſed, and at laſt his inteſtinal diſcharge. Afterwards he vomited a very fœtid matter, and the ſame was evacuated by ſtool.

ANDROPHANUS was affected with a loſs of his voice, and delirium. After this went off he lived many years, but ſuffered a relapſe. His tongue was conſtantly parched, nor could he ſpeak but when it was moiſtened, and he had always a bitter taſte. He was likewiſe tormented with great pain about the heart, which was taken off by venæſection. Water or Emulſion being given by way of drink, was of ſervice to him. He likewiſe took ſome black hellebore, but it brought off no bile, or but very little. About the end of the Winter he took to his bed, and became delirious, and his ſpeech was very incoherent. He had a ſlight heat, without pain, and his tongue was not diſcoloured. His voice was fetched ſeemingly from his breaſt. He threw the bed clothes from off his ſtomach, and ordered himſelf to be carried out. But he could ſpeak nothing diſtinctly, and in the night he died.

NICANOR

NICANOR had a particular affection, that when he went to a feaſt he took an averſion to the ſound of the trumpets, ſo that when at the beginning of it the trumpet began to ſound, he was very much diſturbed with fear; and he ſaid beſides, he could ſcarce contain himſelf during the night, but in the day time, when he heard it he was not moved. This continued for a long time.

DAMOCLES, who was with him ſeemed to be affected with a ſort of blindneſs, and a general diſſolution of his whole body. He could not go near a precipice, nor paſs over a bridge, or a ditch, but could go through the ditch. This held him for ſome time.

PHOENIX had an affection of the right eye. It ſeemed to him as if he had been ſtruck with lightning, and in a little time after, he had a pain in his right temple, and the whole head and neck. There was a diſtenſion of the vertebræ of the neck behind, and a locking of the teeth. When he attempted to move the head, or open the teeth, he could not affect either, for the teeth were quite fixed. Upon the exhibition of a vomit, the pains before-mentioned were relieved. Phlebotomy was alſo of aſſiſtance, and a potion of hellebore carried off ſome of the humours, but they were chiefly porraceous.

PARMENISCUS became much affected with grief, and a deſire of deſtroying his life. He was ſometimes, however, in good ſpirits.

The

The maid ſervant of CONON, after a pain in the head, became diſordered in her mind. She was clamorous, and very noiſy, and was afterwards quiet for a ſhort time. But about the fortieth day ſhe died. For ten days before her death ſhe had loſt her voice, and was affected with convulſions.

A young man, after he had drunk a quantity of pure wine, laid himſelf down in an open pavilion, where a ſerpent called Arges entered his mouth: When he perceived he could not ſpeak, he cloſed his teeth, and ſwallowed the ſerpent. After this he was attacked with violent pain, his hands were clinched, as if he had been ſtrangled, he was very reſtleſs, and died in convulſions.

In the ſame manner alſo died the man ſervant of TIMOCHARES, of a ſeeming melancholy. He was ill about the ſame number of days.

The ſon of NICOLAUS, about the Winter, after drinking hard, was ſeized with ſhivering, and in the night with fever. The day after, he vomited a ſmall quantity of pure bile. On the third day, after having ſeen much company, he fell into a ſweat, and his fever went off.

The ſiſter of DIOPETHES, who had a ſemitertian, about the acceſſion was tormented with a pain about the pit of the ſtomach, and it held her the whole day. The ſame kind of cardialgia happened to many other women, and eſpecially about the ſetting of the Pleiades. It happened more rarely to men.

The

The wife of EPICHARMUS, before delivery, was troubled with a dyſentery, attended with violent pain. Her ſtools were bloody and ſlimy. She recovered as ſoon as ſhe was delivered.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS was diſtreſſed with grievous pain about the joints of the hip, which aroſe from a deficiency in her menſtrual diſcharge. For a whole night, and till the middle of the next day, her voice was ſuſpended, ſhe heard however diſtinctly, and her mind was not affected. She pointed with her hand to the ſeat of pain.

In EPICHARMUS, about the ſetting of the Pleiades, there aroſe a pain in the ſhoulder, and ſenſe of weight about the arm. He was ſtupid, had frequent vomitings, and drank much water.

In the ſon of EUPHRANOR, ſome eruptions, like gnat bites, appeared. They continued but for a ſhort time, and the next day he was ſeized with a fever.

Many ſtorms happened after the Summer, and continued to the autumnal Equinox. Under the Dog ſtar, the heat was great, and there were warm winds, during which fevers, attended with ſweats, aroſe, and likewiſe tubercles behind the ears.

TYCHON, in a ſiege at DATUS, was ſtruck upon the breaſt by a catapulta, below the diaphragm. In a ſhort time after, he was troubled with an involuntary laughter. It ſeemed to me

me as if the phyſician in extracting the wood, had left ſome ſharp part of it behind in that membrane. When this was obſerved, a clyſter was ordered in the evening, and a purgative medicine to be given after it. He paſſed the firſt night with great diſtreſs. But in the morning he ſeemed to the phyſician, and to others, to be much better. It was imagined that a ſpaſm would come on, and carry him off. He became then troubleſome in the night, and wanted ſleep. He principally lay upon his belly. And upon the third day convulſions ſeized him, and on that day he died.

Billus being wounded in the back, a quantity of air, with a great noiſe, was driven from the wound, and there was alſo a large hæmorrhage. A medicine of the ſtyptic kind being bound upon it, he was cured.

The ſon of Philis, whoſe frontal bone was laid bare, was attacked with fever on the ninth day, the bone put on a livid appearance, and he died. The children alſo of Phanias and Energetes had their bones affected in the ſame manner, and had alſo fevers; the ſkin ſeparated from the bone, and no pus was produced.

Aristippus was violently ſtruck with the point of an arrow deep into the belly, and it was extracted with difficulty. In conſequence he was attacked with grievous pain, and heat in that part, and he had no evacuation downwards. He was reſtleſs, and vomited a good deal of bile, and after that ſeemed to be better. But in a ſhort time the pain returned with equal violence, and the belly was affected, as in diſ-

orders

orders of the inteſtines. His heat and thirſt continued, and in ſeven days he died.

NEAPOLIS, from a ſimilar wound was affected in the ſame manner. But from the exhibition of a ſharp clyſter, he had a plentiful diſcharge by ſtool, and it was looſe, watry, and black. His eyes became ſqualid and ſhining, and were inverted inwards and fixed.

The ſon of METRODORUS, after a violent tooth ach, had a ſphacelation of the jaw, and a quantity of fleſh grew over the gums, and moderately ſuppurated. The molares, and the jaw itſelf fell off.

A woman in ABDERA had a cancer in her breaſt, and from the nipple there flowed a bloody ſanies. The diſcharge being ſtopped, ſhe died.

Certain perſons complained of a catarrh on one ſide of the head, and flowing down through the noſe. They had a ſmall fever, and in five days after began to have a ſhivering.

A woman who was injured during the time of delivery, was ſeized with a pain about her breaſt and pleura. This was attended with a purulent expectoration, and a conſumption of the fleſh was evident. After ſix days, ſhe was attacked with a fever, and then with a diarrhœa, then ſhe had a ceſſation of the fever, and after that a return of it, with a conſtipation of the bowels. About the ſeventh day ſhe died.

A woman affected with an angina, complained of the right hand and leg being grievouſly affected with pain, and ſhe was attacked with a ſlight fever. On the third day the ſtrangulation went off. On the fourth ſhe was convulſed, loſt her voice, had a rattling in her throat, a grinding of her teeth, and a redneſs of her cheeks. She died on the fifth or ſixth day. The ſign of her death was a livid appearance in her hands.

Another had a rattling in her palate, a dry tongue, and an inflammation in her lungs. She died but was quite ſenſible.

A man in a dropſy alſo in OLYNTHUS, was ſuddenly deprived of his voice. He was delirious both night and day, and died.

BOOK VI.

SECTION I.

THOSE perſons who ſuffer abortion, and have tumours in the uterus, which occaſion a pain in the head, and eſpecially about the bregma, have other complaints in the womb; and in the termination of the diſeaſe, about the eighth or tenth month, experience a diſorder in the hip. —They who have ſharp heads, have ſtrong necks, and have not only other parts, but the bones alſo firmly conſtructed. —They who are ſubject to head-achs and defluxions in the ears, have alſo hollow palates, and their teeth uneven.— They in whom the bones ſeparate from the palate, have the noſe falling in about the middle. But in thoſe where the teeth protrude themſelves forward, the noſe is very much raiſed. —Epileptic fits uſually correſpond in boys to their ſtate of puberty. Some ſuffer a change in this reſpect, others do not.—A pain in the kidneys is moſt urgent when the ſtomach is full of food, and phlegm is generally vomited. But when the pain is exceedingly violent, a putrid matter is thrown up, and the patient is relieved.—A ceſſation from

pain is alſo occaſioned when the ſtomach is evacuated of food, and ſome yellow ſand ſubſides in the urine, and when bloody urine is voided, and there is a ſtupor in that thigh which correſponds to the ſide where the pain is perceived.—Reſt is of no ſervice, but rather exerciſe, and avoiding a repletion of food.—In young people, it might be neceſſary to give hellebore, to open a vein, to promote an evacuation by urine, to attenuate the humours, and to ſoften the parts.—The menſtrual flux in women of a moiſt habit is ſuſpended the longeſt. But if it do not come down, ſwellings will ariſe.—In CRANON old pains were attended with cold, but the more recent were warm, and eſpecially ſuch as aroſe in plethoric habits. What were fixed in the hip were cold.—Thoſe affections which were accompanied with ſharp rigors did not go off till they had reached their higheſt ſummit.--Suppreſſions of urine uſed to precede rigors; and if they prognoſticated good ſigns, the bowels were opened, and ſleep was enjoyed.—In the ſame manner the type of fevers is determined, and what ariſes from fatigue.--In thoſe fevers which have rigors, there is ſeldom a tranſlation of the humours.—A weakneſs of the legs, either before the diſeaſe or ariſing from it, is occaſioned ſometimes by a tranſlation of humours upon the joints.—Thoſe tumours are eſteemed the beſt which tend externally, and are raiſed to a ſharp point, which digeſt equally all round, and are not hard, do not ſpread downwards, nor are divided.—The contrary are bad, and thoſe which are much divided are the worſt.—The Autumn upon account of its heat produced cardialgias, ſhiverings, and melancholy.—In the beginning of fevers the exacerbations are particularly to be attended to. And during the whole courſe of the diſ-

eaſe

eaſe, what exacerbations happen in the evening, and likewiſe in the Autumn, which is the evening of the year. Alſo whether worms appear at that time.—If a cough attack infants of two months old, with a purging of the bowels and a fever, there will be a criſis in twenty days, and a ſwelling upon the joints. If this happen below the navel, on the joints of the interior parts of the body, it will end happily. But if on thoſe above, the diſeaſe will not terminate but by ſuppuration. If this is made upon the ſhoulder in theſe young ſubjects, the arm will become ſhort and ſhrivelled. A ſolution of this diſeaſe will alſo be effected by an eruption upon the parts below, if it be not round and deep. For this kind are particularly injurious to children. This diſeaſe will likewiſe be terminated by a hæmorrhage from the noſe, but this is moſt common in perſons of maturer age.—Tears in acute diſeaſes of a bad kind, if they are voluntary are a good ſign, but if they are involuntary, they are bad.—The drawing in of the eye-lids is alſo a bad ſign.—A dry kind of defluxion on the eyes likewiſe, reſembling ſordes, is bad, as well as a defect in the ſight, and a ſqualid appearance. Alſo a concretion of the humours, and a diſtortion of the eye, together with a rigidity, a difficulty of motion, and many other things which are now omitted.—Some fevers appear to the feeling by the hands, to be attended with a heat of great pungency. Others are more mild. Others are more pungent; and ſeem to have the heat conſtantly increaſing. There are ſome likewiſe which tho' violent, yet the heat in them ſeems to leſſen gradually.—Some perſons in their complaints have great dryneſs of the ſkin, others have great weakneſs as well as dryneſs. Some have a ſalt defluxion,

others

others are oppreſſed with wind. Others have a horrid aſpect, but the ſkin grows moiſt to the touch. Others have a redneſs in their complexion, others a livid hue, &c.—A general ſwelling of the body, and a hardneſs of the joints, are among the bad ſigns, as well as a luxation of the articulations, and a fracture of the bones.—A daring ſtare in the eye betokens delirium, and a perverſion or dejection of that organ is a ſign of danger.

SECTION II.

TO dilate, or to conſtringe, is ſometimes to be attempted, ſometimes not.—With regard to the humours, ſome are to be expelled, others are to be dried up, others are to be pent in, all theſe are ſometimes to be done, and ſometimes to be avoided.—It is neceſſary alſo to extenuate, or to increaſe, the body, the ſkin, the fleſh, and other parts. This is ſometimes to be done, at other times to be avoided.—Likewiſe to appeaſe, to ſtimulate, to harden, and to make ſoft, are often to be put in execution, ſometimes to be declined.—As well as to rouſe or to induce torpor and ſleepineſs, and ſeveral things of the ſame kind.—It is requiſite to uſe derivations alſo to draw off from parts affected, and to diſjoin what preternaturally adhere.—We muſt beſides eject thoſe humours which are unprofitable, and ſometimes thoſe which are beneficial; as one pain oftentimes is the cure for another.—Many complaints require a treatment oppoſite to what ſhould be expected, as what would ſeem to be cured by vomiting requires purging downwards, and the contrary. This

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is the caſe with what are uſed to purge the head, and phlebotomy when practiſed with diſcretion.—Abſceſſes, ſuch as buboes, are ſigns of ſome affections in the parts whence they ariſe, and alſo of other parts. When they happen in the bowels they are a ſign of great danger.—Reſpiration is ſhort, frequent, deep and ſeldom, ſhort and ſeldom, quick and deep, externally deep, internally ſhort; and internally deep, and externally ſhort, in one caſe labouring, in the other urgent.—It is likewiſe ſometimes reduplicated internally, as breathing over again, and the breath is alſo warm and cold. —A long reſpiration is a cure for conſtant agitations; but in thoſe who drink little or ſeldom a ſhort breathing is of ſervice.—A pain in the ſides, and a diſtenſion of the præcordia, tumours in the ſpleen, and hæmorrhages from the noſtril, ariſe in their proper directions to each other. The ſame may be obſerved of affections about the ears, and more eſpecially about the eyes.—It ſhould be obſerved whether a conſtant correſpondence is kept up from parts below to thoſe above, according to their exact directions, as in the jaws, or eyes, or ears. Or whether their direction is obſerved from parts above to thoſe below. Whether red tumours about the throat and pains in the ſide maintain a ſimilar direction. Alſo thoſe things which from the ſuperior parts are diſtributed below the liver, as in the teſtes and veins of the extremities.—The reaſon of theſe things is of great conſequence.--Where the veins of the temples do not join together, nor appear of a ſplendid colour, if the breathing ſhould be made internally, or there be a dry cough not of a dangerous kind, there may be a prediction of an affection of the limbs, according to their proper direction below the ſtomach.—

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This happens to thoſe perſons who are of a fair complexion, and have a red colour in their cheeks, if blood do not flow from the noſe, or in ſmall quantity: If any thing ſhould be left behind of what does flow, it naturally begets an abſceſs.--In the ſame manner thirſt is a ſign of what remains, as well as a bad taſte in the mouth, or a nauſea. The fever in theſe caſes is not acute, but is the ſame as after a relapſe.—What remains after a criſis, is the cauſe of a return of the fever.—In the firſt place, therefore, there ariſes a ſwelling of the ſpleen, unleſs there be previouſly a depoſition upon the limbs, or blood flow from the noſe, or there be a diſtenſion of the præcordia of the right ſide, or unleſs there be an extraordinary ſecretion of urine. For this interception between both ſtages of the diſeaſe, is the proper cauſe of the return. It is neceſſary then to attempt procuring an abſceſs, if that be not made before, to leave thoſe to themſelves which are already made, and to wait the iſſue of what they will produce.—Thoſe which produce nothing are to be aſſiſted, and thoſe which produce what is improper are to have that diverted, eſpecially if this can be done ſo as to prevent future accidents, and even in thoſe likewiſe which are at preſent formed: A hæmorrhage from the noſe on the fourth day makes a criſis.—Fevers which intermit one day, and are ſubject to a rigor on the next, with a criſis, generally run through five or ſeven periods.—In thoſe who are affected with tertians, the night preceding the paroxyſm is generally troubleſome, but that which follows is for the moſt part eaſier. Dry coughs were not very urgent in ardent fevers, nor was there much thirſt, nor was the tongue very dry, nor did they proceed from malignity, but rather from wind, as is manifeſt from this, that when

when the patients ſpoke, or gaped, they coughed, but not otherwiſe.—Theſe things were moſt evident in fevers which aroſe from too great fatigue.—Nothing is raſhly to be determined, nor is any thing to be neglected.—Antidotes are ſometimes to be exhibited on the acceſs of a diſeaſe, and ſometimes it is neceſſary to lie quiet, (and do nothing.)--For a pain in the back part of the head, if a vein be opened in the forehead it will be of ſervice.—Abſceſſes in the præcordia are to have their origin examined into, the ſame as inflammations in the viſcera, as when they ariſe in the ſpleen, from the liver, or the contrary, &c.—Thoſe things are to be repelled which are not proper to be promoted, and in theſe caſes it is neceſſary to guide them in the way by which they have a tendency to be carried off.--In broad puſtules which itch much, ſuch as SIMON had during the Winter, who was aſſiſted by anointing before the fire, and waſhing with warm water; vomits are of no ſervice, but I think warm fomentations may be recommended.—Ulcers which want maturation are to be kept ſhut up, but the contrary are to be dried away or laid open.--In troubleſome defluxions upon the eyes, it is neceſſary to make a revulſion upon the fauces, if that method in other reſpects agree with the patient. Belching and ſuch other things may be promoted when they are of ſervice.--It is requiſite to keep the natural paſſages open, as the noſe, and others of equal conſequence; and by thoſe methods, and by thoſe diſcharges, and in thoſe parts in which they may be profitable, and in the proper time and quantity, as in the caſe of ſweating, and all others.--In diſeaſes of note, if the face hath a good aſpect, it is a profitable ſign, but in trifling complaints, the contrary appearance is a bad one.—A woman who lived near

the Theatre of Heroes recovered from a jaundice. But a man who was with the nephew of TIMENES was ſuffuſed with a black colour.—In PERINTHUS the urine reſembled ſemen, and this was critical to thoſe who had affections in their bowels. This urine was of ſervice, becauſe there was no great emiſſion of wind, nor any large evacuation of glutinous ſtools to ſoften the abdomen: The præcordia were likewiſe not enlarged.—One who eat ſome cabbage for an affection of his breath, on the eleventh day had his belly ſoftened, his reſpiration made eaſy, and ſome copious ſtools.—A watry diſpoſition of the blood makes perſons fearful and watchful, and this whether it be good or bad.—Thoſe who have a ſpleen very low down, have their feet, their cheeks, and their hands warm, but their noſes and ears always cold. It ſhould be conſidered therefore whether this be owing to thin blood, or to the natural diſpoſition of the body.—Thoſe who have a ſuppuration in the extremity of the navel, are much affected in their bowels.--The ſpleen not on the ſuperior ſide, but on the inferior, is ſometimes hard or round, or broad or thick, or thin or long, and ſmall in thoſe who are ſubject to defluxions from the head.—For attaining a proper knowledge of diſeaſes, a diligent enquiry muſt be made of the perſons. And what they have to tell, and how their diſcourſe is to be received. Alſo what is to be related not only by the ſick man, but by the by-ſtanders, and many other external circumſtances.—Since males are generated in the right ſide of the womb, which is moſt warm and ſolid, hence they are blacker, have their veins more prominent, and are ſubject to the bile.—The male grows to a greater ſize, and is more compact; in his motion he is quicker, but

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grows ſlower, and in a much longer time. He is more ſolid, and more bilious, and has a larger quantity of blood, becauſe of the greater heat in the place where he is formed.

SECTION III.

A Thin ſkin is the cauſe of a coſtive belly, and a denſe cuticle of an increaſe of fleſh.—A torpor or ſluggiſhneſs of the bowels, occaſions a general uneaſineſs and impurity in the veſſels.—A decay of the brain cauſes baldneſs, and a conſumption of all the functions.—A general extenuation of body is aſſiſted by gymnaſtic exerciſes, by too much quiet, by mourning, and by quick walking. For this, boiled *Maza* or bread in ſmall quantity will be of ſervice. It is neceſſary to obſerve this extenuation every day at the ſame hour: For the whole maſs is ſuddenly reduced.—Remit all kinds of labour, otherwiſe the body will fall away without perceiving it. This happens univerſally.--When the body is decayed, ſwines fleſh will be of uſe. When it is reſtored it will be ſignified by this ſign, the body will become of a florid colour.—The ſign of proper exerciſe in the games, is indicated by the ſweat falling off in drops as water from an aquæduct, or when it deſcends from a great height.—A woman whom I before had cured at CRANON, and who had a ſpleen of conſiderable magnitude, was ſeized with an ardent fever. Her ſkin was very red, and her breath ſhort. On the tenth day a copious ſweat broke out upon the upper parts of her body, and on the lower parts about the fourteenth.—Thoſe

who had a heavineſs in the head and hoarſeneſs, when they were attacked with fevers, were leſs ſubject, I think, than others to relapſes.—When there is a converſion of the humours into pus, there is ſeldom a return of the fever: For the maturation of that ſubſtance, is the ſign both of a criſis and a tranſlation.—Some perſons who addicted themſelves to venery, were ſubject to an inflation of thebelly, as DAMNAGORAS for inſtance. Some were eaſed of this by an evacuation of wind as ARCESILAUS.—Thoſe perſons who have their ſhoulders extended like wings, are ſubject to diſorders from wind, for they are full of it.—A cold air, ſuch as produces ſnow and ice, is apt to burſt the blood veſſels, and occaſion coughs. It cauſes likewiſe a conſtriction of the humours into what are called Pherea and Gongronæ. It is alſo the ſource of hardneſſes in the ſkin.—After micturition, in boys eſpecially, there is often a thick ſediment in the urine. It is becauſe they are of a warmer temperature. The form of body which is moſt eaſy in caſes of pain, is that which a man puts himſelf into when he is lifting up a burden in his hands, or when lying down, and bending under the pain, he ſeizes on a poſt and finds relief.—In a man whom I ſaw from ORTHYPIA, near the Bridge, with his legs quite incapable of motion; the tibia was not much decayed, but the thighs were ſhrivelled: He could not retain either his urine or his ſemen.—In ſuch as have naturally their ſides flat like wings, which ariſes from weakneſs, or a bad conformation; if a malignant defluxion fall down upon the lungs, whether there be an excretion, or not, it is a bad ſign.—Rigors in women begin in the loins, and aſcend upwards towards the head by the back. In men alſo they proceed rather

rather through the poſterior than anterior parts.—Shiverings are perceived more in the external than internal parts of the body, as in the elbows and thighs. This is moſt evident alſo in thoſe who have thin ſkins, of which the hair is a ſign.—If a rigor ariſe from other cauſes, as from ulcers, it begins in the veſſels.—The principal knowledge in diſeaſes is derived from their origin, their cauſe, and from much diſcourſe which gradually leads to information.—Whether things are ſimilar or diſſimilar is likewiſe to be diſcovered, that a ſimilitude may be found from the contrary. For this is the way of diſcerning what is right, and of diſcovering what is improper.--Hæmorrhages from the noſe ariſe, in thoſe who after growing pale look black, or are of a ruddy pale complexion, or are apt to become pallid.—Having been let down a little, it is neceſſary to thicken the blood by a dry diet. --Others want leſs thickening, but a dry white medicine, ſuch as galls or alum. When people begin to uſe venery, or when the hairs appear firſt about the pubes, then they are ſubject to bleedings from the noſe.—In their firſt converſation with women, ſome perſons are ſubject to an emiſſion of wind as ARCESILAUS. There are ſome alſo who are affected with rigor and a corrugation of the ſkin. Others in the ſame act, have a ſwelling of the belly, as DAMNAGORAS.—Sudden changes are to be avoided, a ſmall quantity of food is to be uſed at a time, great laſſitude to be guarded againſt, as well as to accuſtom ourſelves to drink whenever we are thirſty.—All extenuation relaxes the ſkin, and afterwards diſtends it. Nutrition hath the contrary effect.—The corrugation of a ſkin which ſubſides, is the ſame as the diſtenſion of that which is nouriſhed. Roughneſs and lightneſs

neſs is a ſign of both, as well as a bilious and ruddy appearance. Thus the breaſts become pendent, both when they are thin and when they are diſtended, altho' the cauſe of the latter is not ſo well known, that it is upon account of a repletion of fleſh.—The clavicles appear moſt conſpicous where the veins are tranſparent. HERODICUS treated many in fevers with much exerciſe, with complainings, and with frequent fomentations. This was unſucceſsful, for fevers are averſe to diſtreſs, to exerciſe, to running about, to frictions, &c. to driving out one labour with another.—From hence aroſe a redneſs of the veins, lividity, and paleneſs, and ſoft pains of the ſides.—To appeaſe them, ſhut the mouth, keep ſilence, and take in a good deal of cold air with what is drunk.—The occaſions of diſeaſe ought to be conſidered, as whether it ariſe from a pain in the head, or the ear, or the ſide.—The teeth alſo are a ſign of it, and a ſwelling in the groin.—Ulcers and tubercles ariſing, determine the criſis in fevers.—When they don't ariſe according to expectation, there will no criſis happen. And where any thing of this kind is left behind, it is a certain mark of a relapſe.—A ſpitting of a round globular matter, ſuch as was obſerved in PLENUS, portends a delirium.—Thoſe who are ſubject to the hæmorrhoids, are neither attacked with pleuriſy, nor inflammation of the lungs, nor phagedenic ulcers, nor furuncles, nor terminthi, nor in like manner with lepra, or any thing of that kind. But if they are unſeaſonably cured, the patient is liable in a ſhort time to be ſeized with theſe diſorders, which often on that account terminate fatally, or, as in abſceſſes from other cauſes, end in ſinus's, &c. And here that which falls down

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on theſe parts, deſtroys thoſe diſorders from which it aroſe. Thoſe places which receive diſorders of another, free it from pain or heavineſs, or any other complaint by means of the communication they have together.—Blood does not flow from the body always in its natural ſtate, but is converted into other humours to which it has an affinity.—In thoſe who ſpit purulent matter, blood letting is objected to, where there is a pain in the ſide, or a collection of bile, or the time of the year is inconvenient.

SECTION IV.

WHERE there are tubercles behind the ears, which at the time of the criſis do not ſuppurate, a relapſe will occur upon their diſappearance, from the general theory of relapſes. And when this return of the diſeaſe happens, the tumours will ariſe again the ſame as in the return of fevers, and at the ſame periods. In theſe caſes ſome depoſition upon the joints is to be expected.—Urine which is thick and white, ſuch as was obſerved in the ſon of ARCHIGENES; when it appears in fevers which ariſe from laſſitude, and on the fourth day, is a ſecurity againſt any tranſlation. And if blood flow from the noſe plentifully, it is ſtill better.—One who had a pain in his joints was at the ſame time tormented with a ſlight pain in his right ſide, and when the former was eaſed, the latter became more diſtreſſing.—The daughter of AGASIUS, whilſt ſhe was a girl, was troubled with a difficult reſpiration. But after ſhe became a woman,

man, and when ſhe had not long conceived, ſhe had a ſlight pain, and ſeemed to ſuſtain a very conſiderable weight, and after that ſomething ſeemed to creep through her cheſt. The next day ſhe had a fit of the aſthma, and complained of pain in her right hip. The pain and aſthma as they kept on her together, ſo they ceaſed at the ſame time. She ſpit a frothy matter, but which in the beginning was florid; yet when the ſpitting ſtopped, ſhe vomited a thin bilious matter. Her pains however continued, eſpecially in the hands. It ſeemed neceſſary to prohibit her garlick, ſwine's fleſh, mutton, and beef, and in her common concerns to avoid any loud converſation and anger.—A man who had a tumour in his head of a corroding nature, was relieved by an application of burnt alum to the part. He had after this another abſceſs, which ſeemed to extend even to the bone. It broke about the ſixtieth day, near the ear, and left a wound in the upper part. —A man had inteſtines reſembling thoſe of a dog, only larger. They hung down from the meſocolon, and this part proceeded from the nerves of the ſpine under the belly. —It is neceſſary to render all things grateful to ſome ſick perſons, as the preparation of their food and their drink, and to make every thing appear to them ſoft and gentle. There are other gratifications which are not very injurious, and which may eaſily be allowed, as refreſhing them with cold when they require it.—Beſides theſe, frequent viſitings, agreeable converſation, the particular poſture of the body, freſh clothing, ſhaving, cutting the nails, and perfumes they may be indulged in.--When water is boiled, care ſhould be taken that air be allowed admiſſion into the veſſel, that the veſſel be not quite full, and that it have a cover.—It is to be obſerved that many perſons from great hæmorrhages become

become ſubject to an anaſarca, and who if they require purging, will very eaſily admit of that evacuation.—In ÆNOS, thoſe who continually eat beans, both males and females, were affected with impotency of the limbs, which continued for ſome time; but thoſe who eat peaſe, had pains in their knees.—Whilſt we are awake, we warm externally, but internally are cold. When we are aſleep the contrary happens.—To one of a warm temper naturally, the drinking of water and reſt is convenient.—He who ſleeps in the cold ſhould be covered up. He who ſleeps when he is ſitting down, nods when he is ſtanding upright.--Light food is of a cold nature, but ſtrong food is warm.—That water is not prepared by art which is ſeparated from the heavens, as in thunder-ſtorms, or in middle of the Summer, but at any time what proceeds from ſtorms is bad.—One who can bear a quantity of water, can bear alſo much watching.—He who is of a warm conſtitution, and in a warm ſeaſon, if he ſleep in a cold room, will grow fat, if in a warm one he will grow thin.—The great object of health is to eat food without ſatiating, and not to refuſe exerciſe.—Sleep is a relief for light thirſt, which ariſes in perſons when awake, and watchfulneſs to ſome perſons who find this affection in their ſleep.—Thoſe perſons who have the moſt heat have ſtrong voices. For the greateſt quantity of cold air is inſpired, and out of two great things, conſiderable events will be produced.—They who have warm bowels, have thin and light fleſh, the veins appear moſt conſpicuouſly, and they are prone to anger.—On a dry ſoil, a particular kind of birds prevail.—In a luſtful exertion, an obſervation may be made from the prominence of the teſticles, if the right protrudes a male will

be begotten, if the left a female.—When the eyes are ſound, the whole body will be in health, and the colour is the mark of their being better or worſe.—It is neceſſary that the body ſhould be well fed, for the external parts depend much on this circumſtance.—Among the deadly ſigns, is reckoned, a warm vapour flying off from the body, and when previous to it the noſtrils emit a cold air.—Symptoms of life are the contrary.—Exerciſe ſhould precede food.

SECTION V.

NATURE is the beſt phyſician in diſeaſes.—Nature finds out methods of action of herſelf, not by any preconcerted opinions, as in the motion of the eye-lids, of the muſcles about the tongue, and other acts of the ſame kind.—Nature, untaught and unlearned, does what is fit.—The tears, the humours which diſtill from the noſtrils, ſneazing, the ſordes of the ears, ſpitting of the ſaliva, inſpiration and expiration, tremblings, cough, hiccough, do not all admit the ſame manner of action. The like may be obſerved of the urine, the evacuation by ſtool, by wind in both its ways, of aliment and of tranſpiration, the peculiar evacuations of the ſex, of ſweats, itchings, ſcratchings, and other things of that kind.—The human ſoul is prolonged till death, but if it be conſumed together with diſeaſe, the body is deſtroyed along with it.—Diſeaſes accompanying us even to old age, are reſolved by concoction, reſolution, and putrefaction.—The cure of diſeaſes is effected by oppoſing, not by yielding

to

to an affection.—Thus cold is a benefit, and takes away what ariſes from heat.—Precipitate and violent anger contracts the heart and lungs into themſelves, and draws heat and moiſture towards the head.—But tranquility of mind relaxes the heart.—Labour nouriſhes the joints and the fleſh (or muſcles), but food and ſleep, the viſcera.—Contemplation is an exerciſe to the mind of human creatures.—Blood is neceſſary to ſupport the evacuation of a wound, it is proper therefore that the deficiency ſhould be replaced.—In a pain of the ear, having wrapped the finger round with wool dipped in warm oil, then put the wool into the palm of the hand, and apply it to the ear, until ſomething ſeems to run out, then place it on the fire, but do not let the patient perceive what you are doing.—The tongue indicates the ſtate of the urine.—Pale tongues are occaſioned by a redundancy of bile, and bile proceeds from fat.—Red tongues ſhew too great a quantity of blood, black proceed from black bile, dry from ſome parching heat, eſpecially from parts about the uterus, white from phlegm.--The urine derives its colour from the meat, and is a kind of diſſolution of the body.—The tongue generally marks the equality of the humours, hence we look upon it to diſcover a diagnoſtic.—If the fleſh is ſalt to the taſte, it ſhews a redundancy of humours.—If the nipple of the breaſt, and the areola round it, become pale, it is a mark of ſome diſorder in the womb.—If the ſordes of the ears in men be ſweet, it is a fatal ſign, but if it be bitter it is not ſo.—In diſeaſes of a conſiderable length, it will be uſeful to turn up the ſoil of the earth.—Weak food will occaſion a ſhort life.—In continual defluxions upon the joints, particularly thoſe of the hip, it will be uſeful to open a vein behind the ears.--

Venery is of ſervice in diſorders which ariſe from too much phlegm.—Strong food or drink is troubleſome to thoſe who have warm ſtomachs.—The collection of black bile is ſimilar to the hæmorrhoids.—Coition is injurious in thoſe diſorders which are conſtantly increaſing.—Cold indurates the bowels.—Coition alſo indurates the bowels.—After taking hellebore, if you would wiſh it to have a ſpeedy effect, you ſhould either waſh yourſelf, or take ſome food.—The blood in ſleep flies to the internal parts.—A rigor proceeds from the upper part of the bowels, but a fever from the lower.—The air is taken moſt greedily into the lungs when that organ is dry, or hath generated great heat.—Much ſleep alſo promotes that dryneſs.—The coldeſt food is lentils, millet, and cucumbers.—Ulcers are always occaſioned, if whilſt there by a diſcharge downwards the patient ſhould uſe exerciſe.---If a woman or goat eat Elaterium, or the wild cucumber, it proves purgative to their children.—In a warm body, that which is eaten proves cold internally, but externally there is produced pain from the ſun, from the fire, and from the clothes, but this is in the Summer ſeaſon. In the ſeaſon oppoſite, viz. Winter, the contrary happens. Food is ſometimes quickly digeſted, ſometimes ſlowly.

SECTION

SECTION VI.

THE fleſh attracts a nutriment from the bowels, and from the extreme parts.—The ſenſes indicate that the whole body draws in and throws out a quantity of air.—The veins, on account of the quantity of blood, are endued with great heat, which often produces ardent fevers, and which are ſoon determined.—In thoſe who abound with fat, yellow bile prevails, but in thoſe who have much blood it is of the black kind.—The various affections of the mind, the memory, the ſmell, and other things of this kind, alſo hunger, and the different functions, are objects of attention.—In labour, in food and drink, in ſleep, and in venereal enjoyments there ſhould be ſome moderation.—He who is of a cold nature, will be warm in a cold ſeaſon and climate.—To appeaſe great pain, let the belly be purged where it is the neareſt, and it may be neceſſary likewiſe to open a vein.—Alſo burning, cutting, heating, cooling, ſneezing, the juice of ſome plants, according to their reſpective faculties, and the Cyceon may be of ſome uſe. The remedies of very dangerous diſeaſes are milk, garlick, warm wine, ſalt, and vinegar.—A man being tired upon a journey, was ſeized with weakneſs and a dull ſenſe of pain, and he ſpit much.—He had a cough, which ſeemed to derive its origin from the head, an acute fever, and a kind of biting pain about the hands. On the ſecond day he perceived a great weight about his head, the tongue became parched, and the noſe even

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when ſcratched with the nails did not flow with blood. The ſpleen on the left ſide was enlarged, and was hard and painful.—They who are tormented with a quartan, are not troubled with any other violent diſeaſe, but if they before are affected with any, they are freed from it by the quartan ſupervening.—Particular perſons are affected with ſome peculiar diſorders.—The bile (as I ſaid before about Birds) prevails in thoſe who are of a bilious habit, and heat indicates great acrimony.—Great diſturbances and tranſitions of diſeaſes are to be obſerved, as when a pain in the ſide ceaſes upon a delirium, in ſome alſo fevers retire, and in ſome nothing appears of this kind, but a ſweat inſtead, and in many great perturbation.—In ſome the ſkin ſeems ſtretched and hot.—It is to be enquired into, whence torpors aroſe, and what happened to him who complained of his hip.—Inflammations which occur from ear to ear, for the moſt part prove fatal on the third day.—They who have a hard and dry ſkin generally die without a ſweat, but thoſe who have their ſkin relaxed, die with a ſweat.—In diſeaſes which are diſpoſed to change, that circumſtance is of ſervice to them.—But theſe changes ſhould be made in a convenient place, and before any miſchief is eſtabliſhed, as happened to CHARION.—Irritating defluxions are to be conſidered, eſpecially as they affect the roughneſs of the voice.—In thoſe who have any thing remaining (after a fever) which will contribute to their health, in order to carry off the cauſe, either purge downwards, or tie up, or throw out, or cut off, or burn away. But to thoſe to whom no ſuch thing happens, great attention is neceſſary.—Thoſe who have copious hæmorrhages from the noſe, if the blood is much diſcoloured, and not properly mixed,

mixed, find little benefit from the evacuation. When it is of a red colour, there is a difference.—Where the head is relived, it is of ſervice, but it is not ſo where this effect is not produced.—Thoſe who have large hæmorrhages from the noſe, and thin and copious evacuations of the ſemen are not very healthy, but where theſe things happen from diſeaſe, they are of benefit.—The ſpitting of a globular matter portends delirium, as was ſeen in the man at PERINTHUS. In him there was a hæmorrhage from the left noſtril, and a perfect ſolution of the diſeaſe on the fifth day.—Urine with much ſediment takes away delirium, as happened to a perſon at DEXIPPUS, after the hair fell off.—A quartan ſeldom entirely ceaſes in leſs than a year.—In Summer time an eruption breaks out in inflammations of the ear, about the fifth day. Sometimes they continue a long time.—This is likewiſe the caſe with ſuppurations about the lips and the noſe. —In thoſe who from a pain in the teeth have a thinneſs of the eye-lids, the application of pepper renders them thicker every day, eſpecially if other things have not quite reduced them.—For in the caſe of HEGESIPPUS, a ſoporific medicine was of no avail, but it rather aggravated the complaint. —From the head is derived the nature of the bones, alſo of the nerves and veins, and fleſh, and of the humours, and of the upper and lower viſcera, of the mind alſo, and of the manners.—In thoſe things which happen in the courſe of the year, it is to be obſerved at what time of the year they occur, as puſtules, and other things of that kind, in the ſame manner, as thoſe diurnal accidents which ariſe ſooner or later.—It ought alſo to be attended to, that a body which is full of bile and alſo of blood will generate melancholy,

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unleſs it have a ſtrong effluvia ariſing from it.—In LYCINUS, the ſpleen was ſwelled with pain on the fourth or fifth day.

SECTION VII.

COUGHS began about the Winter ſolſtice, on the fifteenth or twentieth day after the firſt ſeizure, upon a ſudden change from a South wind to that which was northerly, attended with ſnow.—Some of theſe were of ſhorter, others of longer duration.—After theſe aroſe ſudden inflammations of the lungs, and again before the Equinox, there were relapſes on the fortieth day or thereabouts from the beginning. In ſome the fevers were of ſhort duration, and ſoon came to a criſis. In others there were inflammations of the jaws, in others anginas, and ſome of theſe ſphacelated, eſpecially in boys, in whom likewiſe nyctolopiæ occurred.—Inflammations of the lungs were but of ſhort duration, but thoſe of the fauces occurred in conſequence of cough, or always accompanied it, they were alſo of ſhort continuance, and ſo were more eſpecially the nyctalopiæ. The anginas and paralyſes (of the throat) were either hard and dry, or ſmall and not diſpoſed to come to maturation. In ſome they were very violent.—Thoſe therefore who ſuffered much in their voice, or were attacked with rigors, ſoon fell into theſe anginas from their coughs.—Thoſe who were worked much at manual labour, had a paralytic affection of the upper extremities. But thoſe who rode a good deal, or travelled much,

much, or uſed their legs in any other manner, were affected in the ſame way in the lower extremities, and about the loins, and perceived a laſſitude and pain in the thighs and tibia.—Thoſe coughs were the moſt hard and ſevere which occurred in paralytic perſons. And in all theſe caſes there were relapſes. But in the beginning the diſeaſe was not violent. In many the coughs became lighter in the intermiſſion, but they did not entirely leave them, and returned again upon the relapſe. Thoſe in whom the voice was broken by the cough had no fever, and others but for a ſhort time; but neither inflammations of the lungs happened, nor paralytic complaints, nor any thing elſe which gave the ſigns of a criſis: The voice alone determined the diſeaſe. —The nyctalopias became confirmed, like thoſe which ariſe from other cauſes, and they happened chiefly to boys. —The black part of the eye was varied in different perſons, according to the ſize of the pupil, and in ſome the whole eye appeared of that colour.—The patients in general had large eyes rather than ſmall ones, and many had thin black hair.—The women were not ſo much afflicted with cough as the men, and few of them had fevers, and ſtill fewer in-inflammations of the lungs, and thoſe who had them were adults, and all eſcaped.—The cauſe of this I apprehend to be their ſecluding themſelves from a public life, and becauſe they are not ſo much ſubject to diſeaſes as the men.—The anginas which occurred in two freedmen, were mild. They were more ſevere amongſt the ſlaves and more frequent, and many of them very ſoon died.--Amongſt the men they were very common, and ſome eſcaped, and ſome periſhed.

Upon the whole, in thoſe alone who could not ſwallow they were mild and eaſily borne.—But in thoſe who ſpoke indiſtinctly, they were more troubleſome, and of longer duration. They were likewiſe bad in ſuch as had the veins of the temples and about the neck ſwelled, but the worſt in thoſe who had their reſpiration very much raiſed, for theſe were at the ſame time very hot: And as it is written, there is often a certain connection between the different morbid affections. The firſt deſcribed may happen without the latter, but the latter cannot happen without the former.—They died the moſt ſpeedily who had a rigor which ſucceeded the fever, as well as what went before it.—Nothing which was attempted ro remove the diſeaſe was of any ſervice, neither the promoting an evacuation from the inteſtines, nor phlebotomy, which I tried. I opened alſo a vein under the tongue, and ſome I ventured to vomit. They happened to almoſt every age, as likewiſe many eruptions, which aroſe in the dry ſeaſon, and affected the eyes with much pain. Theſe were epidemic.—Blood flowing from the veins is ſtopped by ſyncope or fainting away, an alteration of ſituation, or an interception of the blood, a twiſted lint, ſomething placed directly on it, and a tying down of the veſſel.—Tumours of the inguinal glands ariſe more eſpecially where the vein of the liver is affected, but if the artery be diſeaſed it is a bad ſign, as happened to Posidonia.—They who died having hæmorrhages from the noſe, did not ſweat upon their foreheads, but ſuffered the ſame as thoſe who were of too dry a habit.—Thoſe who breathed with difficulty, and who had ſweats, were much diſturbed.—A plumpneſs in the ſtomach induced a troubleſome

ſome diſcharge as happened to POSIDONIA.—It was thought this was occaſioned by worms.—An extenuation of great part of the body was made before death, and the navel became prominent, and was ulcerated, and ſuch exculcerations affected the gums ſurrounding the teeth.—That every thing which is proper may be obſerved towards each perſon, ſomethings are to be poured out, to be diſſolved, to be brought forth, to be indurated, and brought to maturation. —It may ſome times be neceſſary to bring the ſick from their beds, for the ſake of change, and to rouſe thoſe who are torpid, to ſhake off any thing improper which ſhould remain in the habit. Dropſical perſons ſhould be tapped as ſoon as poſſible, and the conſumptive ſhould be burned and be cut in the head, but thoſe in dropſies ſhould not be touched in the bowels, or any internal part, no more than the knees. In an affection of the ſtomach which happened to ZENARCHUS, it was of ſervice to breathe in a warm liquor, and to keep up an evacuation in an ulcer from the beginning.—The voice which reſembles that of an angry perſon, if it doth not proceed from the exertion of that paſſion, is the mark of a natural diſpoſition.—And eyes which are by nature horrible, are deſcriptive of a bad temper. The ſame thing may be obſerved with regard to other things as well as diſeaſes.—If any one have the form of a perſon in a conſumption, tho' he is not affected with that diſeaſe, yet he will be liable to it, and the ſame may be obſerved of other things.—Coughs which are attended with a ſenſe of laſſitude, will affect other injured parts, and particularly the joints.--Beſides, in fevers attended with laſſitude, dry coughs will ariſe, and theſe dry coughs are apt to occaſion diſeaſes

of the joints with fever, if any thing ſhould remain (after a criſis.)—In perſons affected with a phthiſis, an aſthma is a bad ſymptom, as well as in puerperal caſes, or any thing of that kind ariſing from a particular conſtitution.—The Autumn is injurious to phthiſical people, the Spring alſo is pernicious when the leaves of the fig tree reſemble the feet of the crow.—In PERINTHUS during the Spring many were troubled with conſumptions: And the reaſon of this was that coughs prevailed much during the Winter, as well as other chronical diſeaſes: Where the phthiſis was ambiguous, became confirmed.—But in ſome chronical complaints, it was not ſo evident, as in thoſe who were tormented with pains in the kidneys. In ſome others, however, it occurred, as in a certain man to whom CYNICUS carried me.—In pains of the ſide, and breaſt, and other parts, it ſhould be obſerved how much the periods differ when they grow better or worſe, and when they are not operated upon by any external cauſe.

SECTION VIII.

IN long continued dyſenteries, a conſtant nauſea of food is bad, but it is different when a fever ſupervene.—Ulcers which have very ſmooth edges are of a bad kind.—Likewiſe a pain in the hip, tranſlated to the ſides, and putrid tubercles, which are called σηψ.—Nephritic diſeaſes I never ſaw cured after fifty years.—Thoſe ſymptoms which are aggravated

gravated during ſleep, and when the extremities grow cold, and the mind is diſturbed, and other things of this kind which happen during ſleep, as well as the contrary, are worthy of obſervation. They to whom no accident happens during the time of geſtation will preſerve the life of the infant.—Appearances of pregnancy are to be obſerved during each month.—The pains of labour obſerve certain periods, if a motion of the child be felt in ſeventy days the geſtation will be perfected in three times that number, if after ninety the ſame proportion will be maintained. It ſhould be taken notice of, that the right and left ſide of the uterus are opened after the monthly purgations, and that the moiſture which is then evident requires food of a dry nature.—The fœtus which is moſt quick in its formation and motion, is the ſloweſt in its increment.—Pains occur in pregnant women on the third, fifth, ſeventh, and ninth month. Alſo on the ſecond, fourth, and eighth, what is taken from the ſmalleſt reckoning in the following is to be obſerved.—The proportion of food and of liquid is to be determined from repletion and evacuation, and the changes of theſe from other things as they ſhall happen. Odours are partly pleaſing, partly offenſive, filling, and appeaſing. The changes of them are occaſional.—The air which ruſhes upon us, and that which is drawn in and thrown out by reſpiration, as well as ſtimulant bodies upon our frame, are to be conſidered.—To the hearing ſome things are agreeable, others are offenſive.—And to the taſte ſome things are delicious.—In the air is to be remarked the heat and coldneſs, the thickneſs and tenuity, the dryneſs and the moiſture; and how far each of theſe prevail, and how much the

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changes in theſe circumſtances occur.--Likewiſe the containing and contained parts of bodies, and what is their diſpoſition with reſpect to each other.—The degree of ſilence and loquacity alſo are to be made known, as well as how much the converſation of the ſick is voluntary or otherwiſe, and whether it be very conſiderable, or whether it be true or falſe.—We ought to know with regard to thoſe things which are carried off by reſpiration from the body, whence they begin, and how they are ſeparated.—Alſo their colours and their degree of heat, and ſaltneſs, ſweetneſs, tenuity, and thickneſs.—Likewiſe whether they happen partially or univerſally, and the time when they may ariſe, of thoſe there is ſome variation as may happen. In an eructation it ſhould be diſcerned whether it be completed or no. In tears, whether they are voluntary or involuntary, many or few, warm or cold, thick, or of a bad taſte.—In the expectorations, whether they proceed from the mouth, from the lungs by cough, or from the ſtomach by vomiting.—Other objects of attention are the heat of the ſun, or the cold which occurs in its decline, the moiſture or dryneſs of the air, and what changes ariſe from theſe, through theſe, and to bring about theſe.—Alſo the effects of exerciſe and indolence, ſleep, and watchfulneſs, as well as the dreams which ariſe whilſt we are aſleep, and the nature of the beds upon which we repoſe, or from which we have ariſen.—The nature of the human ſoul is likewiſe to be conſidered, and what is its original diſpoſition, and whether it can be moved without any external motives or objects, ſo as to be affected with joy or ſorrow, fear or confidence, hope or deſpair, as happened to the maid ſervant of HIPPOTHOUS, whoſe

whoſe mind was perfectly ſound, and who knew every thing which happened during the courſe of the diſeaſe.—We ſhould beſides attend to the diſtinction of one age from another, and whether any thing happen either later or earlier than its proper time, as what ſhould be prolonged to the Winter, and old age, or breaks forth in the Summer and childhood, either before or later than neceſſary.—As for inſtance, the protruſion of the teeth, the original ſpring of the hair, the ſecretion of the ſemen more or leſs, the increaſe of the hair, plumpneſs of the body, ſtrength or rigour of the frame, and its gradual decay. Alſo knowledge, and what is conſiſtent with reaſon derived from it, whether it be more or leſs.—The time alſo of the year is an object of regard, as whether things happen ſooner or later in it, when a dry or when a wet ſeaſon ariſe, when it be cold or when warm, windy or ſerene, and in what direction the wind blows. Alſo at what time of the day there is any occurrence, as whether it be in the beginning, the middle, or at the end, or during the whole time, whether it be paſt or preſent. Likewiſe the time of any diſeaſes, and the ſpace which they continue, as the circumſtances happen, the periods in which they terminate, with the greater or leſſer duration of theſe periods, and the times of acceſſion. Alſo the acceſſion, the dimunition, and ſummit of the whole diſeaſe, and what ſhall happen more or leſs, and when, and upon what account, and in what time, and at what age.—The nature of epidemic diſeaſes ſhould alſo be examined, and if any of them begin without vomiting, or whether the bowels after taking a medicine be evacuated or continue to be coſtive.—In feveriſh perſons in like manner, whether they

they are of a fair complexion, what is the appearance of their lips, what is the type of their fever, and what is its duration.—Likewiſe what is the nature of the human body, and what is its peculiar action are objects of conſideration, then the ſight, hearing, touch, ſmell, taſting, and ratiocination.—Beſides theſe, the nature of tumours left upon the upper eye-lid. For in ſome they denote a return of the diſeaſe.—Theſe ſometimes upon the edge grow red and hard, ſwell, and become glutinous, and adhere ſtrongly, as happened to POLYMEDA, in PHARSALIA.—And tumours alſo, ſometimes of a livid colour, which break out on the eye, and end in ulcers, and other things which terminate in eruptions or ſuppurations.—Tormina about the navel, attended with pain, indicate affections of the uterus, which ſometimes alſo ariſe from onions, and often from garlick.---In ſome perſons an Eryſipelas ariſes from the neck, and at the ſame time hath a critical termination in the face. If it be of a black hue, and keep about the neck, it is bad, alſo if eruptions ſhould appear they would be fatal, as well as if the bowels ſhould be much affected.—ADAMANTUS being much tormented with melancholy, after having taken much peplion, vomited a black matter, which likewiſe happens from the eating of onions.---Fevers in which the lips are ulcerated generally intermit, and are of the tertian kind by their ſhiverings.--But thoſe which are of the ardent ſort, which are chiefly perceived by the hand, are generally brought to a ſolution.—Theſe things are objects of conſideration, in the joints whether there be a probability of ſuppnration. In a

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ſtate of health, the cuſtoms of mankind, as far as relates to their diet, cloathing, exerciſe, ſleep, ſpeech, venereal indulgences, and affections of the mind.—We ſhould conſider the origin of diſeaſes, what is their particular form, to what places they may be tranſlated, the time of their acceſs, their duration, and their ceſſation.---In what kinds an unſeaſonable timidity prevails. Alſo the food proper to excite a contrary effect in diſeaſe, and what things are ſupported with eaſe, and what with difficulty.—The knowledge of food is abſolutely neceſſary, for many inconveniences ariſe from an ignorance of ſuch things.—To the beſt phyſicians ſimilitudes produce errors and difficulties.---Cauſes ſometimes produce contraries, and it is a difficult thing to aſſign a reaſon for every method of cure which is attempted, as well as to point out the propereſt way: For inſtance if any one hath an acute form of his head, with a broad or a hooked noſe, and ſhould be affected with bile which is vomited with difficulty, or with black bile, and ſhould have lived negligently, and be in the younger part of life; it would be difficult to reconcile theſe circumſtances together.—A man in whom a ſmall fiſtula broke out a ſecond time, was prevented from reſt by a troubleſome cough.—Another who had a ſinus in the lobe of the liver, which burſt, was immediately relieved from pain. SATYRUS, in THASUS, who was ſurnamed GRYPALOPEX, when he was about twenty-five years of age, was troubled with an emiſſion of his ſemen during his ſleep, and frequently it flowed from him in the day time. When he was

about thirty he was attacked with a phthiſis of which he died.—-The Keeper of the Theatre at ABDERA, whoſe name was STHENEUS, having exerciſed very violently and falling on his head, went out and drank a large draught of cold water.—After this he ſpent the night without any ſleep, and it was very troubleſome, and his extremities were cold. The next day he went home, and having a glyſter adminiſtered, had no ſtool in conſequence. He voided however a ſmall quantity of urine, for before he had voided none. He was waſhed that night, but had not leſs watchfulneſs or anxiety than before, and he became delirious. —On the third day his extremities were rubbed, and being made warm he ſweated, but having drunk an oxymel, he died the ſame day.—-Melancholic perſons were for the moſt part troubled with Epilepſies, and they who were troubled with Epilepſies became melancholic, but each of theſe aroſe more particularly according to the diſtinct parts which were primarily affected with diſeaſe.—-If the body was moſt diſpoſed to injury, Epilepſies aroſe, if the mind, melancholy.-—In ABDERA, PHÆTHUSA, the wife of PYTHEUS, who had before this conceived, and was delivered; in the abſence of her huſband, had a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, and was affected with pain, and redneſs in her limbs. And upon this happening, her body became maſculine and hairy, and her voice grew rough.—Every thing was attempted to reſtore her uſual flux, but in vain, and not long after ſhe died.—

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The ſame happened to NAMYSIA, in THASUS, the wife of GORGIPPUS.—It appeared to all the phyſicians with whom I converſed, that the only hope was in reſtoring the menſes agreeably to nature, but all our attempts proved fruitleſs, and ſhe died ſoon after.

BOOK VII.

AFTER the Dog-days, fevers prevailed, attended with ſweats. After the ſweating the patient did not grow cold, but a conſiderable heat returned almoſt immediately. The fevers continued a long time, and had a difficult criſis, but much thirſt was not evident. In a few they ceaſed on the ſeventh and ninth day, but in others not till the eleventh, fourteenth, or ſeventeenth. A fever and ſweat, ſuch as have been deſcribed, attacked POLYCRATES. From a medicine which was given him, he had a plentiful evacuation by ſtool, and his fever became ſo mild that it could hardly be perceived, except in his temples. In the evening ſome ſmall ſweats aroſe about the head, neck, and breaſt, and after that, occupied the whole of the abdomen, and he grew warm again. About the twelfth and fourteenth day, he was again detained by the fever, and had a few looſe ſtools, which were ſtopped by ſome broths. About the fifteenth he was attacked with pains in his ſtomach, from the ſpleen to the hollow of the left ſide. Theſe were relieved leſs by warm than by cold applications, and upon the exhibition of an emolient clyſter, they entirely went off. The ſame things were likewiſe of ſervice to CLEOCYDES, who had the

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ſame kind of pains and fever, but about the ſixteenth day (in this caſe) the heat became much milder, and pure bile was evacuated, but the mind was more diſturbed. The reſpiration however was moderate, but when a large quantity of air was inſpired, it was thrown out quickly, like that of one half dead, or as that of a traveller in the Summer time, who retires to a ſhady place for the benefit of a little of the freſh element. On the ſeventeenth day therefore in the evening, whilſt he was ſitting on a chair, he fell into a ſyncope, and lay for a long time without ſpeaking, or any ſenſation, and having taken with difficulty a little emulſion, he diſtended the fibres of the neck, as if his fauces were quite dry, and all his powers being diſſolved, he could ſcarcely return to himſelf. But after this his heat remitted, and on the twenty-ſecond day his fever left him.

About the ſame time a conſtant fever ſeized upon PYTHODORUS, on the eighth day a ſweat broke out, and he continued warm after it. On the tenth he had another ſweating, and on the twelfth he took ſome barley gruel. Till the fourteenth the fever appeared very obſcurely; it was evident however in the pulſe in the temples, but he was without thirſt, and the patient ſeemed to himſelf to be quite recovered. There were ſweats every day. On the fifteenth, after drinking a little chicken broth, he vomited ſome bile, the bowels were moved, he had an exacerbation of fever, which again went off, the ſweats broke out very much, and the whole body, except about the temples, was exceedingly cold, but the pulſe did not recede. After ſome ſhort time he lay quiet, and thought he grew warm.

On

On the twenty-fourth, after having eaten a good deal for many days, and after dinner, he was ſeized with a fever much more violent than before, and which in the evening occaſioned a conſiderable delirium whilſt he was then aſleep. After this the fever became conſtant as well as vehement, and he was at firſt for one night, and afterwards for two in ſucceſſion, without any ſleep. During the whole time hereafter, he was very deſirous of ſleep, and it was difficult to awake him, he was delirious too whilſt he enjoyed it, and whenever he was rouſed he was ſcarcely ever ſenſible, but was not thirſty, and his reſpiration was moderate, and ſometimes like POLYCRATES, his tongue was diſcoloured. About the ſeventh day after the relapſe, ſome broths were given him, and after the fourteenth he began to take ſome food. During the firſt ſeven days he had frequent eructations and vomitings of bile with what he had drunk, but without any nauſea, until his body was properly looſened downwards. The ſweats after the relapſe went off, unleſs it were a few which broke out on the forehead by way of ſign. The tongue during ſleep, from great loquacity, grew dry, and required refreſhing, and ulcers broke out upon it, as well as upon the lower lip and gums about the teeth. The ſtools were few in number. On the fifteenth day after the relapſe, they became more frequent and glutinous, and were reſtrained by a decoction of the pomegrenate. The urine continued the ſame during her whole time. At the end, whilſt he ſwallowed any liquid, he had a pain in his breaſt, which was cured when he applied his hand to that part. The cummin ſeed, mixed up in a gruel with an egg, relieved this

this complaint, but brought on a difficulty in the ſpeech. On the fiftieth day from the firſt, about the time of ARCTURUS, ſome ſlight ſweats aroſe about the loins and breaſt, and the whole body, except about the temples, in a ſhort time grew cold. On the fifty-firſt this went off, and never after returned.

About the autumnal Equinox, the ſon of ERATOLAUS, was attacked with a dyſentery, and at the ſame time had a fever. His ſtools were bilious, light, frequent, and moderately bloody, but attended with much pain in the bowels. He took a drink with whey and milk, in which lime-ſtone was immerſed, and the pains became more moderate and the ſtools leſs bloody, but the ſtools were ſtill bilious and frequent, yet with ſlighter pain. The fever ſeemed both to the ſick perſon and to the by-ſtanders altogether to go off, for ſome time after the firſt ſix days, it was ſo obſcure. There was a pulſation however in the temporal arteries, and the tongue upon account of its dryneſs, was much impeded, the thirſt was moderate, but ſleep was prevented. He uſed now broths and wine. About the fourteenth day, tumours aroſe ſeparately behind both ears. They were hard and crude, but vaniſhed ſenſibly, and were attended with a moderate ſhare of pain. The ſtools however did not ceaſe, but continued to be bilious. The herb ſymphytum made into a broth, with bread, rendered the bilious evacuation from the bowels and the pain more moderate for ſome time, but the ſtools then became more looſe, and there was an averſion to food, and what was taken down was ſwallowed with the greateſt difficulty. Every thing continued the ſame with

reſpect

reſpect to heat, thirſt, and the appearance of the tongue, nor did any ſweats ariſe. He had alſo a conſtant forgetfulneſs upon him, ſo that when he aſked concerning what had been ſaid ſometime before, after a ſhort time he enquired again, and alſo repeated what he had ſaid before. He forgot alſo to go to ſtool, unleſs he was told of it, tho' he was quite conſcious of this affection. His breathing was the ſame as a perſon's in health. From the thirtieth day to the fortieth the pain of his bowels was much increaſed, he lay ſupine, and could not by any means be moved. But becauſe his pain was very diſtreſſing, he took ſome food from others who preſented it to him. His ſtools were copious, crude, and thin. The tone of his body was become quite emaciated, and weak, nor could he ſit up even when lifted by another. If any one touched the middle of his navel, or put his hand on the hollow or pit of his ſtomach, there aroſe ſuch a palpitation of the heart as could never be excited either by running or by fear. Having drunk aſſes milk for the ſpace of two days, and to the quantity of nine pints, a vehement bilious purgation aroſe, the pains ceaſed, and he recovered his appetite. After this he drank at once four pints of cow's milk, and then two glaſſes every day, at firſt with a ſixth part of water, and mixed with a black and auſtere wine. At the ſame time he took ſome food, and in the evening ſome bread baked in the aſhes half a meaſure, with ſome goats fleſh or mutton. He continued to drink the milk for forty days, but after the firſt ten days without water, yet with a moderate quantity of black wine. A ſweat broke out on the ſeventieth day from the beginning, after the bath in the night. He uſed a moderate quantity

of liquid food, and after his food ſome drink of the auſtere kind.

CTESICRATES drank with bread mixed in it, milk, rather than the whey from that of goats, whilſt he had a violent and ſharp pain in his bowels, and a copious, painful ,and bloody evacuation by ſtool, with a ſwelling of his feet. The ſame happened to ADRIAN, for twenty-five days. But the ſon of CÆNEUS took aſſes milk.

About the Winter, a rigor and fever ſeized upon the ſon of CYDIS, together with a pain in his right ear and his head. This pain in his ear, had accompanied him from childhood, with a diſtillation from the head, and a fiſtulous ſore of a bad ſmell. While this continued moſt violent he felt no pain ſcarcely, but now the pain was very acute, as it was alſo in his head. Upon the third or fourth day he vomited ſome bile, and going to ſtool evacuated ſome downwards, but glutinous like the white of an egg. On the fourth and fifth he was delirious in the night, the pain of his head and ear were violent, and he had a good deal of fever. On the ſixth after taking ſome mercurialis, he had ſome ſtools, and the pain and heat ceaſed to all appearance. On the ſeventh he ſeemed to be recovered, but his pulſe at the temples ſtill beat, nor did any ſweat break out. On the eighth he took ſome barley gruel, and in the evening ſome of the juice of Beet root, with which he ſlept, and was in a great meaſure free from pain. On the ninth about ſun-ſet he was very chearful, but in the night was attacked with a ſevere pain in his head and ear. It happened that

at

at this time his ear threw off a quantity of pus, after great pain, which he ſuſtained from the firſt. But during the whole night of this ninth day, and the whole of the ſucceeding day, and the greateſt part of the next night, he knew no one, and groaned inceſſantly. The next day he returned to his reaſon, his pains ceaſed, and his heat was milder. After he had again taken a decoction of the mercurialis; on the eleventh he voided by ſtool a quantity of phlegm, very mucous, and of a bad kind. On the twelfth and thirteenth he was moderate. On the fourteenth, from the firſt dawn of the morning till noon, a ſweat broke out over his whole body, and he was much overwhelmed with ſleep and coma, ſo that it was difficult to rouſe him. In the evening he was tolerably alert, and his body was moderately rubbed, but ſtill a pulſe continued violently in his temples. On the fifteenth and ſixteenth he took ſome barley gruel, but upon the ſeventeenth towards the evening his pains returned with delirium, and he had a freſh evacuation of pus. On the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth, he was very furious and vociferous, and endeavoured to raiſe himſelf out of bed. He could not keep his head quiet, and his hands being ſtretched out of bed, were conſtantly plucking at ſome fruitleſs object. On the twenty-firſt a moderate ſweat broke out about the right ſide, breaſt, and head, and on the twenty-ſecond on the forehead. His voice at this time was of that kind, that whatever he attempted with violence he ſpoke perfectly, but if he did not exert himſelf it was but half diſtinct. His mouth continued open, and his jaws and lips were in conſtant motion, as of one who wiſhed to ſpeak. He had likewiſe a quick motion

and look in his eyes, and the colour of the right eye was bloodſhed, as it is called; the ſuperior eye-lid was ſwelled, and there was a red colour which adhered to the cheeks. The veins of the face were quite conſpicuous. There was no twinkling of the eyes, but a conſtant ſtaring, and the eye-lids were raiſed up, as appears when any thing hath fallen into the eye. When he drank any thing, the noiſe of it was heard as it deſcended into his thorax and bowels, as happened alſo to CHARTAS. His reſpiration was in general moderate, his tongue like a perſon labouring under a peripneumony, white from the beginning. His head-ach ſtill continued. His neck was quite immoveable, and was guided by the motion of the head, the part near the ſpine being quite ſtiff and inflexible. He continually lay in his bed, but not always in a ſupine poſture. A large quantity of pus of a white colour, which it was difficult to wipe up, and of a good ſmell, was now evacuated. At the end of the diſeaſe he had no feeling in his feet.

The ſiſter of HARPALIS, about the fourth month of her pregnancy, had an œdematous ſwelling of her feet, the orbits of her eyes were diſtended, and the whole body was filled with a leucophlegmatic tumefaction. She had a dry cough and an aſthma, which would ſuffer only an erect poſture. She was ſometimes almoſt ſuffocated with her breath, ſo that ſhe could not lie down in the bed, and when ſhe ſlept was obliged to ſit up in it. She had hardly any fever, and the fœtus ſcarcely ever moved, ſo that it appeared as if that had periſhed. This ſhort breathing continued almoſt for two months; but from a linctus made with beans and honey, and Æthiopic

pic cummin ſeed ſteeped in wine, ſhe grew better. After that ſhe ſpit a white mature phlegm, the difficulty of reſpiration ceaſed, and ſhe brought forth a female infant.

A fever ſeized upon the wife of POLYCRATES in the Summer, and about the Dog-days. She had a difficulty of breathing, which was trifling in the morning, yet more conſiderable about mid-day, and it increaſed in its quickneſs alſo. She had a cough and expectoration, like that of thoſe perſons who ſpit pus, from the beginning. Internally, about the trachea and the fauces, there was a kind of rough croaking. The face was of a good colour, and the cheeks were not of a full red, but lightly florid. In proceſs of time the voice became hoarſe, there was a colliquation of the body, an eruption about the thighs, and at the end a diarrhœa from the inteſtines. On the ſeventieth day ſhe had a fever, with a more violent ſenſe of external cold, but the temporal arteries were quiet. Her reſpiration however was quickened. After a little quiet, it became much quicker, and ſhe continued even whilſt ſhe lived to uſe a ſitting poſture. In the trachea the noiſe mentioned before was conſtant, the ſweats were of a bad kind, and the aſpect was very compoſed even to the end. For five days at leaſt ſhe had a ſenſation of cold, and from the firſt ſhe ſpit a purulent matter.

A fever attacked a woman who lived near the Gate, in the decline of life. Upon its ceſſation, ſhe perceived a pain in her neck, which extended down her ſpine even to her thighs, nor had ſhe any ſtrength in theſe parts. The jaws and teeth adhered ſo cloſely together that a probe could not be

be inſerted between them. The voice had a ſtammering in it, and the whole body was paralytic, immoveable, and weak, yet her mind was perfectly ſound. By the uſe of warm things, and warm watry emulſions, with honey, theſe ſymptoms relaxed upon the third day, and afterwards by means of broths and gruels, ſhe quite recovered. This happened about the latter end of Autumn.

One who belonged to the Gymnaſium, with HARPALIS, became about the Autumn weak in his hands and legs, and raſhly drank a medicine which operated both upwards and downwards. After this evacuation he had a fever, and blood flowed out by the trachea, which prevented his ſpeaking, and made his breath very ſhort when he attempted it, like what happens to perſons in an angina when they are affected with hoarſeneſs. He had alſo a ſtrangulation when he attempted to drink any thing, and other ſymptoms of the ſore throat, but there was no ſwelling. His fever continued rather more violent, he had a cough, and he ſpit up much liquid phlegm. In proceſs of time, a pain attacked him about the thorax and left breaſt, and when he roſe up or moved, the ſhortneſs of his breathing affected him much. A ſweat flowed from his forehead and head, the affections of his fauces continued, but the pains in his thorax went off. From the beginning he made uſe of beans mixed up with honey, and whilſt he had the fever a warm oxymel, and honey likewiſe in the form of linctus. In the courſe of fourteen days all his ſymptoms vaniſhed, and ſoon after the pains in his legs and in his hands went off.

CHARTAS

CHARTAS had a fever of the ardent kind, he vomited much bile, and had an evacution of it downwards. He was without ſleep, and had a tumour of the ſpleen. On the third day he aroſe in the morning, and perceived in his belly a rumbling noiſe of wind, but without any pain. After he had a ſtool, he voided from his bowels more than a gallon of pure blood, and after frequent applications to reſtrain it, a quantity of what was congealed. This was ſucceeded by great anxiety about the heart, and a ſmall ſweat over the whole body, attended with a ſlight fever, and cold ſhivering. At firſt his mind was compoſed, but the next day his anxiety and reſtleſſneſs increaſed, and his reſpiration became ſomewhat quicker, he received and ſpoke to his friends with greater kindneſs than was neceſſary, and ſeemed to be a little delirious. Upon the exhibition of broths and water, with meal mixed in it, he was not relieved, but his breath in the evening was very quick. His reſtleſſneſs was very great, and moving himſelf conſtantly from the right ſide to the left, he could not for any time remain quiet. His feet were cold, in his temples and head there was much heat, even when he was near death, and his ſweats were powerful. When he drank, a noiſe was heard in his ſtomach and bowels as the liquor deſcended. But this was the worſt, that when he ſaid he deſired to have ſomething put under him, with his eyes fixed, no longer being able to endure the diſeaſe he died.

In the Winter, a fever and pain in the head attacked the wife of HERMOPTOLEMUS, and when ſhe drank a great difficulty of ſwallowing aroſe, but her heart ſeemed to be ſound,

tho'

tho' from the beginning her tongue was of a livid colour. The cauſe ſeemed to be a chillineſs, which ſhe caught in the Bath. She was without ſleep both night and day. After the firſt days, upon enquiry, ſhe ſaid that ſhe had a pain not only in her head but over her whole body. Her thirſt was ſometimes intenſe, at other times quite moderate. On the fifth and ſixth day, and even to the ninth almoſt, ſhe had a conſtant delirium, and after that ſhe ſpoke imperfectly, and at intervals of a coma; and often ſtretched out her hands to catch at the covering of the bed; and a refrigerating pillow which was placed upon her head ſhe removed to her breaſt, and likewiſe tore away the whole bed-clothes. On her right eye a conſiderable degree of bloodſhed appeared, and the eye was full of tears. The urine was of that kind which in children is reckoned bad. The ſtools at firſt were natural, but afterwards were looſe and frequent, and of an uniform colour. On the eleventh day ſhe ſeemed to be moderately warm, and but little thirſty, ſo as not to deſire any thing if it were not offered to her. On the following day ſhe enjoyed a little ſleep for the firſt time, but in the night ſhe was quite watchful, and felt a good deal of pain. On the ninth the belly had been moved with a looſe ſtool, as likewiſe on the eleventh, but on the following days there was a frequent urgency and evacuation. There were likewiſe on the former days, a great diſpoſition to anger, and vociferations as that of children, and roaring, and deſpondency, and a ſteady look when rouſed out of the coma ſhe had on her. Upon the fourteenth it was difficult to keep her down, as ſhe frequently jumped up, and cried out as if ſhe had been affected with a wound, or with pain, or fear,

and

and a perſon confined her for ſome little time, After this ſhe was quiet, and being overcome with coma, ſlept perpetually, and at the ſame time neither ſaw nor heard any thing, but during the whole day was ſuddenly changing from diſtreſs to quiet. In the night following ſhe voided ſome bloody ſtools, which were in ſome meaſure mucous, and afterwards muddy, and then many which were porraceous and black. On the fifteenth, the reſtleſſneſs and fear were great, but ſhe ceaſed to be clamorous, yet there followed great ferocity, and anger, and clamour, when any thing ſhe deſired was not given to her. She now began to know every body and every thing which was done from the firſt, and the bloodſhed of her eye ceaſed. But the maniacal ſymptoms continued for ſome time, as well as the diſpoſition to be noiſy; and the change to a lethargy then prevailed. Her hearing was various, partly very acute when things were ſpoken to her in a low tone of voice, and ſometimes ſhe required a violent exertion for this purpoſe. The feet, together with the reſt of the body, were conſtantly warm to the end, but leſs ſo than common on the ſixteenth day. On the ſeventeenth, when ſhe appeared rather better than uſual on the foregoing days; ſhe had a ſhivering come on in the night, and after this ſhe grew very hot, and then was thirſty, and all the other ſymptoms followed. Tremors of the hands aroſe, and the head ſhook, there was a depraved look of the eyes, and the thirſt was very ſtrong. When ſhe drank ſhe quickly deſired the liquor again, and at the ſame time took it greedily, and in large quantity, nor would ſhe ſuffer it to be taken away. Her tongue was dry and very red, and the whole mouth and lips

were ulcerated and parched. She moved both her hands to her mouth with a tremulous motion when ſhe eat, and when ſhe eat or drank any thing, ſhe took it with great violence and fury, and ſwallowed it in the ſame manner. There was a dangerous appearance about the eyes, for three or four days before her death. She was affected with ſuch a violent ſhivering, that the body was quite contracted, and required to be cloſely covered up, and ſhe breathed with great difficulty. The legs were alſo much ſwelled and ſtiff, and the feet were cold. The thirſt and affection of the mind were the ſame as before. The evacuations by ſtool were either fruitleſs, or few and looſe, and made with little exertion. About the termination on the three and twentieth day, the eye became very large, and the ſight ſhort, ſhe was quiet, and lay without any covering in a comatoſe ſtate. In the evening the right eye was moved a little towards the angle near the noſe, and ſeemed to indicate that ſhe knew any one whom ſhe choſe to acknowledge, as well as other objects. She would alſo anſwer any queſtions which ſhe was aſked. The voice, after much ſtrangling, was imperfect and ſtammered, and upon account of the noiſe which ſhe made, was hoarſe and rough.

In the Summer a pain in the ſide and cough attacked the ſon of AMPHIPHRADIS. He had many looſe bilious ſtools, and about the ſeventh day the fever ſeemed to leave him. The cough however continued, and his complexion was pallid and white. About the twelfth he expectorated a whitiſh matter, but in the proceſs of the diſeaſe his breath became ſhorter, he had alſo an aſthma, and a noiſe in his cheſt

cheſt and trachea, he uſed conſtant ſuppings (or gruels), and his mind was quite rational during the whole time. About the eight and twentieth day he died, after having been frequently affected with external ſweats.

In CAUPO, who was troubled with a peripneumony, there was a ſudden ſtop put to his evacuation by ſtool. On the fourth day a ſweat broke out with great violence, his fever ſeemed to go off entirely, and he had no cough. On the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh days he had the fever again, on the eighth he had the ſweat, and on the ninth he ſpit a whitiſh matter. On the tenth he had ſome large ſtools, but not frequently. On the eleventh he began to recover, and on the fourteenth he was quite well.

After the ſetting of the Pleiades, a fever ſeized HERMOPTOLEMUS, his cough was not great, and his tongue was like one in a peripneumony. On the ninth day he ſweated, and afterwards his whole body was cold, but having drunk ſome barley gruel he grew warm. On the eleventh he had a ſweat, and his bowels were coſtive; what ſtools he had were bilious, and a cough aroſe. On the fourteenth he ſpit a white matter, and had a ſtrangulation. On the fifteenth (being all along quite ſenſible) he died.

Another perceiving a rattling in his palate, and who had a dry tongue like one in a peripneumony, whilſt he was in his perfect ſenſes, died alſo.

POSIDONIUS, whilſt it was Summer, was affected with a pain in his breaſt, præcordia, and pleura for ſome time, but without any fever. Some years before he had a collection of pus in his thorax. In the Winter he was attacked with a ſhivering, the pains continued, and he had a ſlight fever. His expectoration was of a purulent nature, his cough was rattling, with a roughneſs about the throat, and a ſtrangulation: He died whilſt he was entirely reaſonable.

The ſon of BALIS, who was loſt upon the mountains, on the ſixth day had a tongue which looked bad, and had ſomewhat of a reddiſh hue. His voice failed him alſo, his eyes were much tinged, and winked like one half aſleep. The colour of the reſt of the body was not like one in a jaundice, but pale and livid. The voice was depraved and obſcure, the tongue like one in a peripneumony. The mind was inconſtant, the reſpiration was bad to the feeling, but not quick or deep. The feet were as cold as ſtones. About the ninth day he died.

A woman at METRON, who had an angina, complained of her left hand and leg. She had alſo a ſlight fever, a cough, and ſhortneſs of breath. On the third day ſhe grew better. On the fourth ſhe was attacked with a ſpaſm, her voice was interrupted, ſhe had a rattling in her throat, a conjunction or grinding of her teeth, and a redneſs of her cheeks. She lived but a ſhort time, for ſhe died on the fifth or ſixth day. The ſigns of her diſſolution appeared in the lividity of her hands.

BION

BION when he had laboured for a long time under a dropſy, became averſe to food, and had a ſtrangury. An abſceſs aroſe in his left knee, which ſuppurated, and he died.

CTESIPHON became dropſical after an inflammatory fever of ſome violence. He had before been troubled with a dropſy and ſwelling of the ſpleen. His ſcrotum was very much diſtended, as well as his legs and abdomen. In the end he had a cough, and difficulty of breathing in the night, which ſeemed to ariſe from the lungs, like thoſe who had pulmonary complaints. Three or four days before his death, he had a rigor and fever; and in the right thigh, near the middle of the vein which goes from the groin, a collection of matter like a carbuncle aroſe, with a livid redneſs upon its ſurface. In the night he had great pain about the heart, and not long after his voice failed him, a ſuffocation with rattling came on, and he died.

In OLYNTHUS alſo a dropſical perſon, ſuddenly loſing his voice, was delirious night and day, and died.

The ſon of PODROMUS in the Summer, having a ſtammering, was ſeized with a fever, and his tongue was dry, which made him ſpeak obſcurely. He had a plentiful evacuation by ſtool, and recovered.

LEOPHORBIDA after the Winter, had an acute fever, with a pain of the hypochondria and bowels. Her ſtools were looſe, bilious, and in large quantity, and ſhe was conſtantly

ſtantly comatoſe. Her tongue was like one in a peripneumony, but ſhe had no cough. On the twelfth day ſhe voided a few black and putrid ſtools. On the fourteenth the fever ſeemed to go off, after ſhe had taken ſome gruels. On the ſixteenth ſhe had a ſalt taſte in her mouth, and was thirſty, and on the approach of the evening had a ſhivering and fever. On the twenty-firſt about midday a rigor and ſweat attacked her, but the fever went off. She had however ſome ſmall degree of heat, and ſweated again in the night, as ſhe did on the night of the twenty-ſecond, when the heat left her. On the former days ſhe ſweated none at all, but her bowels were much opened, as was the caſe after the relapſe.

One who lived in the upper part of THEOCLIS, had an acute fever about the ſetting of the PLEIADES. On the ſixth day it ſeemed to go off, and ſhe waſhed herſelf as if that had been the caſe. On the ſeventh her cheeks grew red, but I do not remember whether both were ſo affected. In the evening the fever came on with ſome violence. She was very fainty, and loſt her voice, but not long after a ſweat ſupervened, and there was a reſolution of the diſeaſe on the ſeventh day.

The wife of THEODORUS in a ſlight fever, had a hæmorrhage from the noſe in the Winter. But the fever going off on the ſecond day; not long after, ſhe was attacked with a dull pain in her right ſide, which ſeemed to proceed from the uterus. Beſides this ſhe felt a very ſharp pain for ſome days about the breaſt. A fomentation being applied to the right

right ſide, the pains went off. But the reſpiration became very ſhort, and a ſhrill noiſe in conſequence was uttered from the trachea, and when ſhe lay in a ſupine poſture ſhe was moved with difficulty. In the night the fever was more violent, and there was a ſlight delirium. On the fifth in the morning ſhe appeared to be much better; a ſmall ſweat broke out upon her forehead, and diffuſed itſelf after ſome time over her whole body, and even to her feet. Afte this the fever ſeemed to go off; but the body appeared to the hands (or feeling) to be more cold in the arteries, and thoſe in the temples beat more powerfully. The breathing too was quicker, ſhe was now and then delirious, and every thing ſeemed worſe. The tongue had been throughout conſtantly white, and ſhe had no cough but upon the third and fifth day for a ſhort time: She had no thirſt, but a conſiderable expectoration. About the fifth day there was a ſwelling of the right hypochondrium, which afterwards became ſofter. On the third a ſuppoſitory had been adminiſtered, which brought away a trifling ſtool, and another on the fifth procured one which was more looſe. The belly in conſequence became ſoft, the urine had a rough taſte like unripe juice, the eyes were like thoſe of one much fatigued, and it was with great difficulty that ſhe looked at any one, or turned them about. On the night of the fifth ſhe was very troubleſome, and a delirium followed. On the ſixth, at the hour of the market being full, ſhe was covered with a copious ſweat, which beginning at the forehead diffuſed itſelf over the whole body, and after ſome time ſhe was ſufficiently ſenſible to tranſact ſome buſineſs. But about the middle of the day ſhe had a

ſlight

ſlight delirium, and ſomething like a ſhivering, and every thing about her body was more grievous. In the evening her leg fell out of bed, and ſhe was unreaſonably angry with her child; but ſhe afterwards became ſilent, and was quiet. After her firſt ſleep ſhe was very thirſty and maniacal, yet ſhe ſat up and converſed with the by-ſtanders, and after that lay down and repoſed herſelf, and ſeemed to ſleep during the whole night; but ſhe did not ſhut her eyes. Through the day following ſhe anſwered by nods to what was aſked her, being quiet in her body, and tolerably ſenſible. On the ſame hour as the day before, a ſweat aroſe, and in like manner the eyes were ſunk inwards, looking to the lower eye-lid, being intent and ſtiff, the white part being pale, and like thoſe of a dead perſon. The whole ſkin was pallid, and of a blackiſh hue. She now began to move her hands to the ſides of the bed and the covering, and when ſhe drank made a great noiſe, and threw every thing ſhe took, up again, and which came through her noſe, ſhe then tore about the bed cloaths, and covered up her face with them. After the ſweat her hands became as cold as ice, this was followed by a cold ſweat, and the whole body appeared cool to the touch. After this ſhe leaped up in the bed, was quite outrageous, and made a violent noiſe. Her breath grew very ſhort, her hands were ſeized with a trembling, and near her death ſhe was convulſed. On the ſeventh day ſhe died. She had voided on the night of the ſixth a ſmall quantity of glutinous urine, reſembling ſemen, which was taken out of the bed. She was entirely void of reaſon, and after the ſixth her urine was bloody.

The ſon of ANTIPHANIS, in the Winter, was attacked with a pain in the right ſide, a cough, and fever. He eat his food however, and walked about with the fever upon him, and ſeemed to have ſomething broke internally. On the ninth day the fever ſeemed to relax, but did not go off. The cough was very troubleſome, he ſpit up a thick indigeſted matter, and the pain in his ſide continued. On the fourteenth day, and again on the the twentieth, the fever ſeemed to go off and to return again. The heat however was light, and in a ſhort time left him. But the cough ſometimes went off, and then came on with great ſenſe of ſuffocation. Then it relaxed again, and after three days he had a violent expectoration, with a ſtrangulating cough; and what he ſpit was purulent and frothy. He had a great roughneſs about the fauces, with a ſhrill noiſe in his throat. His reſpiration was very ſhort and quick, and made with great uneaſineſs to himſelf. About the fortieth day, or perhaps the ſixtieth, he had a tumour on his left eye, which took away his ſight, but without any pain, and not long after, the right eye was affected in the ſame manner. The pupil became very white and dry. He died not more than ſeven days after this blindneſs, with a great ſenſe of ſtrangulation and delirium.

The like things happened at the ſame time, and from ſimilar cauſes to THESSALION, viz. a conſiderable heat, a frothy and purulent expectoration, cough, and ſharpneſs about the fauces.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS, in the Winter, was affected with an angina, attended with a ſwelling of the throat, and much fever. A vein was opened, and the ſtrangulation in the pharynx ceaſed, but the fever continued. On the fifth day there was a ſwelling with pain which appeared on her left knee, and at the ſame time a great conſtriction as ſhe ſaid about her heart, and the breathing reſembled that of a perſon when drowning or under water, and a voice was uttered from the breaſt, like that of a gaſtiloquiſt. About the ninth or tenth day in the night, the bowels were affected, and ſhe had many looſe, offenſive, and ill-conditioned ſtools. Soon after ſhe loſt her voice, and died.

ARISTIPPUS was grievouſly wounded in the belly on the upper part. He had no paſſage downwards, and ſhortly was affected with much burning pain. He then became very reſtleſs, and vomited ſome pure bile. After the vomiting he ſeemed to be a little eaſier, but after a little time, the ſharp pains returned, and the inteſtines ſeemed to be burnt, as in iliac affections. He had both heat and thirſt, and within ſeven days he died. NEAPOLIS was affected by a wound in the ſame manner, but upon a clyſter's being given the bowels were opened. The colour of his ſkin was of a light pale mixed with black. The eyes were ſqualid, ſtiff, and looking towards the internal angle.

One who was wounded in the liver, had a colour ſpread over his body like that of a corpſe. His eyes became hollow, and he had great reſtleſſneſs and anxiety. He died before

before there could be a conſultation upon him, on the ſame day upon which he was ſtruck.

One who at MACEDON was ſtruck by a ſtone upon his head, had his left temple cut no more than by a ſmall ſcarification of the ſkin, but he was affected with a vertigo juſt after the blow, and fell down. On the third day his voice failed him, and he was very reſtleſs, but his fever was not violent. The pulſation of his temples was ſuch as is felt when the heat is light. He heard nothing, nor was he ſenſible or quiet. A perſpiration broke out about his forehead, and then from his noſe to his chin. On the fifth day he died.

ENIATES, in DELOS, was ſtruck with an arrow on the left ſide towards the back, but the wound was not attended with much pain. On the third day he had a trifling pain in his bowels, but had no ſtool. In the night one was procured by means of a glyſter, and the pain went off, but attacked him in his ſeat down to the ſcrotum. On the fourth day he had a moſt violent pain in the pubis, and the whole lower part of the abdomen, ſo that he could not reſt with any degree of quiet. He then threw up ſome pure bile, and his eyes had a yellow caſt, with the appearance beſides of one in a ſyncope. After the fifth day he died, when he had experienced ſome ſlight heat.

AUDELLO having received a wound in his back, threw off from it much wind with a conſiderable noiſe, and he likewiſe loſt a quantity of blood. A medicine was faſtened

on it which was proper to ſtop the hæmorrhage, and he was reſtored to health.

This happened to the miſerable boy of PHILIAS, who had the bone of his forehead laid bare. On the ninth day he had a fever, the bone contracted a caries, and he died.

The chidren of PHANIAS and EURGUS, having the bone turned caries with a fever, had the ſkin ſeparated from it, and a collection of matter was found within, which had corroded it. It was then perforated with an inſtrument, and a ſanious ichor, thin, and of an offenſive and deadly ſmell, was diſcharged. Theſe likewiſe had vomitings, and in the end convulſions, and a ſharp piercing voice, and were very weak. Where the wound occupied the right ſide, the left was moſt affected with ſpaſm; where it occupied the left, the right chiefly ſuffered.

The boy of THEODORUS being expoſed on the ninth day to the heat of the ſun, on the tenth was attacked with a fever, from the bone being laid bare, tho' in a trifling degree. During the courſe of the fever it grew black, and the ſkin was cut through, the voice having become very ſhrill from the firſt. On the twenty-ſecond day the belly ſwelled, and eſpecially about the hypochondria. On the twenty-third he died.

In thoſe who had fractures of the bones, a fever appeared on the ſeventh day. If the weather were warm it came on

on ſooner. If they were very violent it acceded immediately.

The little boy of EXARMODUS perceived a pain in his thigh, but not in the place where he was wounded: He had alſo a ſhrill voice, and a pain in his neck.

POSIDOCREON alſo was ſeized with convulſions on the third day, his thirſt however never left him, and he died on the eighteenth.

The ſon of ISAGORAS was wounded on the back part of his head. The bone being bruiſed and growing black, he recovered on the fifth day. The bone was not cut.

The maſter of a veſſel of the firſt magnitude was ſtruck with an anchor on the finger of the right hand, and the finger was much ſhattered. From this aroſe an inflammation, ſphacelus, and fever. After a purgative which was given on the fifth day, he had a moderate degree of heat and pain, and ſomething fell off from the finger. About the ſeventh there was a ſlight diſcharge of ſanies, and after that he could not move his tongue but with difficulty. From this an opiſthotonos was predicted, to which idea a locking of the jaws contributed, and a ſtiffneſs of the neck. On the third day after this, he was ſeized with an entire convulſion of the back part of the body, attended with ſweat. On the ſixth day after the prediction he died.

TELEPHANES,

TELEPHANES, the ſon of HARPALUS by his freed woman, received a wound upon the under part of the great toe, upon which aroſe an inflammation, with conſiderable pain. When it grew better he went into the country, but complained of a pain in his loins, and bathed himſelf. In the night he found his jaws were locked together, and that he was ſeized with an opiſthotonos, and he could not, but with the greateſt difficulty, diſcharge his ſaliva through his teeth. On the third day he died.

ZENO, the ſon of DAMON, in the tibia, or rather the heel, had a wound juſt upon the tendon. It was eroded by a medicine applied to it, and he died of an opiſthotonos.

MENON, about the riſing of Arcturus, or rather before, had a Summer fever and a diarrhœa, was exceeding weak, and being tired by travelling, was affected with a pain in the left ſide, and a cough which he had ſome time before from a diſtillation in the head, but which was now very troubleſome. He was prevented from ſleeping, and the cough was very diſtreſſing from the beginning, and on the the third day, whilſt he was ſitting up, he ſpit a pale kind of pus, and had a ſhrill tone of voice, with a ſenſe of ſtrangulation. On the fifth day his breath was very ſhort, and his feet and legs were cold, and he kept them conſtantly out of the bed-clothes. From the beginning the ſtools were bilious, but neither few nor many. On the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth days he ſeemed to be better, and had ſome ſleep, but what he ſpit was more crude. On the tenth,

tenth, and to the thirteenth, it was white and more pure. The hypochondria became ſofter, but the left was ſtill diſtended, and his perſpiration was more eaſy. After a ſuppoſitory, the bowels were gently emptied. On the thirteenth day he ſpit again a pallid matter, and on the fifteenth it was putrid. The ſtools alſo on that day were ill conditioned, bilious, looſe, and very frequent. The left hypochondrium was raiſed, and on the ſixteenth was very much ſwelled, when the reſpiration was attended with ſuffocation. A ſweat at this time broke out upon the forehead and neck, and a little upon the breaſt. The forehead and extremities then became exceedingly cold, the veins about the temples beat violently, and ſleep attended with coma poſſeſſed him both night and day to the end. The urine from the beginning was crude, and of an aſh colour, but on the tenth and thirteenth thin and diſcoloured, yet from the thirteenth the ſame as from the beginning.

A fever and pain in the ſide attacked CLEOCHUS, the fever remitted, but a ſweat was diffuſed over the whole body, the urine had many light ſubſtances flying about in it, but afterwards became turbid.

About the ſetting of the Pleiades, the wife of OLYMPIADAS, being pregnant for eight months, after a fall was ſeized with a fever. Her tongue was hot and parched, dry, rough, and of a pale colour. Her eyes were pale, and her body like a corpſe. She miſcarried on the fifth day, and was delivered without any pain. She had ſome ſleep, but it appeared to be comatoſe. When ſhe was rouſed in the evening,

evening, ſhe did not perceive any thing. This however was affected by a ſternutatory. She then took a potion, and ſome diluting drink. She coughed upon taking the potion, but the voice was not relaxed, nor did ſhe ſeem relieved. Her eyes became ſunk into her head, her reſpiration was much raiſed, and produced through the noſe. The colour of her ſkin was bad. A ſweat broke out upon her feet and legs as ſhe approached towards diſſolution. She died.

In the wife of NICOLAS, who had an ardent fever, tubercles aroſe behind both ears, and afterwards another a little lower down, when the fever began to go off, which was rather of the lax kind. On the fourteenth day it went off, without any particular ſign, tho' it was large. The fever in conſequence returned, and the whole body became cadaverous. The tongue was rough, moderately thick, whitiſh, and dry. The ſtools were frequent, looſe, and ill conditioned during the whole time. Before death the body was very much worn away by a conſumption. She died on the twentieth day.

Before the ſetting of the Pleiades, a ſhivering, fever, and vomiting ſeized ANDREAS, and it appeared to be a ſemitertian at firſt. On the third day whilſt he was doing buſineſs at the Forum, he was again attacked with a ſhivering, and had a ſmart fever, he threw up a quantity of pure bile, and was delirious, but in the night was much better. He was again affected on the fifth, and on the ſixth having taken ſome mercurialis, had an evacuation by ſtool. On the ſeventh the diſeaſe was more ſevere, and on the following days became

became more conſtant. From the beginning there was no ſweat, but a conſiderable thirſt. The whole mouth was remarkably dry, yet he would take no kind of liquid. Whilſt every thing was ſo diſagreeable to the palate, the tongue was very much parched, and had a difficult articulation, it was alſo rough, and of a whitiſh colour. Beſides this, the patient was watchful, reſtleſs, and ſeemed diſſolved and broke down; his tongue upon account of its dryneſs was affected with ſtammering, untill it was ſufficiently moiſtened by ſome barley gruel which was what he principally took. About the ninth or tenth day, ſome ſmall tubercles broke out behind the ears, but without any critical ſign. The urine during the whole time was not diſcoloured, but was without any ſediment. About the fourteenth a ſweat, but rather leſs even than moderate, broke out upon the upper parts of the body. On the ſeventeenth the heat was allayed. After the tenth, the bowels were quite dry, and were never emptied, but by means of a ſuppoſitory. On the twenty-fifth troubleſome puſtules with itch, and warm like burns, broke out in the ſkin, and a pain at the ſame time attacked the axillæ and ſides, and then paſſed down, but without any ſign, into the legs, and went off. The bath was of ſervice, and an ointment made up with vinegar. On the ſecond or third month there was a great pain in the kidneys, which ſtopped after it had continued for ſome time.

In the Winter, a laſſitude, ſhivering, and heat, attacked ARISTOCRATES. After the third day, he was ſeized with a pain in his ſide and loins, and a tumour taking its riſe under the axilla occupied the whole of the ſide. It was hard

towards the ribs, and attended with a redneſs from the axilla, and at the ſame time a livid colour, as if it had been ſcalded or burnt by the fire. He was very reſtleſs, and anxious, and thirſty, with a whiteneſs upon his tongue; he voided no urine, and his legs were rather cold. His bowels were emptied by ſome mercurialis, and his ſtools were but in ſmall quantity, looſe, of a whitiſh colour, and frothy. In the night his reſpiration was much raiſed, he had a ſmall ſweat about his face, his inferior parts were cold, he had great anxiety, his neck ſwelled, he had no cough, and he died ſenſible.

ONESIANACTES had an opthalmia in Autumn, and afterwards was confined by a quartan fever. In the beginning of the quartan he had a ſlight nauſea, but in progreſs of time he took his food readily. The ſame things with regard to food happened likewiſe to POLYCRATES, in a quartan.

MNESIANACTES, preceding a fever, happened to have a purging by ſtool. It laſted for ſome time, and the ſtools were white and mucous. Sometimes alſo a ſmall quantity of blood was thrown off, but without pain or ſharpneſs, yet with a conſiderable quantity of wind. After the fever a hard tubercle aroſe in the fundament, and formed an abſceſs. It continued for ſome time, and turning towards the inteſtines made a fiſtula externally. Walking out into the Forum, a cloud ſeemed to paſs before his eyes, and he could not perfectly ſee the ſun. When he ſeparated himſelf from the reſt of the company he became delirious,

delirious, and was ſeized with a convulſion in his neck. When he came home it was with difficulty he recovered his ſight, and ſcarcely did he return to himſelf. But firſt of all he ſtared at the by-ſtanders, and his body was ſo cold that he could hardly be warmed by bladders of hot water, and conſtant fomentations. Afterwards when he recovered his reaſon, and could go about, he was unwilling to go from home, and ſaid he was afraid. And if any one converſed with him about any grievous diſeaſes, he was quite overwhelmed with fear. Sometimes he ſaid that a great heat aroſe in his præcordia, and his eyes were quite ſuffuſed with clouds. He had a conſiderable evacuation from the inteſtines, and this laſted through the Winter. He uſed venæſection, hellebore, and cows and aſſes milk, which laſt ſtopped and took off the purging. He drank water from the firſt, and uſed exerciſe, and purging of the head.

The following happened to the ſon of ANICHETUS. Whilſt he was in the Bath, being anointed before the fire, he grew warm, and immediately fell into epileptic convulſions, and when they became violent he was deprived of his ſight, and became delirious. When he returned to himſelf he was again in the morning after ſeized with the ſame convulſions, but he did not foam at his mouth. On the third day he could not articulate, and on the fourth he attempted to ſpeak, but could do no more than point by ſigns. On the fifth he could not ſpeak at all, but tried the beginnings of ſome names, his tongue was almoſt ſtopped, he was troubled with convulſions, and was delirious. When theſe ſymptoms ſeemed to go away, his tongue returned with difficulty

to its former ſtate. On the ſixth he abſtained from meat and drink, and was no more affected.

In CLEOCHUS, after violent fatigue from exerciſe, and when he had uſed much honey for many days, a tumour aroſe on his right knee, but rather towards the lower parts, and eſpecially about the tendons under the knee; he walked lame, and the calf of the leg ſwelled and was hard, and this extended to the feet, and to the right heel. There were alſo ſome conſiderable tubercles about the gums, ſurrounding the teeth, like bunches of grapes, livid and black, but without pain, unleſs when he took food. The legs alſo were free from pain, unleſs when he roſe up. A tumour here came beſides upon the left part, but was leſs livid. In thoſe upon the knee and legs there was a ſuppuration. At length however he could not ſtand, nor tread upon his heel, but was carried about in his bed. There was a manifeſt heat, and ſometimes an averſion to food, but no great thirſt; nor did he riſe from his ſeat. He was very reſtleſs, and ſometimes fainty, and hellebore was exhibited by way of purge to his head. He took by the mouth, a mixture, the manna of frankincenſe, and ſome other things mixed with it; and for the ulcers in the mouth, a ſoft mixture was accommated, made of lentils. On the ſixtieth day the tumours from a ſecond exhibition of the hellebore ſubſided, and pains only of the knees tormented him. But a tumour with bile fixed upon the knee, and formed into an abſceſs, many days before the hellebore was given.

A pain

A pain in the ſhoulder, attended with a ſenſe of weight, for a long time confined PISISTRATUS, whilſt he was otherwiſe in good health, and walking about. During the Winter he had a great pain in his ſide, with heat and a cough, and he ſpit a good deal of frothy blood. This excited alſo a kind of ſtrangulation in his throat. But he ſeemed to recover this, and was quite ſenſible, and the heat went off, together with the ſharpneſs of his voice, and the ſpitting. He recovered about the fourth or fifth day.

The wife of SIMON, during her lying in, was attacked with a ſharp pain about the breaſt, and region of the pleura, and with this ſhe had a cough, a ſlight fever, and purulent expectoration, which ended in a phthiſis that continued. The fever alſo laſted for ſix months, with a conſtant diarrhœa. In the end the fever ceaſed, and the purging was ſtopped about ſeven days before ſhe died.

The wife of EUXENES alſo, after a fomentation, had a heat which never ſeemed to leave her, but increaſed particularly about the evening. A ſweat aroſe over the whole body. But as the fever increaſed, ſhe had a coldneſs in her feet, and ſometimes of her legs and her knees. She had a dry cough during a ſhort time, but upon the exacerbation of the fever it ceaſed, yet through the greateſt part of the time, the whole body was affected with rigors, and a perpetual thirſt. Having taken ſome medicines, and ſome whey, ſhe became worſe. In the beginning ſhe was free from pain, and drew her breath eaſily, but about the middle of the diſeaſe, ſhe complained of a pain in her right ſide, a cough

was

raiſed, ſhe had an aſthma, and a ſmall expectoration. What ſhe ſpit was white and light, and her ſhiverings did not ariſe from her feet, but chiefly aroſe in her neck and back. The belly became more looſe, the fever relaxed after a conſiderable perſpiration, and ſhe became cold. The aſthma after this was varied, and ſhe died on the ſeventh day after the fever left her, being quite ſenſible.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS, in the Summer, began to be attacked with a fever, but it left her upon the ſixth day. After it went off ſhe was affected with ſweats in the night, and then had an intermiſſion, and a return of the fever, which did not leave her for three months, but was attended with cough and an expectoration of phlegm. When it had held her for twenty days her breath became very ſhort, ſhe had a great noiſe in her breaſt, and an univerſal ſweat. In the mornings her fever was milder than the reſt of the day. She had frequent ſhiverings, but her ſleep was conſtant, her bowels were ſometimes opened, at other times conſtricted, and ſhe took food in moderation. About the middle of the time ſhe had a pain about the the legs and knees, and required the aſſiſtance of another perſon to bend them or ſtretch them out. Theſe pains continued in the legs almoſt to the end, which now approached very near. The feet ſwelled up to the legs, and were very painful upon being touched, and at the ſame time, the ſweats and the rigors ceaſed, but the fever conſtantly increaſed. Before her death her bowels were affected, but her mind was quiet, rational, and for three days before that period there was a conſiderable ſtrangulation

gulation in the throat, which was afterwards repeated. She died.

The ſon of HEGESIPOLIS, complained for four months of a corroding pain about the navel, and in proceſs of time it extended itſelf further. It attacked the belly, and much tormented it. To this were added a conſiderable heat, conſumption of fleſh, a bareneſs in the bones, and a ſwelling of the legs. The teſticles, the abdomen, and the parts about the navel were much inflated. Was this a ſign of the bowels being diſturbed? The only food which he took was freſh milk, his bowels were very open, and ſometimes his ſtools were bloody, and ſanious, and after that his bowels became ſphacelated, and he died vomiting a ſmall quantity, and very frequently urged, of phlegm, reſembling the ſemen virile.

In the ſon of PLATEA, when he was dead, the ſutures of his ſkull were found hollow or open. Whilſt he was ſick, he was continually putting his hand upon the place of the bregma, and eſpecially juſt before he died, but he had no pain in his head. In his left hip, juſt under the groin, there appeared a livid ſpot the day before he died. The teſticles were alſo drawn in. The ſame things happened to the ſon of HEGOTORIDA, who died in the ſame manner, except that he had a vomiting for ſome days before his death.

The ſiſter of HIPPIAS, in the Winter, had a phrenſy, her mind was very much diſturbed, ſhe threw her hands

abont

about a good deal, and mangled herſelf. On the night of the fifth and ſixth day her voice failed her, ſhe became comatoſe, and her cheeks and lips were puffed out like one aſleep. She died on the ſeventh day.

ASANDER was ſeized with a ſhivering, and a pain in his ſide, which extended to his knee and thigh. After eating, he became delirious, and died in a ſhort time.

In the ſhoemaker CLEOTIMUS, when his bowels were very open for a long time, and there was great heat, a tumour aroſe about the region of the liver, and deſcended to the loweſt part of the abdomen. The belly continued looſe, and there was another tumour upon the top of the liver, and above the hypochondria. He died.

In ſome perſons there was a violent pain in the head, attended with heat. In others it kept to one ſide of the head, and a humour fell down either through the noſe, light or properly digeſted, or upon the ears or jaws. That was the ſafeſt which came immediately from the head. In ſome it was dry, but where it had a diſagreeable ſphacelus it was not without danger. If there were a bilious vomiting, or anxiety, or a ſtupid look with the eyes, or a defect in the voice, with difficulty in the utterance, or delirium, they were a ſign of death, accompanied with convulſions. But thoſe who complained of pain with the catarrh from one ſide of the head, and a humour diſcharging itſelf by the noſe; if the fever was moderate, they grew cold upon the fifth or ſixth day.

A violent

A violent pain in the head tormented ECHECRATES, who was blind. It began in the back part, and where the head joins to the neck, and extended to the top, and in proceſs of time to the left ear; and the whole of one ſide was affected with the pain. A mucous diſcharge was made, almoſt like that from a burn, and a ſlight heat prevailed. At the ſame time there was an averſion to food. Through the day the pain was better, but was grievous in the night. After that a quantity of pus was diſcharged from the ear, and every thing ceaſed. This diſcharge was made in the Winter. Do pains prevail chiefly in the night where there are collections of pus, eſpecially too in affections of the eyes?

They who had coughs in the Winter, and eſpecially whilſt there was a South wind, and ſpit a thick matter in great quantity, were attacked with fevers which ceaſed upon the fifth day. But the coughs continued till the fortieth, as happened to HEGISIPOLIS. In thoſe who had great heats, and in whom the fever went off, ſweats aroſe, not through the whole body, but about the neck, or ſhoulders, or head.

CHARITES, during the Winter, whilſt he laboured under an epidemic cough, was attacked with a violent fever. He threw aſide the bed cloths, and then was comatoſe with pain. His urine was of a reddiſh colour, like the waſhing of barley, and had from the firſt a large quantity of ſediment, white in the beginning, and afterwards reddiſh. On the ſeventh day a ſuppoſitory brought off a ſmall ſtool. His coma was leſs troubleſome, a moiſture diffuſed itſelf over

his forehead, he ſlept in the night, and his heat was much appeaſed. On the eighth he took ſome barley gruel, but the coma continued till the eleventh. On that day the heat was almoſt gone, but when he coughed he had a conſiderable expectoration, yet it was eaſy. At firſt what he ſpit was ſmooth, white, and thick, but afterwards when properly digeſted it reſembled pus. The urine after the eleventh day was more pure than before, with a rough ſediment. On the thirteenth a pain attacked the right ſide, down as far as the hollow of the hypogaſtrium, and there was a ſtoppage of the urine which was taken off by a decoction of cloves. On the fifteenth the pain returned. On the ſixteenth in the night there was great pain in the hypochondria, which began in the belly. It was relieved by a potion of mercurialis. The heat went off on the twentieth, and the ſpitting became thicker. He was much better on the fortieth.

It is neceſſary to diſcharge the contents of the viſcera, when they are properly concocted, on the fifth day. Downwards when you ſee they are fit, of which you have a ſign in freedom from anxiety, and from pain in the head; in the heat becoming milder, and a ceſſation of ſymptoms after an exacerbation. A diſcharge upwards muſt be made in the exacerbation itſelf. For the humours are apt to be raiſed, when the patient is moſt anxious and diſtreſſed. It is not proper therefore to evacuate by ſtool in the beginning, becauſe at thoſe times a ſpontaneous operation is to be preferred, and delay is dangerous.

The

The point of the elbow being wounded by a fall, a caries of the bone ſucceeded, but upon digeſtion, a thin ſanies was diſcharged, and afterwards was ſuppreſſed. This happened to CLEOGENISCUS, and DEMARCHUS, the ſon of AGLAOTELIS. In like manner ſometimes there was no diſcharge of pus, as in the ſon of ESCHYLUS. Where there was a ſuppuration, ſhiverings and fever attended.

In ALCMANUS, who was recovering from a pain in his kidneys, from blood being drawn from the lower extremities, the diſeaſe took to the liver, and great pain was perceived about the heart, by which the breath was very much ſtraightened, and the bowels with great difficulty diſcharged a ſmall ſtool reſembling the dung of goats. He had no great reſtleſſneſs, but ſometimes a rigor and fever attacked him, with ſweat and vomiting. During the violence of his pain, a glyſter of ſea-water was of no ſervice, but he was relieved by a decoction of bran. For ſeven days he had an averſion to food, but drank an unmixed emulſion. After this he took the juice of lentils, and then a light water from the waſhing of the ſhells. Then he eat ſome boiled veal, with maze, of which he took a little, and in proceſs of time he reliſhed ſome of the neck of beef, and ſwine's feet. The next day after, he drank ſome water, and was quiet, and covered himſelf up. For the pain in his kidneys, he uſed a glyſter of the wild cucumber.

In the ſon of PARMENISCUS, who was troubled with a deafneſs, it was of no ſervice to waſh out the ear, but to purge it with wool, and to apply either ſimple oil or neto-

pus, to walk about, to riſe early in the morning, to drink white wine, to abſtain from vegetables, and to uſe bread and ſhell fiſh in ſood were of uſe. In the wife of ASPASIUS, who had great pain in her teeth and jaw; caſtor and pepper being held in the mouth, and frequently waſh'd thro' it were of ſervice: And likewiſe took off a ſtrangury. For this likewiſe a warm fomentation of bread with roſes may be uſed. Caſtor relieves pains in the head which ariſe from the uterus. Affections of the uterus derive their origin chiefly from wind, and of this the indications are, eructations, noiſes from wind, tumours of the loins, and pains about the kidnies and hips. For this, black wine, without muſt is of ſervice, or a third part of aroma, with two of flour boiled up in perfumed white wine, and being put in a cloth, applied by way of cataplaſm to that part of the abdomen where the pains of the uterus chiefly preſent.

In the ſon of CALLIMEDON, who had a tumour in his neck, which was hard, large, immature and painful, veneſection in the arm was of ſervice, or a cataplaſm of lintſeed burnt macerated in white wine and oil, but neither too hot nor too cold, or the flour of fennigreek in an emulſion of barley or wheat. MELISANDER was tormented with great pain of his gums and a conſiderable ſwelling. He was bled in the arm, and Egyptian allum applied from the beginning took off the complaint. A cholera in EUTYCHIDES brought on a diſtenſion of the nerves of the legs, with a conſiderable evacuation from the inteſtines. He vomited for three days and nights a quantity of pure bile of a reddiſh colour. After he had drunk he was diſtreſs'd with great weakneſs

weakneſs of body and reſtleſſneſs. He could retain nothing in his ſtomach, not even the juice of quinces. He had a ſuppreſſion of urine and alſo of his ſtools. He brought up by vomiting his fœces as well as carried them downwards.

In dropſical caſes it is neceſſary to uſe exerciſe, to ſweat, to eat bread, not to drink much, to waſh the head with much hot or rather warm water, to uſe white wine, but not much ſleep.

A catarrh ſeized upon CALLIGINES in his twentieth year. He had a good deal of cough, and he ſpit with ſome difficulty, but nothing remained behind. It continued for four years, and from the beginning he had ſome ſlight heats. Hellebore was of no ſervice to him, but he was relieved by theſe things: Food taken in ſmall quantity at a time, a compreſſure of the body, the eating of bread and the drinking of black wine, uſing any food which he was willing to take, and an abſtinence from acrid, ſalt, fat diet, with the juice of ſylphius and crude vegetables; and laſtly by much exerciſe. A milk diet was no uſe, but pure ſeſamum taken crude in the meaſure of about two ounces, with a light wine was of ſervice.

In TIMOCHARIS during the Winter there was a defluxion, particularly upon the noſe, and when he uſed any venereal enjoyment, every thing was dried up. This was ſucceeded by laſſitude, heat and heavineſs of the head, and a ſweat which firſt broke out in that part, but afterwards diffuſed itſelf

itſelf over the whole body. He was ſubject to ſweat whilſt he was in health. He recover'd on the third day. The ſon of CLEOMENES during the Winter began to be affected with an averſion to food, but without any fever; and he threw up his food and ſome phlegm by vomiting, this inappetence continued for two months.

A Cook became gibbous in his ſpine after a phrenſy, and no purgative medicine relieved him; but black wine and bread for his food, abſtinence from the bath, moderate anointing, and friction without much heat, or very warm fomentations were his remedies.

In thoſe who had conſtant defluxions upon the eyes; if a digeſted matter flowed from the noſe they were relieved.

In pregnant women whoſe pains were induced by a fall or convulſions, or a blow; in three days it would be known whether or no an abortion would happen. The wife of TESIMUS thirty days after conception, having taken of her own accord a medicine to procure an abortion, was attack'd with pain, which was ſucceeded by a vomiting of pallid, porraceous and black bile. After drinking ſomething on the third day, ſhe was ſeized with convulſions and bit her tongue. On the fourth I was called to her, and I found her tongue black and very much ſwelled, and the white of her eyes become red. She could not ſleep, and in the night ſhe died.

PYTHOCLES

PYTHOCLES gave water and milk mixed with it to his patients, and they recovered. In the caſe of kibed heels it is neceſſary to ſcarify them, and to warm them, and to bathe the feet in water, and warm them by the fire.

Lentils and ſweet apples and vegetables are hurtful to the eyes. In pains of the loins or hips, or legs, from fatigue, it is requiſite to waſh them with ſea-water and vinegar, and to foment them with it with a ſponge, and wrap them up in warm wool. Origanum being exhibited in Opthalmias, and diſorders of the teeth is injurious.

A girl who fell from a ſteep place was affected with a loſs of her voice and a reſtleſſneſs all over her body. She vomited in the night, and a quantity of blood flowed from her left ear, on which ſhe fell. It was with difficulty that ſhe drank ſome emulſion, ſhe had a ſtrangulation and a quick reſpiration like that of a perſon when dying. The veins of her forehead were very much diſtended, ſhe lay in a ſupine poſture, and her feet were warm. She had a good deal of fever, ſometimes violent, and her mind was much diſturbed, On the ſeventh day her voice was reſtored, ſhe grew a little warm and recovered. NISANDER during the Summer had a violent pain in his ſhoulder, which proceeded from an abſceſs. He was relieved by bathing his whole body and particularly his ſhoulder in the ſea, and drinking for three days whilſt he was in the water, an equal mixture of white wine and water, and voiding his urine in the ſea.

A Fuller in SYRUS became phrenitic. After a burning he had a trembling in his legs, and his body appeared as if it had been bitten with gnats. His eyes were large, his motion was contracted, his voice was broken yet clear, his urine unmixed and without any ſediment: His bowels were moved by Thapſia, and probably on that account, on the eighteenth day his fever went off and diſappeared without any ſweat.

In NICOXENUS likewiſe in OLYNTHUS, on the ſeventh day the diſeaſe ſeem'd to go off without any ſweat. He took gruels, ſome wine, and grapes dried in the ſun. I was call'd to ſee him on the ſeventeenth day. He was then in a burning heat and his tongue was quite dry, but his external heat otherwiſe did not ſeem very violent. His body ſeem'd as it were melted away with weakneſs, his voice was broken ſo that one could hardly hear him, yet clear. His temples were fallen in, his eyes hollow, his feet ſoft, tho' warm, and he had a diſtenſion of the ſpleen. He repeated a gliſter and leapt up from the bed. In the night however he had a ſtool, but it was hard, ſmall and mixed with ſome blood. I imagine it came from the gliſter. His urine was uniform and ſhining. He lay chiefly on his back, and his legs were drawn up as if they were contracted; he ſlept none, and about the tenth day the heat was allayed. His drink was water with grain mixed in it, and likewiſe the juice of apples and pomegranates cold; and a waſhing of burnt lentils with meal boiled, taken alſo cold in a light gruel. He recovered.

In ſome Fullers, tubercles hard and without pain aroſe in the groin, and likewiſe about the pubis and neck, of a ſimilar magnitude. A fever confined them to the fourteenth day, and a cough before they broke. About the third or fourth month the belly became colliquative, and heats ſucceeded, the tongue was dry, there was great thirſt, the ſtools were ill conditioned and they died.

A colic is contracted from the eating of fleſh, eſpecially of crude pork and peaſe, the drinking of perfumed wine to exceſs, from inſolation, from food made of fiſhes ſpume, or crabs or lobſters, or crude vegetables, or onions and leeks. Alſo from boiled lettuces and cabbage, and docks, and ſweet cakes made up with honey, and from apples and cucumbers, and melons, and wine mixed with milk, and beans and freſh barley-meal. Theſe choleric affections, ariſe chiefly in the ſummer, when intermittent fevers likewiſe prevail, and thoſe attended with rigors. Theſe ſometimes are of a bad kind and degenerate into the more violent. It is neceſſary however to guard againſt them; and their tendency is indicated on the fifth, ſeventh and ninth days, but it is adviſeable to watch them even till the fourteenth.

PHERECYDES after the winter, was attacked one night with a pain in his ſide, to which he had before been ſubject. It however went off and he dined. And upon its going off he had a ſhivering. He had a fever in the night; was free from pain, and was tormented with a dry cough. His urine was not voided in large quantity, but had a copious ſediment, and in the beginning was ramentoſe, light and ſepa-

rate. After four days the turbid parts ſubſided, and the reſt had no diſtinct colour, but had a ſediment, yet there was nothing which adhered to the veſſel when it grew cold. On the third day he had a ſpontaneous evacuation by ſtool. On the fourth upon exhibiting a ſuppoſitory, he had a ſtercoraceous and bilious diſcharge, and it was very looſe. He had no ſleep in the night, but he repoſed himſelf a little in the day. He had no great thirſt; but on the fourth in the night, a gentle moiſture diffuſed itſelf over his forehead and the ſkin of his whole body. The fever was only evident to the touch by this moiſture, and the pulſe was very obſcure in the forehead. But a certain weight about the veins affected him when he turned much or had ſtools. After a ſhort time he became free from pain, but was reſtleſs from the firſt, and vomited a little. On the ſeventh day after a ſuppoſitory, he had three ſtools, bilious and natural, but looſe and of a pale colour. He was now a little delirious, and a ſlight ſweat broke out upon his forehead. He alſo drew the bed-clothes over his face, and turned his eyes about as if he looked at ſomething but in vain, and then ſhut them again and threw off the clothes. On the ninth, a ſweat broke out in the beginning of the morning upon his breaſt, and continued till his death. The fever alſo was retained as well as delirium. The ſweat was principally upon his forehead, and was ſevere and of a white colour. The ſkin under the hairs in ſome particular parts was as it were punctured. The right hypochondrium was elevated, and he had ſome bilious ſtools. On the eighth puſtules like gnat bites appeared, and before his death, he threw up

by

by cough ſome concreted matter involved in white phlegm. He alſo ſpit in ſmall quantity a white milky ſubſtance.

After ſupper a man had a ſhivering in his ſleep. He aroſe the next morning with a heavy pain in his head. He had another ſhivering, vomited and ſtill complained of his head. In the night it went off, and continued off till the middle of the next day: But after that he had another ſhivering and the night was very troubleſome. The next day he was attacked with a ſmart fever and a ſharp pain of the head. He vomited a great deal of porraceous bile, and all his ſymptoms vaniſhed. In the night he ſlept, and the next morning was cold, but a ſmall ſweat with a general moiſture broke out over his whole body. By the hand an elevation of the ſpleen might be perceived, which was void of pain and went away almoſt immediately. In the night he could not ſleep. At the time of the market he had an exacerbation of his fever, with great anxiety and a beclouded vertigo, an inverſion of the inteſtines, pain of the head, porraceous vomiting, and alſo of a light glutinous phlegm. At ſun ſet all theſe ſymptoms ceaſed, and there was a ſweat of the head and neck. After the vomiting he had ſome natural, bilious and moiſt ſtools, neither black nor diſtreſſing. That night and the next day he was very moderate, but the night after he could not ſleep. A vomiting in the ſame manner attacked him the next morning and held him all day, but it was not attended with anxiety. The pain in his head ceaſed after ſweating, and in the evening every thing went away. On the ninth he did not vomit but grew rather warm. In other reſpects he did not ſeem to have any fever.

The veins of his temples beat, he was free from pain, but he had a conſtant thirſt. On that ninth day when he aroſe to go to ſtool, he had a deliquium. He evacuated after a ſuppoſitory, ſome black ſtringy matter mixed with bile, and afterwards ſomething of a natural colour. His voice then became broken. He was very heavy when he was turned, his eyes were hollow, and the ſkin of his forehead was very tenſe, but he breathed eaſily, was compoſed, turned himſelf towards the wall of the room, required his bed to be very ſoft, was bent in his poſture and quiet. His tongue was ſlightly white. On the tenth day and after, his urine had a reddiſh circle in it, in the middle of which was a ſmall white ſubſtance. On the twelfth, after a ſuppoſitory he had a ſimilar diſcharge as before of ſome ſtringy bilious ſtools. After this he fainted away, and then his mouth became dry and was frequently waſhed, and unleſs the water was quite cold he ſaid it was warm: He took what was made cold with ice. After this his thirſt went off. He conſtantly threw off the bed-clothes from his breaſt. He had a ſmall fire but at a great diſtance, and his cheeks grew red. Then his ſpeech became inarticulate. And afterwards he grew warm for one or two days, and his fever ceaſed.

In ANDROTHALUS there was a defect in the voice, ignorance of what paſſed, and delirium. Theſe ſymptoms however ceaſed, and he lived many years; but he was ſubject to frequent returns. The tongue during the whole time continued dry, and he could not ſpeak unleſs his mouth were often waſhed out. He was alſo ſubject to a bitter taſte in the mouth; and ſometimes to a pain about the pit of the ſtomach, which

which was generally taken off by bleeding. He uſed water and emulſion. He drank a potion of black hellebore, but his ſtools were bilious yet in ſmall quantity. At laſt during the Winter he fell ſick and was deprived of his reaſon. His tongue was affected with the ſame circumſtances as before. The heat of his body was light, his tongue was diſcoloured, his voice like one in a peripneumony, he threw the bed-clothes from off his breaſt, ordered himſelf to be lifted up as if he intended to *make water*, could not ſpeak at all diſtinctly, and was quite delirious. They took him out of bed, but he died in the night, after being confined only about two or three days.

It happened to NICANOR that when he went to a feaſt he was diſtreſſed with the ſound of the trumpets, ſo that when they began to blow he was fearful all over, and could not contain himſelf as he ſaid. This happened however chiefly in the night, for in the day time he was not much affected. It continued upon him for ſome time.

PHOENIX was affected in his right eye with the blazing of objects before it, and after a ſhort time a ſevere pain aroſe in the right temple, and afterwards over the whole head and neck. The back part of the head was ſwelled even to the vertebræ, and the larger muſcles of the neck were turgid and hard, and if he attempted to move his head or open his teeth he could not, they were ſo much conſtricted. If any vomiting occurred, the abovementioned pains relaxed and became lighter. Phlebotomy was here of ſervice, and hellebore

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moved the humours, not excepting thoſe which were of a putrid nature.

TIMOCLES who was with the laſt perſon, ſeemed to have a cloudineſs before his ſight, and a kind of diſſolution of his body. Nor could he go near a precipice or paſs over a bridge or a deep ditch, as he ſaid, but choſe rather to paſs through it, fearing leſt he ſhould fall into it, and that ſometimes had happened to him.

In PARMENISCUS there was alſo great diſtreſs of mind, in ſo much that he wiſhed to deprive himſelf of life. But ſometimes he was very chearful. In OLYNTHUS once during the autumn he was deprived of his voice, and was confined to his bed. He was quiet, but if he attempted to ſpeak, or if he uttered any thing he was again immediately deprived of his ſpeech. He ſometimes ſlept and ſometimes was watchful, and had a kind of ſilent reſtleſſneſs of his body and anxiety. He moved his hands towards the præcordia as if he perceived pain there: Sometimes he turn'd himſelf away and then lay quiet. He had however a conſtant fever upon him, and difficulty of breathing. At length, he ſaid that he knew the perſons who came to ſee him; but ſometimes for a whole day and night, he would not take any liquid which was offered him. At other times he would drink all that the veſſel contained. His urine was thick like that of a cow. About the fourteenth day his diſeaſe went off.

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The maid ſervant of CONON, after a pain in the head with which it began, became delirious. She was very clamorous, roared much, and was very ſeldom quiet. On the fortieth day ſhe died; but for ſome days before her death, her voice deſerted her and ſhe was much convulſed.

In the ſame manner, and in the ſame number of days, the man ſervant of TIMOCHARES died of a melancholy affection.

The ſon of NICOLAUS after hard drinking in the Winter had a ſhivering. In the night a fever came on, and the next day he vomited ſome bile, unmixed and in ſmall quantity. On the third when the market was full, a ſweat broke out over his whole body, and afterwards went off, and was ſucceeded by a great heat. In the middle of the night he had a rigor, and a ſmart fever, and the next day at the ſame hour as before, he ſweated, afterwards grew hot and had the ſame kind of vomiting. On this fourth day, after drinking a potion of mercurialis, he had ſome ſtools of a proper colour, but looſe; they were likewiſe oily and ſpongy, not unlike the juice of the mercurialis itſelf. The urine was not in large quantity and without any ſediment, but had ſome ſmall ſubſtances flying about in it. There were pains in the left hypochondria and loins. He thought that from the vomiting he could breathe more eaſily, but yet he ſeemed to a kind of double reſpiration. His tongue was white, and have had upon the right edge a concretion like lupins. His thirſt was but trifling, and he was watchful but ſenſible. On the ſixth day his right eye appeared to be enlarged, and on the

ſeventh

ſeventh he died. Before his death his abdomen ſwelled conſiderably, and after that period his lower and poſterior parts were covered with red ſpots.

A fever ſeized upon METON after the ſetting of the Pleiades, and he had a pain of the right ſide up as high as the clavicle, which was ſo violent that he could not reſt. It was alſo externally inflamed. His ſtools were plentiful and bilious. In about three days the pain went off, but the heat continued till the ſeventh or the ninth. He had a cough and his ſpitting was of a bilious kind, but not in any quantity, and what he expectorated with his cough was pituitous. He took his food readily and ſeem'd to be recovered. But for ſome time he was troubled with light heats, and gentle ſweats aroſe in the night. During the heats his breath was much thicker, he had a redneſs in his cheeks, a dull pain in his ſide, and under the axilla and about the ſhoulder, but the cough was gone. A medicine brought a quantity of bile upwards from his ſtomach. And on the third day after, he brought up a quantity of *pus*. This was the fortieth day from the beginning of the diſeaſe. He was clear from all his other complaints in five and thirty days and recovered.

The wife of THEOTIMUS in a ſemitertian was ſeized with anxiety and vomiting, and at the ſame time a ſhivering in the beginning of the fever, and thirſt, and as it proceeded, an immoderate heat came on. Having drunk ſome emulſion and rejected it by vomiting, the anxiety and heat were appeaſed, and after that ſhe took ſome of the juice of pomegranates. In

In the ſiſter of DIOPETHEUS in a ſemitertian, a pain in the pit of the ſtomach attacked her during the acceſs, and continued the whole day. The ſame pain occurred in ſeveral others, eſpecially at the ſetting of the Pleiades, but they ſeldom happened to men. Under Arcturus, the wife of APOMOTUS in a ſemitertian, about the time of acceſſion had a violent pain in the pit of the ſtomach, and a vomiting, and at the ſame time a kind of ſtrangulation of the uterus, and pains in the back. After theſe came on, the pain of the ſtomach ceaſed.

The mother of TERPIDA in DORISCUS, miſcarried in her fifth month of twins from a fall. Another time ſhe was ſaved by a certain veſt. Another, ſhe miſcarried in about forty days. But afterwards ſhe completed her pregnancy. About the ninth year after, ſhe was attacked with violent pains in her belly, which continued for ſome time. They ſeemed to ariſe from the neck and ſpine, and reſted chiefly upon the abdomen and groin; and when they aroſe from the right knee they ſtill continued upon the ſame places. When the pains were in the belly the bowels were inflated, and when they ceaſed, the pain was urgent at the pit of the ſtomach, but there was no ſtrangulation of the uterus. There was coldneſs all over the body as if water had been thrown upon it. At the time when the pains were violent, there were alſo flying pains all over the body, but milder than thoſe which were original. Garlic, ſilphium and all other acrid things were of no ſervice, nor were ſweet or acid things, nor white wine, but black was, as well as the bath uſed ſeldom. From the beginning there was alſo a violent

vomiting, and a rejection of food. At the time of the pains the menſes never appeared.

The wife of CLEOMENES whilſt the weſt wind blew, from a nauſea and laſſitude was ſeized with a pain in her left ſide, beginning in the neck and ſhoulder. With this there was a fever, and a ſhivering and a ſweat. The fever never went off from the beginning, but continued. The pain was violent, ſhe had a cough, and the expectoration was bloody, of a pallid hue, and in large quantity; and the cough ceaſed as well as the pain and the ſpitting, but a ſlight heat remained.

The wife of EPICHARMUS, before delivery, had a dyſentery, attended with pain; and the ſtools were bloody and mucous. When ſhe was delivered ſhe grew well.

The wife of POLEMARCHUS who was ſubject to pains in her limbs, was attacked with a ſevere pain in her hip, after an obſtruction of her menſtrual diſcharge. After drinking ſome of the juice of beet-root, her voice was intercepted at noon and in the night. She afterwards heard and was ſenſible, and pointed with her hand that her pain was in her hip.

The ſiſter of LICINIUS who had acquired the age of puberty, was ſeized with a vomiting, and for forty days threw up every thing which ſhe took down into her ſtomach. She was devoid of fever, but had eructations of bloody matter. There appeared to be a ſtrangulation of the mouth of the ſtomach, which induced a conſtriction. Caſtor, ſeſeli,

and

and the juice of pomegranates were given, and every thing ceaſed; but a trifling pain continued about the hollows of the ſides, for which ſhe took the juice of ſome bulbous roots, and warm milk with wine of the auſtere kind, and a bread in ſmall quantity mixed with a potion of oil.

The daughter of PAUSANIAS, after eating ſome crude muſhrooms was ſeized with great anxiety, a ſenſe of ſuffocation, and a pain in the ſtomach. She was relieved by drinking an emulſion, taking a vomit, and the uſe of the warm bath. Whilſt ſhe was in the bath ſhe threw up the muſhroom, and when the other ſymptoms went off ſhe had a conſiderable ſweat.

EPICHARMUS about the ſetting of the Pleiades had a pain in his ſhoulder, and violent torture in his arm. Beſides this, he had a conſiderable anxiety, frequent vomitings, and a demand for much water to drink.

In the ſon of EUPHRANOR puſtules like the bites of gnats broke out.

After the weſt wind in the Autumn there were many ſtorms. In the dog days the heat was intenſe, and the winds were warm. The fevers which prevailed were attended with ſweats, and a glow of heat which ſucceeded. There occurred many tubercles behind the ears, and coughs likewiſe broke out about the ninth day in old women. In a young perſon who was the ſon of a damſel, there was beſides a ſwelling of the ſpleen, and at the ſame time a

looſeneſs of the belly. In the ſon of CTESIPHON, under Arcturus about the ſeventh day they came to ſuppuration. In the ſon of ERATYLLUS after they had once ariſen they diſappeared from behind both ears. There was no ſweat, and the tongue was chopped from dryneſs.

The Ornithiæ or North Winds blew much *in the Spring*, and were very cold, and ſnow fell whilſt the weather was tranquil. After the Equinox the South Winds blew, but often ſhifting to the North. There was much rain, and coughs became epidemic, eſpecially in children. Many had ſwellings of the ears like Satyrs. The Winter before this had been very ſtormy, with much ſnow and ſhowers from the northern quarter.

In the male child of TIMONAX whilſt it was about two months old, eruptions broke out upon its legs, thighs, loins, and abdomen, and there were ſome tumours which were of a reddiſh colour. When theſe were deſtroyed, convulſions and epileptic fits aroſe. He was without any fever for many days, but at laſt he died.

It happened in the ſon of POLEMARCHUS that there was a ſuppuration and ſpitting, but afterwards conſiderable heats aroſe, he became dropſical, his ſpleen ſwell'd, and he was aſthmatic when he attempted to walk up hill. He was alſo weak and thirſty, and ſometimes had an averſion to food. A dry cough diſtreſſed him for a long time, and unleſs his belly was looſe he was ſwell'd up, his breath was very ſhort, and he had a ſtrong ſenſe of ſuffocation. At laſt

a catarrh

a catarrh and cough came on attended with ſpitting. The expectoration was thick, pallid, and purulent, with a violent fever. This ſeemed to go off, the cough became milder, and the ſpitting more pure. But the fever returned again with equal violence, the breathing became thick, and he died. Before this however he had a rigour in his feet, and a coldneſs afterwards over his whole body. The reſpiration alſo was very much contracted, the urine was ſuppreſſed, the extremities were cold, and he died quite ſenſible on the third day after the return.

The boy of THYNUS in an ardent fever was quite emaciated with want, and had a copious diſcharge of bile from the inteſtines. He was fainty, ſweated much, and was cold all over his body, his voice deſerted him both night and day. He took ſome gruel or ptiſan, was entirely ſenſible, and his breathing was quite free.

The boy of EPICHARMUS after walking about and drinking much, was affected with a ſenſe of fullneſs or crudity. But on the morning of the next day, anxiety aroſe, and having drunk ſome water with vinegar and ſalt, he threw up a quantity of phlegm by vomiting, and afterwards was attacked with a rigour. He bathed himſelf whilſt a fever was upon him, and after that felt a great pain in his breaſt. On the third day he had a coma which held him for ſome ſmall time, he was delirious, his fever was violent, and the whole diſeaſe very ſevere. On the fourth being quite watchful he died.

ARISTON

ARISTON had an ulcer on the great toe, attended with fever and a difficulty in ſpeaking. The gangrene proceeded as high as his knee, and he died. The ulcer was black, dry, and offenſive. One who had a carcinoma in the fauces, recovered from the actual cautery which we adviſed.

POLYPHANTUS in ABDERA was troubled with a pain in his head in a violent fever. His urine was light and in large quantity, with a ſediment thick and turbid. When the pain in his head did not ſeem likely to ceaſe, a ſternutatory was exhibited on the tenth day. But after this a violent pain ſeized upon his neck, and his urine was of a reddiſh colour, turbid, and like that of cattle. His diſeaſe after this took the form of a phrenſy, his mind was much diſturbed, and he died in violent convulſions.

In the ſame manner the maid ſervant of EVALCIS, when ſhe had voided thick urine for a long time, and was affected with pains in her head, was ſeized with a phrenſy and very much troubled with convulſions, of which ſhe died. The thick and turbid urine is almoſt a certain ſign of head-ach, convulſions and death.

One of HALLICARNASSUS who was upon a viſit in the houſe of XANTIPPE, was troubled with a pain, which was far from moderate in his ears and head during the Winter. He was about fifty years of age. A vein was opened near MNESIMACHUS. The head being evacuated and cooled was injured by theſe things; for no pus was diſcharged. He died pherenitic, and his urine was thick.

In

In CARON the ſon of METRODORUS from a pain in his tooth had a ſpacelus in his jaw, and a diſagreeable quantity of fleſh which grew up into his gums. A moderate ſuppuration ſucceeded, and the *molares* and part of the jaw dropt off. ANAXENOR at ABDERA, had a ſwelling of the ſpleen, and the parts about it were vitiated in their colour. A pain however, as it happened, aroſe about the left thigh, and the ſwelling ſoon vaniſhed. Not many days after in the parts ſurrounding the ſpleen, puſtules appeared called EPYNICTIDES, which were hard, painful, and red. About the fourth day an ardent fever aroſe, and during its courſe every thing contracted a lividity, and ſeem'd to grow putrid. He died juſt after he had had an evacuation by ſtool, whilſt he was quite ſenſible.

CLONIGUS in ABDERA had a pain in his kidneys, and piſſed blood, tho' in ſmall quantity at a time with great difficulty, and his bowels were affected with a dyſentery. In the morning goats milk was given him, with a fifth part of water, ſo that the whole made three pints. In the evening he took with baked bread ſome beet and cucumber, and thin wine; alſo ſome melon. From this kind of food, his internal diſcharge was ſtopped, and his urine became more pure. He perſevered in his milk diet, till the natural ſtate of his urine was reſtored.

In a woman at ABDERA, a cancer aroſe in the breaſt, and it was of that kind that diſcharged a bloody *ſanies* at the nipple. The flux was intercepted, and ſhe died.

In

In the ſon of DINIUS at ABDERA, the navel was moderately cut, and a ſmall fiſtula was left behind, and ſometimes a worm crept out from it, and there was alſo a diſcharge of bile when he was feveriſh as well as vomiting likewiſe. The inteſtines fell into the ſinus, and ſeemed to be corroded by it, and afterwards were broke. This would not ſuffer to be healed by reaſon of her cough.

The ſon of PYTHON in PELA almoſt immediately was ſeized with a fever, with a great propenſity to ſleep. He had alſo a conſiderable coma, and a defect in his voice, his bowels were conſtricted during the whole time. From a ſuppoſitory made with gall, he had a free evacuation, and his ſymptoms remitted. But ſoon after the belly ſwelled again, and the fever was increaſed, and the ſame kind of doſing prevailed. Whilſt things were in this ſtate a medicine was given with cardamoms and wild cucumber, and peplus, and immediately there was a diſcharge of bile, and then the coma went off, the fever grew milder, and all the ſymptoms were relieved: And on the fourteenth day every thing was determined by a criſis.

PHILISTIS the wife of HERACLIS began to have a fever, which was violent, and had a redneſs of the face from no evident cauſe. In a few days after ſhe was attacked with a rigor, but did not grow warm after it. But convulſions came on in her fingers and toes, and after that a heat aroſe. She voided urine which had ſomething ſwimming in it, cloudy but ſeparated. She ſlept in the night. On the ſecond day ſhe had another rigor, and ſhe was warmer this day than the

the day before, but had leſs of the fluſhing, and the convulſions were more moderate. The urine was the ſame. She ſlept in the night, but was at times watchful, tho' ſhe perceived nothing peculiarly to diſtreſs her. On the third day ſhe voided ſome high-coloured urine, and which had a ſediment. At the ſame time as the preceding day ſhe was attacked with a rigor, and the fever was very ſmart. A ſweat during the night was diffuſed over the whole body. In the evening the colour of her ſkin was like one in a jaundice, but ſhe ſlept in the night and ſweated (as was obſerved.) On the fourth, blood flowed from the noſtrils in proper quantity, and the menſes flowed at their regular time, yet in ſmall proportion. But again at the ſame hour as before, a ſmall fever came on, with ſome aggravation. The urine was thickened with ſubſtances filling it up, the belly was quite coſtive unleſs when opened by a ſuppoſitory. In the night ſhe ſlept. On the fifth the fever was much milder. In the evening there was a ſweat and a flow of the menſes, and ſhe ſlept in the night. On the ſixth ſhe voided much thick urine with the ſame ſubſtances as before, with a ſmall quantity of diſcoloured ſediment. About the middle of the day ſhe had a rigor, was a little warm, and had an univerſal ſweat. On the ſeventh ſhe grew again warm, bore every thing eaſily, ſweated over her whole body, had her urine of a good colour, and a complete critical termination.

EUDEMUS was affected with a pain in his ſpleen, and was adviſed by his Phyſicians to eat heartily, and drink a ſmall quantity of thin wine, and walk much about. Therefore he made no alteration in his diet. He was bled, he took

food, and drink in ſmall quantity, his exerciſe was gradually increaſed, he drank ſome light black wine, and recovered.

In the ſiege of DATUS, TYCHON received a wound in his breaſt from a catapulta, and a ſhort time after was attacked with a coughing and much uneaſineſs. It appeared to me, that when the Phyſician extracted the wood, he left part of the iron behind in the diaphragm. When he was diſtreſſed with pain in the evening, a clyſter was given, and ſomething to move his belly. The firſt night was however very troubleſome, but the next morning he appeared to his Phyſician and others to be much better; for he was quiet. It was predicted however that a ſpaſm would come on which would carry him off. The next night he was very much diſturbed and watchful, and lay chiefly upon his belly. On the third day he was attacked with convulſions, and about noon he died.

An Eunuch after hunting and running about was ſeized with a dropſy.

One who lived near the fountain of EUACLIS had a ſwelling in his groin, occaſioned by riding for ſix years, with pain in his hip and joints. One who had a conſumption with a ſoft pain in his ſide, died upon the ſeventh day. For thoſe who ſpit crude matter, ſalt with honey may be of ſervice. Impure fornication is a cure for the dyſentery.

The daughter of LEONIDAS met with ſomething diſagreeable to her natural diſpoſition. Her averſion at laſt occaſioned

ſioned anger, but from this ſhe became reconciled. The Phyſician not underſtanding the cauſe ſhe died.

The ſon of PHILOTIMUS, who was arrived at puberty, came to me in JECHINA, having the bone of his ſkull not properly dreſſed. For no attention was paid to what was out of ſight.

THE END.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

ON

BOOK THE FIRST.

THE great fund of obſervation in theſe books of HIPPOCRATES, particularly in the firſt and third, hath made them objects of conſiderable attention to every practitioner, who wiſhes to engage in the profeſſion with the moſt enlarged ideas: And many Commentaries nay expreſs Treatiſes have been written to explain them. Theſe have enabled me to give a more accurate Tranſlation, than otherwiſe I ſhould have been able to have done; and to aſcertain at the ſame time the preciſe meaning of the Author. I could not avoid obſerving however, many deficiencies in all the writers which I have conſulted. Some have erred in the Latin tranſlations which they have given us, preferring elegance of language to the real interpretation, which ſometimes is to be conveyed in a vulgar and barbarous expreſſion. Others have contented themſelves with a mere commentary, or enlarging the verbage of their author, rather than illuſtrating his meaning by apt alluſions or judicious illuſtrations. Others indeed, as Dr. FRIEND and Dr. GLASS, &c. have gone upon a much better plan, by determining the propriety of the practice of HIPPOCRATES, and accommodating it to experience and to reaſon. But ſtill their commentary is too much ſeparated from the author, and for want of having him always before you, the judgment of the reader is in ſome meaſure deprived of its proper exerciſe. Upon theſe accounts, I have thought that a more connected body of Notes joined immediately to a faithful

a faithful Tranſlation of this uſeful work, would anſwer every purpoſe which might be required; would convey the ſentiments of this excellent Phyſician, and at the ſame time confirm his aſſertions by the practice and the beſt theories of the moderns. Theſe too will, I am perſuaded, give ſome inſight into the nature of the cure of thoſe diſorders which ſeem, tho' unjuſtly I think, to have been neglected.

The firſt book is rather more correct than any other, and it may be allowed to be a pattern for writings of this kind. It gives a ſyſtematic account, as far as could be obtained from caſual obſervation, of the ſeveral varieties of the different ſeaſons as they occurred, the direction and force of the winds, the ſtate of the atmoſphere, and the general circumſtances of the weather, for three diſtinct ſeaſons. To theſe is conjoined an account of Diſeaſes, and a number of ſymptoms with which they were accompanied. The firſt was a mild ſeaſon, both in Summer and Winter; the ſecond and third, cold in Winter, and the firſt of theſe only moderately warm in Summer, whilſt the other was intenſely hot. The diſeaſes in the firſt ſeaſon appear to correſpond to it, but whether this is conſtantly the caſe will be the ſubject of an after enquiry. Conſumptions however particularly prevailed, but they are deſcribed to have originated in ſome former ſeaſon which was remarkably cold. In the ſecond ſeaſon diſorders were more violent, and fevers partook more of the continual kind, altho' every variety almoſt occurred and many diſagreeable ſymptoms aroſe, which terminated fatally. The third ſeaſon from a hard Winter occaſioned at firſt many inflammatory complaints, but afterwards during the heats of the Summer, fevers of the remitting kind. This book afterwards gives an account of ſome diagnoſtics which are neceſſary to be known in the management of acute Diſeaſes, and indeed without ſuch diagnoſtics, which every Phyſician is obliged to make in his own mind, we can never engage in the cure of diſeaſes with any ſatisfaction or certainty. After this occur a number of caſes of fevers, which are drawn up in a very maſterly manner, and tho' many of them

them ended fatally, yet the judgment of HIPPOCRATES is by no means to be impeached. Theſe might probably be ſelect caſes, in which he was willing to demonſtrate the powers of nature in the progreſs of a diſeaſe, and this I ſhould be apt to think was the real ſtate of the caſe; becauſe he does not repreſent them in his general deſcription to be equally fatal in proportion to the numbers. HIPPOCRATES is peculiarly characterized by his modeſty, and many inſtances might be produced, where he ſeems more deſirous to regiſter his errors than his fame. And in diſeaſes of this kind, where more depends upon judgment in the uſe of means to relieve, than in any peculiar remedies, an accurate regiſter of every occurrence is all that a wiſe practitioner would wiſh to have exhibited. And perhaps more aſſiſtances may be gained from ſuch caſes which have a fatal termination, than from others which are attended with ſucceſs. For here is ſeen all that is to be feared; the mind is prepared to guard againſt every event, and the judgment is preſerved quite clear to prevent or interrupt them.

Page 1. In the Autumn.] Though there be a great obſcurity in the times of the year alluded to by HIPPOCRATES, yet as he wiſhes to appropriate particular diſorders to the ſeveral ſeaſons as they occur, as well as to deſcribe ſome peculiar circumſtances which are only contingent to theſe ſeaſons, it may ſatisfy our curioſity to know to what months the ſeveral ſeaſons are to be affixed. And indeed they are ſuch as correſpond to our common ideas of the great diviſions of the year. His Winter is November, December, January; his Spring, February, March, April; his Summer, May, June, July; and his Autumn, Auguſt, September, October. We ſhould be much miſtaken, however, perhaps if in a more northern climate we ſhould expect the ſame diſorders to occur, exactly at the time in which he has repreſented them. And tho' he may have been right in his diviſion, yet we muſt attend to ſome better ſtandard. The beſt method of determining the ſeaſons, eſpecially by ſuch a diviſion of them as can be of any uſe in the practice

practice of phyſic, is from the thermometer, in which the mercury generally preſerves an equable tenor thro' all the revolutions of the Sun. From the moſt accurate obſervations with this inſtrument, by a variety of obſervers in different parts of this kingdom, it hath been found that Auguſt is the hotteſt month in the year, and January the coldeſt; that September correſponds with May, October with April, and November with March. This determines the Spring and Autumn. The heat of Summer is commonly progreſſive thro' June and July, tho' often it is nearly equal and ſometimes ſuperior to that of Auguſt; but the Winter cold is balanced, December and February which form that ſeaſon, nearly correſponding to each other. In Fahrenheit's Thermometer the medium heat of Summer is ſomewhere between 60 and 70 degrees, by which I mean that the medium for different years is nearer to or more diſtant from each of theſe points, not the extremes of heat and cold. The medium heat of Spring or Autumn is about 50 degrees, and that of Winter ſomewhere between 30 and 40, but generally neareſt to the latter. Autumn is rather warmer than Spring, and Summer is of longer duration than Winter, gaining a little both upon the preceding and ſubſequent ſeaſons. Vid. Philoſophical Tranſactions paſſim Huxham de aere, &c.

Page 1. At THASUS.] THASUS was a ſmall Iſland in the modern Archipelago, in the latitude of 40, longitude 42 Eaſt. From the number of Epidemic diſorders here mentioned, it muſt have been of more conſequence than is generally imagined, or the people muſt have been very much crouded together. We ſee indeed in this kingdom that diſorders of the epidemic kind occur where inhabitants are very much diffuſed, eſpecially in marſhy countries; but here the cauſe of the fever is very different, ariſing from the putrid miaſmata of vegetable productions. The antients however lived much more in cities than the moderns, eſpecially the Engliſh. A cottager, or even a farmer dwelling on his farm, being a ſpecies of inhabitants little known

known amongſt them, till the times of the greateſt refinement. There is little occaſion to enquire minutely into the nature of this particular Iſland, for the practice of HIPPOCRATES was by no means confined to it. It ſeemed to be univerſal over all THESSALY and THRACE, the neighbouring provinces of GREECE, and poſſibly in conſultation throughout all that country. As the ſame kind of weather generally extends to a great diſtance, we may imagine that it prevailed here to a very great extent, eſpecially as his account is ſo general. We may conclude then that his obſervations relate to the whole of GREECE, if not to the greateſt part of EUROPE at that time of day; and may deſcribe with allowances for ſituation, improvements, &c. all which Phyſicians would wiſh to know, to direct them in the cure of diſorders at very diſtant places.

There is one thing more, deſerving of notice in this place, which is that GREECE ſeems at this time to have been in a high degree of civilization, and that the food, cloathing, habitations, &c. of the inhabitants were in as high luxury as at preſent. They conſtantly fed upon animal food, drank wine, cloathed themſelves warmly, ſuitable we may ſuppoſe to the ſeaſon, and lay in the ſame kind of beds as we do at preſent. There may be then a greater reſemblance in their manners to ours than we can imagine, and of conſequence their diſeaſes muſt have been ſimilar, and if ours were left as much to nature we ſhould probably ſee the ſame effects produced. Indeed it is ſurpriſing what an analogy they bear.

Page 1. Setting of the Pleiades.] Virgiliarum occaſus Hyemem inchoat, quod tempus in iij Idus Novembris incidere conſuevit. PLIN. Hiſt. Nat. Lib. ii. cap. xlvii.

Id. The Eteſian Winds.] Eteſiæ Noctu deſinunt fere et a tertia diei hora oriuntur. In Hiſpania & Aſia ab oriente flatus eſt eorum, in Ponto

ab Aquilone, reliquis in partibus a meridie. PLIN. Hiſt. Nat. Lib. ii. cap. xlvii. Vid. ARIST. Lib. 2. Meteor. cap. 5.

Page 2. The State of the Air then being upon the whole dry.] A dry air has been eſteemed whether it occurred in Summer or Winter to be the moſt wholeſome of any other, which muſt depend on the cold or heat not being extreme; and this ariſes from its quality of diſſipating any putrid miaſmata which may ariſe, and its giving a freedom to that perſpiration which being obſtructed is the cauſe of numberleſs diſeaſes. Sir JOHN PRINGLE obſerves that "moiſture is one of the moſt frequent cauſes of ſickneſs, and that when joined with cold, it occaſioned inflammatory diſorders. And in another place he ſays, "The too great dryneſs of the air has been mentioned by authors as the cauſe of epidemic diſeaſes, but I imagine without any reaſon." Vid. PRINGLE's Obſervations on Diſeaſes of the Army, part ii. ch. 2. § 2.

Page 2. When the North chiefly prevailed.] Sæviente Gelu graſſabuntur morbi inflammatorii. WINTRINGHAM noſologicum methodicum, p. 30.

The effects of the air on the human conſtitution, according to its different ſenſible qualities, are amply and judiciouſly diſplayed in HUXHAM's Prolegomena to his Treatiſe de aere & morbis. In his Diſſertation on Fevers he likewiſe attributes the origin of inflammatory diſorders to dry North winds, which by merely conſtricting the pores prevents a free perſpiration, and contributes to thicken the juices agreeably to the Syſtem of BOERHAAVE. HUXHAM on Fevers, p. 168.

Id. Theſe were of a milder diſpoſition.] That a mild ſeaſon of the year ſhould produce diſeaſes of a ſlight nature ſeems obvious at firſt ſight, ſo few of the cauſes which create diſeaſes ſubſiſting, and the conſtitution receiving ſo few ſhocks from external circumſtances.

There

There may be however ſome latent cauſes which may lurk under the moſt friendly appearances, and produce the worſt of conſequences. We naturally expect cold in Winter and heat in Summer; we prepare ourſelves for them, and a habit is formed of ſubmitting to their influence. We feel therefore a laſſitude and an uncomfortable ſenſation for want of them, or for want of thoſe exerciſes which are enjoyed in them. Hence many complaints which do not depend on the air, but originate in the human conſtitution, or the prediſpoſing cauſes which are as neceſſary to promote diſeaſe as any other, may be occaſioned more frequently in mild than in ſevere ſeaſons. Nay with regard to Winter, as froſts and ſnow are great enemies to putrifaction, where they do not prevail, thoſe diſorders which ariſe from that deleterious principle may be expected. And as a proof of it, this Winter, 1779, which has been remarkably mild, has abounded with putrid diſorders, and the ſmall pox has raged with very great violence. CLEGHORN obſerves with reſpect to MINORCA, "that the changes of heat and cold are neither ſo ſudden, nor ſo great in this climate as in many others;" and in general repreſents the iſland for the greateſt part, except in the Autumn, when they have ſome violent rains, but for a ſhort continuance, as enjoying a very gentle diſpoſition of the air, ſimilar to the reſt of the ſouth of EUROPE, but with leſs heat on account of the ſea breezes. And yet when he comes to give an account of its endemial diſeaſes he ſays, p. 67, "With reſpect to the the Epidemicks it may not be improper to obſerve in general, that acute Fevers are more frequent here than in ENGLAND; that they are much more violent, but of ſhorter duration, &c." Vid. CLEGHORN's Obſervations on Epidemical Diſeaſes in MINORCA, from 1744 to 1749.

Page 2. Tumours behind the ears.] Theſe were ſlight inflammations in the parotid glands, ſuch as might occur in a dry ſeaſon, from the leaſt obſtruction to perſpiration, but could not be ſuppoſed

to partake of the nature of ſcrophula, the common diſeaſe of the glands; for which vid. WHARTON's Adenographia, chap. xx.

This diſorder is endemic in SWITZERLAND. It is according to the ingenious TISSOT termed in French Oreillons, but is of a very ſlight nature, invading children principally, and is generally cured by reſtoring the perſpiration with the application of a poultice, avoiding fleſh meat and wine, and diluting plentifully with ſome light warm liquid. This Phyſician ſays he cured himſelf in 1754, by drinking nothing but baum tea, with one fourth part milk, and a little bread. Vid. TISSOT avis au Peuple, chap. vi.

Page 2. Dry Coughs.] Theſe ſeemed to be very trifling. Vid. CÆL. AUREL. Lib. ii. cap. viii.

Id. Inflammations attended with pain broke out in one or both Teſticles.] This diſorder is ſo much connected with the lues venerea that it is now commonly eſteemed a ſymptom of that diſeaſe. That it may exiſt however without ſuch a taint appears from this antient writer, in whoſe time we have no evidence of ſuch a diſorder, from its being an epidemic complaint, and from its connection with diſeaſes of the cheſt, which may be ſuppoſed to be truly inflammatory. But beſides this, it frequently appears without any venereal ſymptoms, and where there is not the leaſt probability of its being contracted by coition. It would be a fatal miſtake therefore, tho' the antiphlogiſtic method is generally purſued where it is derived from the lues; if in the other, the ſpecifics for that diſeaſe ſhould be employed. For a more particular deſcription of this diſeaſe, vid. Lommii Medicinal. obſervat. Lib. ii. p. 233. Edit. Amſt. MACBRIDE's Introd. to Pract. of Phyſ. part ii. Lib. ii. cap. iv.

Id. Who were now afflicted with that diſeaſe.] The Phthiſis which is here deſcribed ſeems to partake of the ſame deleterious nature with

with that which prevails now, and as it may be ſuppoſed, prevailed ever ſince the days of this firſt Phyſician. It may not be amiſs however to compare the deſcriptions of ſome other writers, with what is here given by HIPPOCRATES, and in which we ſhall find a conſiderable agreement. We ſhould take notice alſo that the conſumption here deſcribed did not entirely originate in the ſeaſon; and all thoſe who were firſt afflicted with it either had conſtitutions naturally prediſpoſed to ſuch an affection; were confirmed in it from colds contracted in a former ſeaſon, which he repreſents to have been cold and dry with a North wind; or fell into it from the relics of ſome previous diſorder. I collected ſome years ago a ſet of aphoriſms upon the cauſes, ſymptoms, prognoſticks, and method of cure of this fatal diſeaſe, and to this I muſt refer for a general idea. As little however was then advanced concerning the ratio of its cauſes or cure, I hope I ſhall be excuſed for ſome further obſervations on this part of the ſubject. The great connection it has with inflammatory diſeaſes, ſimilar appearances of the blood when ſuffered to cool in the open air, and its yielding in ſome meaſure to an antiphlogiſtic regimen, hath almoſt ranked it among that claſs. And tho' ſome have aſcribed it in their deſcription of the cauſes from which it may ariſe to acrimony, and ſometimes to putrifaction, yet their method of cure has been accommodated to a ſtate of inflammation: And I know of no other uſe in arranging diſeaſes than to indicate a means of relieving them. Thus BOERHAAVE, "Origo deducitur ab omni cauſa quæ valet Sanguinem in pulmonibus ita ſiſtere ut materiam purulentam abire cogatur." And yet in his method of cure he ſays, 1 Venæ ſectione larga, tertio quoque die ad quartam uſque vicem repetita, vel donec cruſta inflammatoria integre diſparuit. And tho' he intimates this as the cure of the Hæmoptoe, which he imagines to precede generally a phthiſis, yet if the juices which he ſuppoſes to be the cauſes of the rupture were in a corrupt ſtate it would be improper to bleed to the exceſs, which he preſcribes. But his commentator V. SWIETEN is not averſe to advance that the blood at ſuch a time is in a ſtate of inflammation, or at leaſt that

ſuch

ſuch a ſtate might be dreaded, tho' he will not abſolutely allow the inflammatory cruſt to be a mark of it.

There is a great confuſion in all writers upon this part of the ſubject, from the moſt antient down to thoſe of the preſent time, and by none is there a proper diſtinction marked between the ſtate of inflammation, if there be any, and that of ulceration or ſuppuration, which generally appears upon diſſection. The antients derived this diſeaſe from the congeſtion of ſome foreign matter upon the veſſels of the lungs, which inflamed and ſuppurated, and was called tubercles.—Vid. Aphoriſm. de Maraſmo. Theſe tubercles indeed are found upon diſſection, but how they are produced, and what connection they have with inflammation, I think, hath not been ſufficiently explained. That a ſtate of inflammation doth accompany this diſeaſe in its firſt ſtage I am perſuaded is often the caſe, and that an ulceration is produced in conſequence of it is equally evident. That tubercles in the lungs are alſo found upon diſſection no one can deny; but that they all exiſt as cauſes and effects upon each other I think may be diſputed. In my opinion they all originate from the ſame cauſe, which is ſimilar to what produces an ulcer of the leg or any topical complaint of this kind. A certain diſpoſition of the body, whatever it be, divides the coaguable lymph, by an increaſe of heat, from the other parts of the blood whenever it is obliged to ſettle, which is often occaſioned by being driven into veſſels too ſmall to tranſmit it any further. There it depoſits its lymph and by encreaſing the action of the veſſels occaſions all the diſtreſs of inflammation, and this ſoon, if it cannot be driven back, terminates in an ulcer. This is the common progreſs of that conſumption which terminates in ſuch a complaint. The body of the lungs is divided into very minute ramifications between the bronchial and arterial veſſels. It is the latter only which are capable of inflammation. Should the lymph be driven into the bronchia it will there lie as a ſluggiſh maſs, and ſhould the arterial coats themſelves be by any means diſabled from occaſioning an inflammation,

ſlammation, the ſame ſluggiſh maſs will ſubſiſt in them, and thus, in time, in either caſe, thoſe compacted bodies be created which we call tubercles. This diſeaſe is thus deſcribed by LOMMIUS, one of the moſt accurate delineators of diſeaſes:—" Interdum etiam crudo tu-
" berculo pulmo impeditur. Initio dolor exilis eſt, tuſſis ſicca, cum
" magna inſpiratione, ſubdifficilique ſpiritu, calores item oriuntur,
" doloreſque obſcuri antè & retrò fiunt. Ferè autem eadem hîc quæ
" in Aſthmate ſigna apparent, niſi quod crudum tuberculum pulmonis
" ſenſim creſcit, non prægreſſâ diſtillationis alicujus notâ, quodque
" ſub hoc ipſo difficilis reſpiratio ſine ullo ſtertore, ac ſibilo eſt. Si
" altius intra pulmonem in vitium inſedit, pulſum exhibet varium,
" inæqualem, intermittentem, vel etiam interciſum, qualis in Anti-
" patro medico fuit. Tum certè non ſine cauſſa (quia vitium levibus
" arteriis inhæreſcens propiùs ad cor acceſſit) animi quædam defectio,
" & palpitatio cordis incidere conſueverunt. Itaque mortiferum eſſe
" id malum, ubi ita promovit, ſolet. Exſpectari autem ſalus poteſt,
" ſi aſperis inſidet vitium arteriis, citòque matureſcit, & erumpit, ſi-
" mulque pure excreato univerſo, pennitùs reſiccatus, quo id teneba-
" tur, ventriculus ſine ulcere manet. Quæ omnia ni fiant interpoſito
" ſpatio, conſumptus homo perit." Medicin. Obſerv. Lib. ii. p. 120.

From this theory too we may explain the nature of the inflammable cruſt, which is found to exiſt during every ſtate of a conſumption. It is no more than the ſame ſubſtance exhibited to the eye which is the real cauſe of the complaint, but may or may not be connected with inflammation, as circumſtances occur. It can by no means be its neceſſary appendage, and Mr. HEWSON hath evidently ſhewn that it is always created in the weakeſt ſtate of an animal, viz. whilſt he is dying.—Vid. HEWSON on the Blood. I have ſeen, upon diſſection, the whole ramifications of the pulmonary artery exhibited by this ſubſtance in a very beautiful manner, ſimilar to what is ſometimes ſpit up by the patient, or to what is ſeen in Polypi of the Heart. Vid. TULPII Obſerv. Medic. Lib. i. cap. xiii. WARREN on the

the Bronchial Polypus. Med. Tranſ. Vol. i. p. 407. This may lead perhaps to ſome improvements to be hoped at leaſt in the method of cure. In a late converſation with one of the moſt eminent of the faculty, (Sir JOHN PRINGLE) he informed me that he found one of the beſt medicines in the recent ſtage of this diſeaſe to be the crude mercury extinguiſhed by conſ. roſar. and taken to the quantity of five grains every night. This he obſerved too he had often ſeen remove the ſize from the ſurface of the blood. Every practitioner knows what an influence quickſilver hath in diſſolving every part of this fluid, and therefore muſt contribute to remove any obſtruction which depends upon that ſubſtance. This medicine may act likewiſe as all mercurials do in the caſe of obſtinate ulcers in other parts of the body.

From the foregoing we may deduce the following obſervations: 1. That a conſumption may exiſt without inflammation, and then tubercles may be created. 2. That where there is an inflammation an ulcer ariſes as well as tubercles. 3. That the beſt method of cure, if it can be effected, is by diſſolving the tubercles. 4. That blood-letting is only of uſe where there is an inflammation, and in that ſtate only.

Page 3. Acrimonious defluxion.] "In the advanced ſtate of a conſumption, ſays Sir JOHN PRINGLE, we may diſtinguiſh two ſorts of coughs, one cauſed by the ulcers, and the other by a thin rheum falling upon the fauces and trachea; which parts being then deprived of their mucus become ſenſible of any irritation: and this laſt is perhaps the moſt painful and teazing to the patient. It can only be palliated by incraſſants, and for that purpoſe I have commonly uſed the conſerve of roſes and opium." It is ſubjoined, that the ill effects of the latter may be corrected by ſquills.—Vid. PRINGLE's Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army, part iii. ch. 3.

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Page 3. Never leaving them altogether.] Febris hectica hic nunquam intermittit ſed quidem remittit, at duas aut tres horas poſt paſtum ingraveſcit. CRANEN Lumen medicum, cap 48. p. 219.—The hectic feverwhich attends conſumptions is quite anomalous with regard to the times of acceſs and remiſſion; this is owing to its dependance on the abſorption of pus, which is occaſioned more or leſs frequently in proportion to the extent of the ulceration which the lungs ſuſtain.

Id. The nature of a ſemi-tertian.] May not this be owing to different cauſes? The more violent to abſorption, which would be every other day, and the other to the food? The body in a ſtate of decay always becomes highly irritable, and a fever is brought on from the moſt trifling external circumſtances, but eſpecially from food which is always found to affect conſumptive perſons.—Vid. alſo BARRY on Digeſtion, p. 340.

Id. Sweats were conſtant.] Sudor nocturnus ingens.—BOERHAAVE Aphoriſm. § 1206. Il leur ſurvient auſſi des ſueurs exceſſives.—LIEUTAND Med. Pratique, p. 259, 8vo.

Id. Stools bilious, &c.] Diarrhœa flava, fœtida, purulenta, cadaveroſa, frequens, teneſmodes.—BOERHAAVE Aphoriſm. § 1206.

Id. Urine was thin and crude.] Urina phthiſicorum licet brunna & fuſca, ad hydrometriam levior tamen ſemper eſt illis ſanorum aut aliis morbis ad fectorum.—Com. lit. Nor. a KLEINII interp. clin. p. 233.

Page 4. There were many fevers conſtant.] I have preferred the word *conſtant* here to that of continual, becauſe by many pathological writers the latter is oppoſed to remittents, whilſt the former not being uſed before may include them; and indeed the fever here alluded to, and moſt of thoſe mentioned by HIPPOCRATES are of the remitting kind. This will be more accurately examined hereafter when we come to conſider the nature of fevers in general.

Page 4. Were not affected as in common.] I will not be poſitive that I have here repreſented exactly the ſenſe of the author. Theſe conſumptions ſeem to be brought in in an aukward manner. VALESIUS ſeems to think that the uncommon nature of the conſumption is accounted for by the ſentence afterwards, that they had but ſhort rigours and a ſlight perſpiration. I am rather of opinion that the ſentence ſhould ſtand by itſelf as I have given it, and that the account of the ſick not being affected as in common, refers to the former deſcription which he had given of this diſeaſe. GALEN, who favors my opinion, imagines there is ſome error in the text, and that this ſentence hath crept in from the margin.—Vid. GALENI comment. in epid. lib. i. in op HIPPOC. & GALENI CHARTERIO tom. ix. & VALESII comm. in HIPPOC. p. 5.

Id. Type of a Tertian.] By the type or manner of a Tertian, ſeems to mean here that the fever only remitted, and that the exacerbations came on every other day. HIPPOCRATES is, in general, however, more accurate, and if this had been intended, would undoubtedly have omitted the vague and uncertain acceſſions. I would beg leave to conjecture therefore that what he means is, that the fever which was at firſt remittent with vague and uncertain acceſſions, became afterwards a Tertian, and this will account for the great difficulty of the criſis in ſome, the little danger with which they were attended, and their conſtant tendency to relapſe.

Id. None died but ſuch as were affected with conſumption.] How could this be if the conſumptions were ſlight, according to the opinion of VALESIUS?—Vid. GALEN. ut ſupra.

CONSTITUTION the SECOND.

Page 5. Tempeſtas brumalis anni 1715, admodum fuit frigida, larga nivis copia & extremo gelu conjuncta, WINTRINGHAM Noſo-

Noſologicum commentarium in urbi EBORACENSI. This being a ſimilar conſtitution to that which is deſcribed in the text, I have here quoted it, and ſhall afterwards compare with it the ſymptoms of the diſeaſes which prevailed. Dr. SIMS has given a ſimilar but much better account of epidemical diſorders in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland; he ſays, "During the firſt two months of the year 1766 there was ſcarcely any rains, froſt moſtly predominating, with Eaſt and Northerly winds, and on the 12th of February a moſt extraordinary quantity of ſnow fell"—SIMS's Obſervations on Epidemic Diſorders, p. 13.

Page 5. In good health.] "The beginning of the year 1766 was like the former, very healthful; few inflammatory diſeaſes appearing, tho' the legitimate offspring of the ſeaſon."—SIMS, p. 20.

"Sœviente gelu graſſabuntur morbi inflammatorii. Sanguis in hujuſmodi morbis plurimum fuit inflammatus & pellicula craſſa obductus, neque ſine larga ejus miſſione eaque pluries repetita levabantur ægri." WINTRINGHAM, p. 30.

Page 5. Defluxions on the eyes.] WALDSCHMIEDT Inſt. Medicin. lib. ij. cap. iv. p. 53. HUXHAM de aere paſſim in the cold ſeaſons. St. IVES on the eyes, book ij. ch. iij. BALLONII Epidem. lib. i. p. 63. "Soldiers (ſays Sir JOHN PRINGLE) are ſubject to an ophthalmia or in-"flammation of the eyes from winter colds, &c. The ſlighter caſes "may be cured without bleeding; but if any degree of fever be joined, "or the inflammation be conſiderable, this evacuation ought not to be "omitted. The greater inflammations are not to be cured without large "bleedings, unleſs we can make a derivation from the part affected with-"out draining the whole body: for this purpoſe bliſters are uſually ap-"plied behind the ears, eſpecially if they are continued for two or three "days, and if the ſores be afterwards kept running. But what I have "obſerved to be more efficacious, and leſs generally practiſed, is bleed-

" ing by leeches, where two or more are applied to the lower part of the " orbit, or near the external angle of the eye, and the wounds allowed " to ooze till they ſtop of themſelves. Wherefore, in all greater inflam- " mations, after bleeding in the arm or jugular, I have uſed this me- " thod, repeating it oftener than once if there were occaſion.'—PRINGLE's Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army, part iii. chap. 2. likewiſe vid. NIC. PISO de cognoſc. & curand. morb. lib. i. p. 192.

Page 7. About ſummer and autumn.] Here follows a catalogue of diſeaſes which occurred in this ſeaſon, and which are well deſerving of notice. The inflammatory diſeaſes which aroſe now, we may ſuppoſe, from having no deſcription of them, to have been of a trifling nature: Notwithſtanding the conſtitution of the air was ſufficient to have produced them. The ſeeds of diſeaſe however were ſown in the body, and tho' they were not powerful enough to exert themſelves in the form of inflammation, yet when the relaxing ſtate of Summer took place, they began to ſhew themſelves, tho' in a different ſhape. HIPPOCRATES himſelf hath built an aphoriſm nearly upon this foundation. It is the eleventh of the third book, where he ſays, " that if the Winter be dry and cold, and the Spring rainy with a ſoutherly wind, there is a neceſſity for acute fevers, ophthalmias, and dyſenteries, eſpecially to women and men of a moiſt nature." There is ſome little difference between the ſeaſon deſcribed in this aphoriſm, and what we are upon in the text. The Winter here was not ſo dry, and the Spring was much more ſo. The cauſes therefore do not ſeem to operate in ſo powerful a manner, but ſtill the ſame diſorders are produced, and particularly thoſe of the bowels and the urinary paſſages. But let us hear the opinion of the moderns in this caſe. Our SYDENHAM, the modern HIPPOCRATES, as he is juſtly called, obſerves, that the Dyſentery generally appears in Autumn, but that it may come on ſooner if the ſtate of the air ſhould diſpoſe to it, it may ſeize a few, ſays he, at any other time, and abundance at the beginning of Spring,

Spring, or perhaps earlier, if warm weather immediately ſucceeds a ſevere froſt, terminated by a ſudden thaw. Thus it happened in thoſe years wherein the Dyſentery proved very epidemic." SYDENHAM's works by SWAN, p. 151.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE, tho' he attributes the true Dyſentery, which indeed is a ſomewhat different diſeaſe from what is mentioned here, to great heat and putrifaction, and was moſt common in warm Summers, yet he obſerves, "I do not advance this as a rule that will hold univerſally; for that epidemic which raged at NIMIGUEN in Autumn 1736, came after a Summer that was indeed warm, but to no extraordinary degree." PRINGLE's Obſervations, &c. part iii. ch. 6.

In the epidemic conſtitution quoted from WINTRINGHAM, where the inflammatory diſorders took place, a mention is made of thoſe of the bowels, tho' in a very general manner. He ſubjoins however a note, in which he has the following ſtriking paſſage:—"Quæritur itaque an ſubitanea humorum rarefactio, a diminuto atmoſphæræ & aucto calore in gelu ſolutione producta, horum effectuum non fuit primaria cauſa?" Vid. WINTRINGHAM Noſolog. Comment. p. 32. In the ſame place he likewiſe mentions diſorders of the urethra, under the name of urinæ difficultatibus.

And Dr. SIMS, where but few inflammatory diſeaſes aroſe, obſerves thus: "In July a bilious colic began to rage, which as Auguſt advanced was joined by the cholera morbus and afterwards by the illiac paſſion."—SIMS on Epidemical Diſorders, p. 20.

Page 7. Never intermitted.] Although this deſcription of an intermittent fever, of which a tertian is a ſpecies, may appear extraordinary, yet nature affords the diſtinction very evidently, although we have not adopted the proper name. The celebrated CLEGHORN, in his account

account of the diſeaſes of MINORCA, who has inveſtigated this matter with the greateſt accuracy, calls them, though I can't think very proper-
" ly, continual tertians, where the paroxyſm and their intervals are leſs
" perceptible, though the violence of the ſymptoms is ſomewhat abated
" on the alternate days;" and " double tertians where that interval is
" moſt conſiderable which follows the ſevere fit." This laſt very much reſembles what is given in the text, and ſuch an one HIPPOCRATES meant, but did not know how to diſtinguiſh it from a ſemi-tertian. There is a very conſiderable reſemblance between the fevers here deſcribed and that of CLEGHORN, and as the iſland of MINORCA lies nearly in the ſame latitude with that of THASUS, and is expoſed in the ſame manner to the ſea, it is very likely that the endemial diſeaſes of both places may be ſimilar, other circumſtances concurring to occaſion them; I ſhall therefore ſelect ſome of thoſe paſſages from this author, in which the reſemblance and diſſimilitude is moſt apparent.

Page 7. Manner of a Tertian.] " The moſt part of theſe fevers make their firſt appearance in the ſhape of a true ſimple or double intermittent Tertian." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Id. Violent.] " It is much more common to meet with Tertians which ſet out furiouſly, with ſevere ſubintrant double paroxyſms, ſo that for ſome days they have little or no interval. On the third or fifth day a profuſe ſweat commonly brings on an intermiſſion; and afterwards the diſeaſe aſſumes the type of a double intermittent Tertian, or of a ſemi Tertian." CLEGHORN, p. 155.

Id. Long continuance.] " Some of them have continued without any conſiderable interval for ſix or ſeven weeks." CLEGHORN p. 155.

Id. Pain.] " As the fever advances to its height, the coldneſs and ſhivering which uſher in the paroxyſms became leſs, or intirely imper-

imperceptible: In which caſe a cholera morbus, or acute *pains* in the back or limbs often ſupply their place." CLEGHORN, p. 151.

Id. In the beginning they were ſlight.] " I have ſeen every year a few of the continual kind, which began with great mildneſs, and increaſing by ſlow degrees, broke out violently in the third or fourth week." CLEGHORN, p. 152. Vid. Note to violent.

Id. Paroxyſm on the critical days.] " When the moſt vehement paroxyſms happen on the odd days, the criſis will be on the odd days, & vice verſa." CLEGHORN, p. 154. " Thoſe fevers are moſt to be dreaded whoſe violence is greateſt on the even days, and if the paroxyſm ſtops on the third, fifth, or ſeventh day, but continues on the fourth, ſixth, or eighth day; we ſhould be upon our guard, leſt a ſudden ſtorm ſhould ſucceed this treacherous intermiſſion." Ibid. p. 160.

Id. Violently affected between the fits.] " The apyrexy is tolerably compleat, though for the moſt part the patient complains of a diſagreeable taſte, loſs of appetite, head-ach, and pain in the ſmall of the back, and pit of his ſtomach upon a full inſpiration." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Id. Worſe than before.] " In the mean time. the paroxyſms themſelves become longer, and bring on more formidable ſymptoms; ſuch as head-achs, raving, ſtupors, apoplectic fits, bleeding at the noſe, cough, difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, irregularity of the pulſe, ſickneſs and anxiety, pain about the upper orifice of the ſtomach, vomiting and purging, heat, tenſion, pain and pulſation in the abdominal viſcera, Subſultus Tendinum, and an infinite variety of other complains." CLEGHORN, p. 152.

Id.

Page 7. Rigors of ſhort continuance.] " The cold fit ſeldom laſts above an hour or two." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Id. Sweats violent.] " Then follows an intenſe heat over the whole body, which raiſes the thermometer to the 103d or 104th degree: And laſtly a proper ſweat puts an end to the paroxyſm." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Id. Comatoſe and ſtupid.] " On the other hand when drowſy lethargic ſymptoms come on, it (i. e. the pulſe) often reſembles that of a perſon in full health, though the ſick is in the utmoſt danger." CLEGHORN, p. 150.

Page 8. The urine without any critical appearance.] " The urine whether made in the time of the paroxyſm, or interval, is always clear, frothy, and of a deep red colour without any ſeparation." CLEGHORN, p. 151.

Id. No determined criſis.] Vid. CLEGHORN from page 154 to page 161.

Id. Dyſenteries, &c.] " HIPPOCRATES has accurately deſcribed ſuch continual Tertians, and tells us they are apt to terminate in Dyſenteries, Lienteries, and Teneſmuſſes, which we find in fact to be too often the caſe." CLEGHORN, p. 155.

Id. Tranſlation of Humours.] " And though the patient may eſcape after a great ſtruggle, by means of ſome critical diſcharge, ſuch as purging, ſweating, parotids, or abſceſſes near the hip; yet his conſtitution is commonly ſo ſhattered. that he long continues expoſed to irregular paroxyſms, night ſweats, fluxes, obſtructions of the *Chylopoetic Viſcera*, and every kind of chronick diſtemper." CLEGHORN, p. 160.

Page 9. Was of no ſervice.] "It denounces danger when about this time of the diſeaſe, the paroxyſms are long and protracted, or are accompanied with an obſtinate delirium, an intenſe coma, great anxiety, and pain in the loins, or about the upper orifice of the ſtomach; when the patient has an utter averſion to food, and even in the intervals is ſo feeble, and attended with ſuch a ſwimming in the head, that he can ſcarcely walk about; when the hypochondria and epigaſtrick region are ſwelled, hard and painful to the touch; when numerous blotches like the ſtinging of nettles, (exanthemata in the text page 9) frequently break out on the ſkin; when the urine continues thin, clear, high coloured, or covered with an aſh-coloured membrane like a cobweb; and laſtly it denounces danger, when larger evacuations come on than the ſtrength can well bear, ſuch as vomiting, purging, bleeding at the noſe, colliquative ſweats, or the the like." CLEGHORN, p. 157.

Having given ſuch long quotations from this valuable author it may ſeem tedious to dwell any longer on this ſubject. But as he has beſtowed fifty very uſeful pages on the cure of this diſeaſe, I cannot avoid giving an abridgment of the method he purſued, and at the ſame time recommending the peruſal of the whole to the medical reader. He begins with ſhewing the treatment of the patient upon the acceſſion, by putting him to bed and keeping him moderately warm, but without drinking any thing till the ſweat breaks out. He ſeems to recommend cold but not iced water, as well as other diluters; and in the interval broths, &c. to ſupport nature. He afterwards in his method of cure recommends bleeding only in thoſe caſes where the ſymptoms which indicate it ſeem urgent. The ſame he obſerves with regard to vomits, and prefers purging in a gentle manner. "I give a cathartic, ſays he, early in the morning of that day on which the ſymptoms were moſt moderate; haſtening the operation with glyſters (if occaſion requires) ſo that it may be finiſhed before the middle of the day, about which time the patient commonly grows

worſe." He then proceeds, if the patient be not remarkably ſtrong about the third period, and very favourable ſymptoms appear, to give the bark, two ſcruples or a dram of it in powder to be given every two or three hours, or every hour and half, ſo that five or ſix drachms may be taken before next day at noon. This is repeated in every interval; and he ſays in concluſion, "This is the method of uſing the cortex, into which I at length fell, after trying a great variety of others. Sometimes indeed extreme weakneſs or ſome formidable ſymptom, obliged me to have recourſe to it in the ſecond period of the fever, but I never choſe to give it before the third, nor to delay it after the fourth in all caſes of any conſequence, provided there was a proper interval for its adminiſtration." Vid. CLEGHORN on the epidemical diſeaſes of MINORCA, from page 170 to page 218.

Id. Concoctions always portend a criſis.] Vid. note to page 20.

Page 10. Not to do harm.] This is an excellent leſſon to thoſe bold practitioners who are willing to take a very remote chance of doing ſervice, rather than preſcribe in the more regular proceſs which if it cannot do good will not occaſion an injury to the patient. If indeed the caſe were of that kind, that would admit of ſome deſperate remedies, without ſuſtaining an irreparable injury; the wiſeſt practitioner would adopt them. But where a certain injury is procured by the remedy, and there is only a chance, and that a very diſtant one, of doing good; I think no conſcientious man will venture upon it. Such practice is making phyſic a lottery inſtead of a ſcience, that may be in a great meaſure comprehended within the bounds of the human underſtanding.

Id. The ſick perſon, the Phyſician, and the diſeaſe.] HIPPOCRATES hath a very happy manner of communicating his ideas, by judicious alluſions and elegant illuſtrations, of which this is an inſtance. Such expreſſions however are to be looked upon merely as illuſtrations, and

and it is a great pity that the imaginations of men have ever ventured to ſuppoſe them different. A diſeaſe is the operation of certain external cauſes upon the human body, with a tendency to weaken and often to deſtroy its natural powers of action. The Phyſician who obſerves this effect, in conſequence of deep ſtudy and experience, makes uſe of methods to divert it, or to take it off. And we may, if we chuſe, compare this to a battle or a game, or any other action in which great energies are to be exerted, and a conſtant attention to every the minuteſt circumſtance to be kept up.

Page 10. Convulſions would ſucceed.] Vid. PROSP. ALP. de preſagienda vita & Morte. Lib. ii. cap. v. LOMMII medica. obſervat. pag. 66. CHESNEAU obſerv. Lib. i. cap. vi. DOLÆI Encyclop. Lib. 1, cap. xii. DURET. in HIPPOCR. Coac. Lib. ii. cap. 14. § 10. TULPII obſ. Lib. iii. cap. xxiv. MACBRIDE's Introd. Lib. ii. cap. v.

Id. Bilious vomiting.] Vid. BOERHAAVE, § 774. PROSPER ALPINUM. Lib. i. cap. xi. p. 56. L. Bat. 1733. DOLÆI Encyclop. Lib. i. cap. ii. Franckf. 1684. KLEINII Intrep. clin. p. 230.

Id. Hæmorrhage from the noſe.] The ſtory of GALEN upon this ſubject is ſo ſtriking, that I hope I ſhall be excuſed for giving it, as it ſets in a beautiful light the reality of this prognoſtick, which is of ſo much conſequence in the practice of phyſic. I ſhall give it as it is tranſlated by Dr. BARKER, in his Eſſay on the agreement between antient and modern Phyſicians, p. 65.—" A young man at ROME had been ill of a fever five days, and notwithſtanding the proper time for bleeding was then over, as it ought to have been done on the ſecond or third day, or at the lateſt on the fourth; yet as it did not ſeem to be forbidden, either by the ſeaſon of the year, the age or weakneſs of the patient, or by his way of life; but as on the contrary all theſe circumſtances concurred in favour of it, his Phyſicians agreed to open a vein. But after having diligently weighed within myſelf the ſigns

which HIPPOCRATES has left for foretelling a hæmorrhage, I declared that I thought they were right in their opinion of opening a vein, but if they would wait awhile, Nature herſelf would do the buſineſs for them by throwing off the load with which ſhe was oppreſſed. The other Phyſicians ſtood amazed at this. In the mean time the patient ſtarted up, as if he was going to jump out of bed; and being aſked why he did ſo when there was no reaſon for it, he replied, that he was afraid leſt a red ſerpent, which he ſaw crawling on the roof of the bed, ſhould fall down upon him, and was willing to get out of the way. The other Phyſicians did not ſuſpect that this ſymptom portended any future efflux of blood, but as for myſelf when I had conſidered the ſigns, and particularly a redneſs, which I had before obſerved upon the right ſide of the noſe, extending to the cheek; and which was now become much more conſpicuous, I thought it an evident token that there ſhortly would be a hæmorrhage from the right noſtril, upon which I whiſpered one of the ſervants, who was in waiting, to fetch a veſſel to catch the blood in, but to take care to hide it under his cloaths when he came in; and then turning about to the Phyſicians, I told them, loud enough to be heard by them all, that if they would wait a little longer they would ſee a flux of blood from the patient's right noſtril. They laught at my mentioning the right noſtril in particular; but I replied both theſe things would happen, or that neither of them would. For by the rules of the art there would not only be a flux of blood, but that flux would be from the right noſtril. Upon this I ordered the man who had got the veſſel to keep his eye upon the patient, and to catch the blood as ſoon as he begun to ſee it ſpout forth. I had ſcarce done ſpeaking, when the patient pulled his finger from his noſtril, and we ſaw it covered with blood. The ſervant ran with the baſon; the company ſet up a ſhout, and the Phyſicians, one and all, ſlipt out of the way as faſt as they could. *And thus art triumph'd over ignorance*, adds Dr. BARKER. The patient loſt four pound and a half of blood." GALEN de Prænotione ad Poſthumum, cap. xiii. Edit. CHART. Tom. viii. page 850.

This

This important prognoſtic, and which is ſo much inſiſted upon by HIPPOCRATES, is not ſo well known amongſt the moderns, either from early phlebotomy or other means which are at preſent uſed to prevent the progreſs of a fever, or from diſeaſes being leſs inflammatory than uſual. Vid. BOERHAAVE & V. SWIETEN com. § 741. MACBRIDE's Introd. part. ii. book i. chap. 3. page 302. WALDSCHMIEDT Inſt. Medicin. Lib. iii. cap. v. § 29. It is generally look'd upon as a good ſign if it happen upon a critical day and in proper quantity. But this we ſhall afterwards review in the ſeveral caſes exhibited in this work. The whole doctrine of HIPPOCRATES upon this ſubject, and that of many others as STAHL, HOFFMAN, BAGLIVI, &c. may be found in KLEINII Interprete clinico, p. 120.

Page 10. Bile and phlegm.] The nauſea which almoſt always attends acute diſeaſes, and which produces frequently vomiting, is attended likewiſe with a pain of the head, and they both proceed from the ſame ſource, a collection of putrid bile in the ſtomach, which irritating the tender nerves of that organ, produces not only a ſenſation in the part affected, but often in more diſtant ones, and eſpecially in that from which all ſenſation is derived.—Vid. CAROL. PISO. ſect. 11. part 1. cap. 1. p. 70. PROSP. ALP. lib. ii. cap. iij. p. 88. CHESNEAU Obſervat. lib. i. cap. 1. p. 6. KLEINII Interpret. Clin. p. 44. CRANEN. Lum. medic. cap. 1. p. 7.

Id. Convulſions.] BOERHAAVE, § 710. VAN SWEITEN, vol. ii. p. 350. TULPII Obſervat. lib. i. cap. xv. KLEIN. Intrep. Clin. p. 56.

Id. Pains about the uterus.] Vid. CRANEN Lum. medic. cap. 102. RODER DE CASTRO de morbis mulierum, part 11, lib. ii. cap. vii.

Id.

Page 10. Palſies.] Vid. ZACUT. LUSITAN. Medic. Hiſt. lib. i. p. 357. Mataptoſes cujuſcumque materiæ morboſæ in acutis.—BOERHAAVE § 1060. VAN SWIETEN com. vol. 3, p. 356. SAUVAGESII cl. vi. ord. 111. ſp. 9. Vid. Nos meth. vol. 111, p. 359. CRANEN Lumen medicum. cap. v. p. 43.

Id. Mania.] Hujus maniæ ſpecies oritur poſtquam autumnalis, valida diuturna intermittente febre, corpus exhauſtum, debilatumque. BOERHAAVE, § 1125. VAN SWIETEN com. vol. 3, p. 528.

Id. Blindneſs.] This muſt be a gutta ſerena, which is to be conſidered as a paralytic affection.—Vid. WEPFERI obſervat. medic. pract. p. 863. St. IVES on the eyes, chap. xxvii, p. 289.

CONSTITUTION the THIRD.

Page 11. From this to the riſing of Arcturus.] This means, moſt probably, the month of Auguſt, a month which is generally unhealthy, not only from the heat of the atmoſphere, but from the variety of fruits which are then ripe, and in which mankind are too apt to indulge to exceſs. By which they induce the diſorders which theſe bleſſings of Providence were intended to prevent.—Vid. for Arcturus PLINII hiſt. natur. lib. 2. cap. xlvii. lib. 18. cap. 31.

Id. This diſeaſe was epidemic.] Great cold appears ſometimes to be the cauſe of palſies, and upon that account they may frequently appear during the winter ſeaſon. As the ſubjects however of this diſeaſe are few, when compared with the numbers of the ſick of other diſtempers, I ſhould think this expreſſion muſt be taken in a more comprehenſive ſenſe than is commonly allowed, and ſo as to take in, where the brain is not affected, contraction of the limbs and rheumatic affections, &c. or elſe it muſt mean that this diſorder prevailed more than uſual. That cold however may produce this diſeaſe will appear from the following writers.

writers. FOREST, lib. x. cap. 70 & 84. HOFFMAN. tom. iii. cap. 1. § 17. DOLÆI Encycloped. cap. xi. § 11. p. 166. BOERHAAVE, § 1060. VAN SWIETEN comment. vol. iii. p. 360, 361.

Page 12. There appears therefore to have been a great redundancy of bilious humour in the blood.] An important ſubject ſeems here to preſent itſelf, viz. how far a redundancy of bile is concerned in the production of acute diſorders. That it frequently appears not only in bilious vomitings, but in the diſcoloration of the ſkin, is evident, and that from its acrimony exerting itſelf upon that organ, from which we may deduce the cauſe of fevers, it may be the ſource of the moſt violent effects, is eaſy to be imagined. It is equally true however that it may be produced in an over abundant quantity, and yet not cauſe a fever; but may be carried off by the uſual methods of evacuation or create colics and other diſeaſes. It is ſometimes produced likewiſe, I believe, during the courſe of a fever, from ſome other cauſe, and then it appears as an effect. In order then that this ſubſtance produce an acute diſeaſe it muſt either be endued with ſome other qualities than thoſe which it poſſeſſes in general, or a certain ſet of circumſtances in the human conſtitution muſt concur for this purpoſe. I would beg leave to quote the opinion of the learned Sir JOHN PRINGLE upon this ſubject, whoſe ideas ſeem to be ſo clear that no perſon can poſſibly miſtake his meaning. "The relaxation of the fibres, and greater tendency in the humours to putrify, conſequent on this ſtate of the atmoſphere, may be conſidered as the internal and prediſpoſing cauſe of theſe fevers; for a hot and moiſt air unbraces the ſolids, reſolves the blood, and obſtructs perſpiration." PRINGLE's obſervations, part iii. chap. 4. § 4.

The ingenious MACBRIDE obſerves, "the yellowneſs in the ſkin and whites of the eyes, together with the bilious vomiting, ſo frequent in the commencement of remittent fevers, has determined ſome writers to term them bilious fevers, from the ſuppoſed exuberance of

" of bile; but it appears that this change of colour is owing to a pu-
" trefactive reſolution of the blood, diſuniting the conſtituent parti-
" cles, and not to the reſorption of bile, as in the caſe of jaundice."
MACBRIDE's Introduction, part ii. book 1. chap. 9. page 356. Vid. alſo an ingenious treatiſe on the bile by JAMES MACLURG, M. D. Other phyſicians have gone further in incapacitating the bile in any ſtate from being able to produce a fever, as well as any other humours acting by means of their acrimony on the conſtitution. " As fever has
" been conſidered, (ſays the learned and ingenious Dr. CULLEN,) as
" conſiſting chiefly in an increaſed action of the heart and arteries, phy-
" ſicians have ſuppoſed, that certain direct ſtimulants fitted to pro-
" duce this increaſed action are the remote cauſes of fevers. In many
" caſes, however, there is no evidence of ſuch ſtimulants being ap-
" plied; and in the caſes in which they are applied they produce
" only a temporary frequency of the pulſe, which cannot be conſider-
" ed as a diſeaſe."—Vid. CULLEN's firſt lines of the practice of phyſic, chap. iv. § lxxviij.

Page 13. Tranſlation of humours.] All the tranſlators and commentators of HIPPOCRATES which I have ſeen univerſally adopt the term of abſceſs, which commonly in Engliſh means a ſuppurating phlegmon, whereas the true meaning is a tranſlation of that humour which was ſuppoſed to conſtitute the fever to ſome diſtant part, and this, tho' generally effected by an abſceſs, was often performed otherwiſe, as by any natural evacuation, an hæmorrhage, eruptions, &c. Vid. Hiſtory of Epidemics, book ii. p. 40. FOESII Oecon. HIPPOC. ad hunc verbum. p. 52.

Page 14. Whether becauſe the urine was watry or no.] It appears evident that HIPPOCRATES was not accurate in his account of this diſeaſe, viz. dyſentery, and therefore this ſymptom might accompany only a diarrhœa, in which a great diſſolution of the humours prevailed, and of which diſeaſe this is a ſymptom; but the contrary that of a dyſentery

ſentery, as given by HIPPOCRATES himſelf, viz. DEGNERI hiſt. dyſent. cap. 1, § 29. pag. 17. BOERHAAVE § 722. VAN SWIETEN comment. vol. 2, p. 395. PRINGLE's obſervations, part III. chap. 8. § 1.

Page 14. And of theſe many phrenſies.] We ſee ſo few truly inflammatory fevers where there is no topical inflammation that it would be difficult to diſtinguiſh from the ſymptoms here deſcribed, whether the inflammation of the brain which we now call a phrenſy was here meant or not, delirium occurring in almoſt every fever and every inflammation to which the human conſtitution is ſubject. Sir JOHN PRINGLE ſays "the phrenitis or inflammation of the brain, conſidered as an original inflammation, is properly a ſummer diſeaſe, when they are expoſed to the ardour of the ſun, and eſpecially whilſt aſleep and in liquor; but a ſymptomatic phrenitis or delirium is one of the moſt general inflammatory ſymptoms, is confined to no ſeaſon, and accedes indifferently to the bilious, malignant or inflammatory fever." PRINGLE's obſervations, part iii. chap. 2. § 1. MACBRIDE obſerves, "we are not to confound the delirium, which is a common ſymptom in many fevers, with the original inflammation of the meninges, which will be readily diſtinguiſhed by obſerving that in the phrenitis the delirium is evident and violent before there be any remarkable degree of fever, whereas, in the common febrile delirium, the diſeaſe is always of ſome days continuance before the delirium is obſervable."—MACBRIDE's introduction to the practice of phyſic, part ii. book ii. chap. 5. p. 432. Dr. CULLEN, after recounting the ſymptoms of a phrenſy, which he obſerves are "an acute pyrexia, a violent head-ach, a redneſs of the face and eyes, an impatience of light or noiſe, a conſtant watching, and a delirium impetuous and furious;" tells us that ſome noſologiſts have thought theſe ſymptoms peculiar to an inflammation of the membranes, and that an inflammation of the ſubſtance of the brain was to be diſtinguiſhed by ſome degree of

coma. CULLEN's firſt lines of the practice of phyſic, book ii. cap. iv. I have made theſe quotations to ſhew that this fever of HIPPOCRATES was not a true phrenſy, but an inflammatory fever attended with this as a ſymptom, and muſt be treated as ſuch.—Vid. alſo BOERHAAVE aphoriſm. § 738 and 771. KLEINII Intrep. Clin. page 227. The caſe of HIPPEAS's ſiſter, book vij. of this tranſlation. p. 239.

Page 15. A hæmorrhage from the noſe.] The termination of theſe acute diſorders is here very diſtinctly pointed out, and is an object worthy of great attention. The firſt is not ſo common as amongſt the antients, poſſibly owing to our endeavours to put a ſtop, if poſſible, to the fever in the beginning, and then by promoting ſome evacuation or other which draws off from that turgeſcency of the humours which produces this effect. Whatever be the proximate cauſe of fever, a change, no doubt, is produced in the circulating juices, by which they become more acrimonious than uſual, and upon this account are diſpoſed to throw themſelves out through ſome excretory veſſel, or to force a way through thoſe which are moſt liable to rupture. But the ſame effect may be produced from an affection of the ſolids, likewiſe, as when they are influenced by a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of their coats; upon that being removed the liquor which circulated with difficulty having overcome all impediments, may be ſuppoſed to exceed its proper bounds, and thus an extraordinary evacuation becomes a ſign that the diſeaſe is removed.—Vid. PROSP. ALP. de præſagiend. vit. & mort. lib. vi. cap. xiij. WALDSCHMIEDT. inſt. medicin. lib. iij. cap. v. § 29. KLEIN. interp. clin. p. 87. MACBRIDE's introduct. book iv. cap. 1.

Id. A large quantity of urine in which there was a conſiderable ſediment.] Here a natural excretion is concerned, and the relaxation of the veſſels as well as an alteration of the juices is evident; and from this perhaps better than any other ſign, the putrid nature of a diſeaſe may be diſcovered. And it is a pity but experiments were made

made upon the different kinds of urine, with ſuch a view, rather than merely making it the ſubject of obſervation upon the old idea of concoction, &c. Vid. PROSP. ALP. Lib. vii. cap. xiv. LOMMII medic. obſerv. p. 322 & 323. WALDSCHMIEDT Inſt. Med. Lib. v. cap. xi. KLEIN ut ſupra. SANCTORII Meth. vitand. error. Lib. v. cap. vi. p. 281, & Lib. vi. cap. vi. p. 336.

Page 15. Bilious evacuation of the inteſtines.] In almoſt all fevers a large quantity of bile is produced, and is pent up by the general conſtriction which prevails; when that is taken off it will be neceſſarily ſucceeded by a purgation of the inteſtines, and ſometimes of pure bile. In warm climates where this ſubſtance eaſily putrifies, a very dangerous fever is produced, and there the evacuation is rather a ſign of the general diſſolution of the humours than a ſymptom of relief. Vid. LIND. on the Diſeaſes of Hot Climates, part iii. chap. i. Vid. alſo LOMMII Medicin. Obſerv. Lib. iii. p. 313.

Id. Or a Dyſentery.] This is another inſtance where HIPPOCRATES does not ſeem to intend a bloody flux by dyſentery, and I ſhould think a ſimple diarrhœa was all that is meant in this place. This is a common termination of a diſeaſe, but a dyſentery ſeldom, unleſs it be fatal, one being a very dangerous, the other commonly a ſalutary evacuation. Vid. KLEINII Interp. clin. p. 64. WALDSCHMIEDT Lib. iii. cap. v. HUXHAM on Fevers, p. 88 and 116.

Id. Where the menſes at the ſame time appeared.] Vid. WALDSCHMIEDT ut ſupra.

SECTION III.

Page 18. Diſtinguiſh diſeaſes.] The occurrences belonging to diſeaſes which are all here jumbled together under the idea of diagnoſtic, from the general meaning of that word, which ſignifies any communications of knowledge, may and have been by modern phyſiologiſts, divided, as all other facts, into paſt, preſent, and future. The paſt are the remote cauſes from expoſure to air, from diet, &c. &c. which have given riſe to the diſeaſe, but do not exiſt at the time when the patient complains. The preſent what now-a-days are more immediately termed diagnoſtics, and conſiſt of thoſe ſymptoms which reign during every period, but more particularly perhaps at the firſt onſet of the diſeaſe, ſuch as ſhiverings, heat, &c. The future, the prognoſticks, or thoſe events which may occur in any period of the diſeaſe ſubſequent to the time, when the obſervation is made, or more particularly thoſe terminations with which it is always concluded. For a better knowledge of theſe diſtinctions the reader is deſired to conſult the ſyſtematic writers, ſuch as BOERHAAVE, HOFFMAN, HOME, MACBRIDE, and Dr. CULLEN, in that ever memorable work the firſt lines of the Practice of Phyſic. Vid. alſo BALLON de Offic. Med. in BONET. Labyrinth. Med. WALDSCHMIEDT Inſt. Med. Rat. FERNELII op. Med. &c. &c.

Page 19. Fevers are either conſtantly upon ſick perſons.] The diſtinction of fevers according to their duration, hath always been adopted, altho' differences have been ſometimes derived from other circumſtances, agreeably to the reigning theories concerning the proximate cauſe. What is meant by being conſtantly upon ſick perſons is, in my opinion, that from the firſt ſeizure to the termination, the patients are never free from a greater quickneſs than natural in the pulſe, and a greater heat upon the ſkin, with ſome other ſymptoms which

which may or may not be attendant upon the diſeaſe, as head-ach, anxiety, thirſt, &c. It can never mean that all that aggregate of ſymptoms which attack a perſon either immediately or in ſucceſſion for the firſt days, never leave him. For the very firſt ſymptom with which he is often ſeized, viz. that of ſhivering, leaves him in a few hours, and perhaps never troubles him afterwards. A fever is ſuch a complicated diſeaſe, and conſiſts of ſuch a variety of ſymptoms which are conſtantly ſhifting, and are of a progreſſive nature, and divided into ſo many different ſtages; that nothing can be more oppoſite to it than the idea of its continence, or its continuing with an equable tenor, for ſeven, fourteen, twenty-one, or more days. Nay even a pulſe quicker than ordinary, or a ſuperior degree of heat, I believe never laſts any thing like ſo long. And here I would venture to conjecture, whether a fever ever laſts more than twenty-four hours, or from the time of its acceſſion to that of its remiſſion, or rather declining. And therefore every new paroxyſm, or fit of fever, may be conſidered as a new diſeaſe but is more or leſs violent each time, as it finds the body in a worſe or better ſtate to conflict with it. If the cauſes operate very quickly, they occaſion a remittent fever; if more ſlowly an intermittent. This idea indeed differs very little from Dr. CULLEN's, whoſe opinion is, "that every fever conſiſts of "repeated paroxyſms, and differs from others only in the circumſtances "and repetition of the paroxyſms." My reaſon for making each paroxyſm a diſtinct fever, is derived from its having diſtinct cauſes, and not any peculiar one which operates previouſly to the firſt acceſſion of the diſeaſe; and from its admitting a kind of cure adapted to thoſe cauſes at any time of the complaints ſubſiſting.

Much hath been ſaid of late concerning the proximate cauſe of diſeaſes, and eſpecially of fevers; and the limits between that and the diſeaſe itſelf have been ſo narrow, that it is with great difficulty we can ſeparate the one from the other. The diſtinction however is founded

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in nature, and a change no doubt is induced in the ſyſtem which cannot be called a diſeaſe, as being at firſt devoid entirely of ſymptoms. A diſeaſe on the contrary conſiſts of an aſſemblage of ſymptoms. It would be needleſs here to enter into a confutation of BOERHAAVE upon this ſubject, who ſuppoſed it to be a lentor or viſcidity of the fluids. This doctrine is now entirely exploded, along with the dependance of diſeaſes at all on the circulating juices. The prevailing theory is that of Dr. CULLEN, which is formed upon the opinion that the ſolids are primarily affected in all diſeaſes, and that when they are conſtricted by means of cold, &c. they induce a ſpaſm which irritates the heart and arteries to a quicker action than uſual, and thus creates what is called a fever. At the ſame time a debility in the ſmall veſſels is requiſite to effect this ſpaſm, and a deficiency of the nervous energy to produce this debility. All this may be allowed, but no proviſion is made for the new acceſſion of fever after a remiſſion. According to that theory it appears to me that every fever ſhould be finiſhed in the firſt paroxyſm, and the cauſes being prevented it would entirely ceaſe. Whereas we ſee the fever by moſt writers conſiſting of a number of paroxyſms, and in my idea continually renewed. Suppoſe therefore we ſhould imagine a repoſitory, as we may call it, of remote cauſes to be provided for the effects which are produced, and ſufficient to promote a ſucceſſion of what would ſoon be terminated by a ſingle acceſs of the diſeaſe. If cold alone could produce a ſpaſm which ſhould cauſe ſuch exertions as to conſtitute a fever; the prevalence either of the cold or fever would ſoon make a termination, and no new fever or new paroxyſm would ariſe, unleſs more cold were admitted. But if there ſhould be one or more ſubſtances, whoſe operation would preſerve a kind of a flux as nature or medicines prevailed over them; we ſee the cauſe would not entirely be deſtroyed, tho' it might be conſiderably altered. In the ſtomach ſuch cauſes may ſubſiſt, and from the natural tendency of that viſcus when impaired to prepare ſtimulating matters, ſuch as bile, and degenerated food, and from its

its conſent with the external ſurface of the ſkin; I think it may be allowed to have a great ſhare in affording, if it doth not provide all the remote cauſes by which a ſpaſm can be produced.

Page 20. Thoſe fevers which have exacerbations on the equal days.] The doctrine of critical days which hath ſo much puzzled Philoſophers and Phyſicians, is built upon this paſſage of HIPPOCRATES, with a variety of others in different parts of his works. The authority of ſo great a man to a fact which conſtantly eludes the obſervation of the moſt attentive practitioner, hath given ſcope to the imagination of mankind to account for it in a different manner than what was intended. Some have even been bold enough to deny the validity of its truth, and have ſaid that HIPPOCRATES was certainly miſtaken. Others have endeavoured to account for it upon the principle of religious ſuperſtition or philoſophical myſticiſm, to both or either of which HIPPOCRATES was attached. Others on the contrary, believing too implicitly in the fact upon account of its authority, have invented a variety of ſyſtems to elucidate its truth. And indeed HIPPOCRATES himſelf could not avoid adopting a ſyſtem upon the principles of it. Others again have taken the moſt candid and generous manner of aſcertaining the truth, by an appeal to facts and conſtant obſervation during an extenſive practice. Amongſt theſe is the illuſtrious DE HAEN of VIENNA, who diſcovered that near two thirds of the number of fevers he examined were terminated on ſome critical day or other. In my opinion however, every fact muſt ſtand as a ſingle inſtance by itſelf, and if all the caſes which he had examined had terminated on a critical day; he could not have been certain that the next two hundred would not have terminated differently. And the reaſon is, that tho' facts in themſelves are ſtubborn things, yet they cannot influence other facts, unleſs we have ſome idea of the cauſes from which they proceed. Where there is a ſteady and uniform alliance between a cauſe and its effect,

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we may determine when we ſee the cauſe, that the effect will follow. But where there is no cauſe evident, the univerſality of facts will determine no more than for themſelves. Moſt writers have now rejected the ideas of a diſeaſe depending on a morbific matter, which like ale in a fermenting vat required a certain time to bring it to concoction or maturation. Upon that principle indeed, the critical days might have been ſupported, but upon the theories of the moderns they muſt be purely accidental. I do not however diſpute the thority of HIPPOCRATES, he might have been more fortunate than even Dr. DE HAEN, but one inſtance to the contrary was enough I think to overthrow all his obſervations. There is an objection too I think may be made to all obſervations of this kind, I mean prejudice, and I cannot think that I affront the underſtanding of the wiſeſt man, by ſaying that he is under the influence of this principle, whilſt human nature is acknowledged to be fallible. A preconceived opinion in favour of theſe days, will appear to any one at firſt view to miſlead our judgment. Suppoſe for inſtance in the regular reckoning of days, that a fever terminated on the thirteenth, this would no doubt be a diſappointment to the obſerver; and in conſequence of it he would ſeverely queſtion the patient, whether he had not ſome ſmall degree of complaint on the day before the reckoning began; and it would be ten to one, as the acceſſions of diſeaſes are very vague and the memory of man uncertain, if he did not recollect ſome ſlight ſymptoms to have occurred, and this would determine the diſeaſe to terminate on the fourteenth, which was all that was wanted.

But let us ſee the opinions of the moderns upon this ſubject. We have already mentioned DE HAEN, who ſeems much to favour the notion, and cautions againſt doing any thing upon theſe days, but as he was a diſciple of BOERHAAVE, he may be allowed to follow his maſter, and account for it by his theory. Dr. MACBRIDE is very modeſt in his account of theſe days, as well as VAN SWIETEN, tho' the ſcholar

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and commentator of BOERHAAVE, yet they do not ſeem either of them to fall in with the idea. Dr. CULLEN however ſupports it, and this both out of regard to the authority of HIPPOCRATES, and from his own obſervation. " Our own obſervations, he ſays, amount to " this, that fevers with moderate ſymptoms, generally caſes of the " ſynocha, frequently terminate in nine days, or ſooner, and very " conſtantly on one or other of the critical days, which fall within " that period; but it is very rare in this climate, that caſes of either " the Typhus or Synochus terminate before the eleventh day, and " when they do terminate on this day, it is for the moſt part fatally. " When they are protracted beyond this time, I have very conſtantly " found that their terminations were upon the fourteenth, ſeventeenth, " or twentieth day." § 118.—I cannot avoid ſubjoining his ingenious method of accounting for theſe days:—" From the univerſality of " tertian or quartan periods in intermittent fevers, we cannot doubt " of there being in the animal œconomy a tendency to obſerve ſuch " periods, and the critical days above mentioned, are conſiſtent with " this tendency of the œconomy, as all of them mark either tertian or " quartan periods. Theſe periods however are not promiſcuouſly " mixed, but occupy conſtantly their ſeveral portions in the progreſs " of the diſeaſe; ſo that from the beginning to the eleventh day, a " tertian period takes place, and from the eleventh to the twentieth " and perhaps longer, a quartan period is as ſteadily obſerved."

" What determines the periods to be changed about the eleventh " day, we have not clearly perceived; but the fact is certain, for there " is no inſtance of any termination on the thirteenth, but upon the " fourteenth, ſeventeenth, and twentieth, which mark quartan periods; " there are forty-three inſtances of terminations." CULLEN's firſt lines of the Practice of Phyſic, § 113 and 114. Vid. alſo WALDSCHMIEDT Inſt. Med. cap. 6. DE HAEN Ratio medendi, cap. iv. VAN SWIE-

TEN com. vol. ii. p. 52. & 465. MACBRIDE's Introduct. book iv. chap. iv.

Page 21. All his ſymptoms were aggravated.] The word paroxyſm ſeems here to be deſcribed by the Greek word ſignifying *all* being annexed. I have therefore choſen in many places to give the periphraſis, rather than the word itſelf, which is now received under an interpretation rather different, ſignifying merely the fit of a diſeaſe which intermits. There may be a doubt however in theſe remitting fevers, concerning its proper meaning, i. e. whether it ſignifies an increaſe of thoſe ſymptoms with which the fever was accompanied the day before when at the higheſt, or only of thoſe with which it was attended on the ſame day, or during the time of remiſſion. I believe the latter is the true ſignification, and thus correſponds to our ideas of an exacerbation, or a freſh acceſſion of the firſt ſymptoms.

Page 22. Like a perſon calling back.] This idea of reſpiration is not difficult to conceive by thoſe who have attended much to the laſt efforts of a dying perſon. It is however deſerving attention, as many a miſtake has ariſen for want of a proper diſtinction of fatal and ſalutary ſymptoms even in the laſt periods of a diſeaſe. Vid. BOERHAAVE Aph. on febrile anxiety, § 631. VAN SWIETEN Comment. vol. ii. p. 189. GAUBII Inſtit. Pathol. § 767.

Id. Unmixed.] This term ſignifies either an uniform appearance of the ſtool in which no other matters ſeem mixed but the fœces, or it may ſignify the contrary, in which there are a great variety of matters, but not properly mixed up together, ſo as to conſtitute a natural diſcharge of this kind. It is a term applied to many other ſubjects, as the blood, expectorations, and the bile. It is likewiſe applied by the antients and this writer likewiſe to wine. But in each of theſe the prior ſignification ſeems to be the moſt probable, and if bile

bile be looked upon as neceſſary in the inteſtinal diſcharge, it may very well be adopted here. Vid. BALLON. Defin. Medic. pag. 5.

Page 23. Small red and round puſtules like ἰονθοί.] In Latin Varus. The true meaning of this word is a rough or hairy elevation of the ſkin, ſuch as generally appears in all miliary eruptions. The varieties of theſe miliary ſpots attendant on fevers, are not ſufficiently marked by pathological writers, as every diſtinct cauſe which operates on the conſtitution for this purpoſe, may produce a peculiar ſpot of its own. SAUVAGE has indeed given us fourteen ſpecies, but theſe are nothing equal to the number which have doubtleſs appeared, and tho' they may have been excluded from any medical regiſter, yet may not have eſcaped the notice of practitioners. I think I have lately ſeen an eruption of a peculiar kind, in a ſymptomatic fever where GOULARD's preparations of lead have been uſed for external ulcers. The ſpot is of a browniſh red, and of an oblong ſhape. The ſymptoms of the fever are in general violent, and great deſpondency prevails. None of thoſe whom I have ſeen however, have terminated fatally. The method purſued has been, after emptying the bowels, and endeavouring to procure a diaphoreſis by antimonials, &c. to ſupport the vis vitæ by cordials and the bark. Vid. CULLEN's Synopſis Morborum, p. 291. SAUVAGE's Noſol. Methol. vol. ii. p. 392, 8vo. edit. STRAACK obſerv. medicin. de Petech. FORDYCE & HAMILTON de Febri miliari. LUDWIG. adverſar. vol. i. p. 28.

Page 25. Was ſeized with a violent fever.] The nature and cauſe of puerperal fevers, have of late been much inveſtigated by practitioners in midwifery, and ſome improvements have been attempted in the cure, for which ſee the reſpective Treatiſes of WHITE, KIRKLAND, and LEAKE, which are in every one's hands. I would beg leave to remark that I think theſe gentlemen have been guilty of an

error, in endeavouring to attribute the fever to ſome ſingle cauſe, and not allowing it to ariſe from any which may be productive of fever. In the caſe before us the uterus appears to be in a ſtate of inflammation, and from the tender ſubſtance of that body, and its ſudden expoſure to cold after delivery, we may ſuppoſe it frequently ſubject to that complaint; but we are not to infer from this, that a woman after lying in can have no other fever but what ariſes from this cauſe. She may have the fever of the ſeaſon, ſhe may derive a putrid fever from the ſtate of her own juices, or the habit of her body, or ſhe may contract ſuch a diſeaſe from an improper treatment during her confinement. Where therefore an inflammation of the uterus is not evident, and which with great care, during the time of parturition ſhould be guarded againſt, a general mode of practice ſhould be adopted the ſame as in a fever at any other time. To conclude this note I ſhall give the ſymptoms of an inflammation of the Uterus from that accurate deſcriber of diſeaſes, LOMMIUS. "Vehemens dolor atque pulſans "locum urget: Iſque, ſi anteriora magis afficiuntur, ad pubem perve- "nit, & urinæ difficultatem aliquam, vel ſtillicidium parit: Si poſte- "riora magis inflammantur, alvus cohibetur, & dolor lumbos fatigat. "Jam ſi in latere plus vitii eſt, protinus inguen intenditur, cruraque "gravia difficulter moventur. Semper autem acuta febris ineſt, & "multus capitis dolor, magiſque anteriore ejus parte, & circa radices "oculorum. Dolent quoque cum diſtentione atque gravitate imus "venter, pubes, coxæ, vicinæque his id genus partes. Lumbis "etiam multus infeſtus ardor eſt. Incipit affici ſtomachus, dolore- "que & nauſea, & ſingultu ſollicitari. Ipſa autem fœmina adeò "parùm commodè in omnem partem corporis movetur, ut non ſe- "dere, non ſurgere, niſi ſumma difficultate, non pedibus ingredi "niſi quadam claudicatione poſſit. Eadem moleſtè in id latus cubat, "quod morbo caret. Porrò ſi uteri cervix inflammationem ſuſtinet, "id quod frequentius fieri dixi, abdomen dolet, ipſumque uteri os "admoto digito durum occurit, fervidum, atque præcluſum." Medicin.

decin. obſerv. Lib. ii. p. 235. Vid. alſo HOFFMANNI Syſtem. Ration. in oper. Vol. i. Tom. ii. Sect. 2. cap. 10. p. 156.

Page 29. Having waſhed his head.] I have frequently found waſhing the head in warm water, or wrapping it up in warm clothes, wrung out from the ſame, to be of uſe in taking off the delirium or head-ach which ſo commonly remains after a fever. Dr. PERCIVAL informs me he has found ſuch exhibitions of great ſervice in the hemicrania.

Page 34. Her tongue was entirely paralytic.] Mrs. W——, of this city, aged near 50, was, upon a Sunday afternoon, juſt after dinner, attacked with a loſs of ſpeech and ſome other ſymptoms of an approaching palſy, though at the ſame time ſhe was able, with an aſſiſtant, to walk about the room. Being called about two hours after, I found her exceedingly languid, and complaining much of her head, but ſhe could ſpeak a little yet with great difficulty. I ordered her to be put to bed, and to take regularly a warm cordial draught; ſhe ſlept well in the night, but in the morning her ſymptoms became more alarming, and from the repreſentation of the people about her ſhe was quite inſenſible, and had loſt the uſe of her limbs. Upon being called again very early in the morning, I thought the paralytic ſymptoms gained ground, though ſhe did ſpeak a little on my entrance. Upon this a ſtimulating gargle was ordered, and an electuary with muſtard ſeed, with a large doſe of tinct. ſacr. When I ſaw her again about noon, ſhe was conſiderably delirious, and had a high degree of fever, her pulſe being very quick, but low and fluttering. A bliſter was then ordered to be applied between her ſhoulders, and ſome ſmall doſes of tart. emetic. to be given. She could move her tongue, but not ſpeak articulately. The tart. emetic had very little effect, but the bliſter roſe. The cordials were renewed at night. The next day ſhe was conſiderably worſe, and could take nothing down; other bliſters were

were then applied to her legs, which never roſe. The next day, about 10 A. M. ſhe appeared to be in a dying condition, had been attacked very frequently with convulſion fits, and was ſurrounded by her friends to ſee her laſt gaſp. In the evening however ſhe was ſtill alive, and I thought ſhe was not ſo bad as ſhe appeared to the by-ſtanders; but as ſhe could take nothing by the mouth, I ordered a ſtrong nervous ſtimulating glyſter, and deſired, if poſſible, ſome of the cordial might be got down: After the glyſter ſhe had no fits, and in the night her catamenia began to flow. The next morning ſhe was much better, could ſpeak a little, and was ſenſible; the cordial was then given more freely, and the glyſter was repeated: She then grew better every day, though ſhe had a conſtant watchfulneſs for two or three days and nights: This was relieved by a decoction of the bark and a ſlight opiate. In the courſe of the bark ſhe recovered entirely in about a fortnight. This is produced as an inſtance ſimilar to that in the text, where paralytic ſymptoms will ſometimes attend and be dependent upon a fever, without acknowledging any other cauſe than what produces that affection.

Page 35. The menſtrual flux appeared at the ſame time.] It is not yet determined how far this evacuation in the courſe of a fever is prejudicial or advantageous. In the caſe before us, we ſee a recovery where it occurred at the beginning of the diſeaſe, and in ſmall quantity. The ingenious WALDSCHMEIDT has diſputed this point with the father of phyſic: "Si menſes (ſays he) extra ordinem in acutis fluant magnum portendunt periculum. Imo ſi conſueto etiam tempore erumpunt ominoſi ſunt, in his enim regionibus rarius fluunt critice. Hinc fallit experientia HIPPOCRATAS ſcribentis, quod mulieri quibus die critico menſes eruperant omnes periculo morbi defunctæ ſint & quod nullam ex his quibus id recte contigit mortuam viderit." Inſt. med. rat. lib. iii. cap. vii. § 19, p. 120. I cannot ſee how this evacuation can be conſidered as critical with regard to the fever. I ſhould rather think the caſe might be reverſed, and the danger to ariſe from the

the too ſudden or too late flow of it, independent of the fever. A temporary fever generally attends it. Why then may it not be the cauſe of one which is more violent? and in that caſe the eruption is the deſtruction of the cauſe of the fever, which being taken away muſt conduce to a recovery. There are few fevers which occur in women which will not meet with this diſcharge in the moſt regular way; if therefore it be made at its own proper period, without any reference to the criſis of the fever, I ſhould imagine it would be a ſalutary ſign. If likewiſe it occurred before it's uſual time, it would relieve the body of a load which oppreſſed it and might be the remote cauſe of the fever, and thus, if it did not weaken too much, would in the ſame manner be a ſign of ſafety. If however it ſhould be prolonged beyond the natural courſe, it would ſhew that the vis vitæ were much debilitated, and that the cauſes of oppreſſion operated very powerfully, and moſt probably had produced other effects which would not be relieved even by a flow of it at this time, which in that caſe would be a ſign of danger; not however becauſe it flowed, but becauſe this flow was impeded too long. If however, after it is prolonged, it ſhould flow at the criſis, when nature makes a vigorous effort by every evacuation in her power; it would be a ſign of recovery, as every diſcharge is at that time, and would ſhew that ſhe had overcome every cauſe of oppreſſion.

NOTES

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

ON

BOOK THE SECOND.

THIS book, which conſiſts of ſo much variety of matter, is involved in ſuch obſcurity of language, and has ſo little order and connection in its form, hath been, upon theſe accounts, denied to be the work of the great father of phyſic; there are however ſtrong marks, I would beg leave to obſerve, of his able capacity in the hints (for they can hardly be called by another name) which he has here given us. All will allow that the original memorandums were written by HIPPOCRATES, but inſiſt that the greateſt part conſiſts of a commentary given by his ſon, or ſome other perſons; yet as the whole almoſt conſiſts of broken hints and irregular obſervations, the whole may belong to HIPPOCRATES or none. Such looſe obſervations are generally written, though by the greateſt maſters, in an unequal ſtile, which is the cauſe of their obſcurity. And the genuineneſs of their origin muſt depend upon the external circumſtances which accompany them, and their real worth which entitles them to a place amongſt the writings of the perſon to whom they are attributed. Upon this account therefore the good ſenſe and accurate judgment which are diſplayed in this book of HIPPOCRATES will entitle it, in my opinion, to the firſt rank amongſt his lucubrations, and though the language is not ſo perfect as could be wiſhed: yet whoever will take the trouble to read it with

care will find many things well deſerving his attention, even in this enlightened æra of the ſcience. It conſiſts of ſix ſections, each of which is replete with ſome new matter and a great variety of obſervations. The firſt contains, not a deſcription of the weather, but a tolerable one of many diſeaſes which occurred, and abounds moſt with diagnoſtics and prognoſtics of ſeveral ſymptoms, and of the external cauſes from which they may proceed. The ſecond conſiſts of a great variety of caſes in phyſic, ſurgery and midwifery, and hath likewiſe ſome prognoſtics ſimilar to the laſt. The third contains a diſcuſſion of the weather at PERINTHUS, and alſo of the diſeaſes which reigned there, ſome more elaborate caſes than in the laſt, and likewiſe ſome additional prognoſtics, particularly in midwifery. The fourth exhibits a deſcription of the blood veſſels, but as anatomy was then in a very imperfect ſtate, and the human body was not diſſected for the purpoſes of obtaining the knowledge of the art; much accuracy cannot be expected from this account. The fifth is upon a very curious ſubject, viz. phyſiognomy, and which, tho' very undeſervedly, excluded from the doctrinal practice, yet I believe every acute phyſician makes uſe of ſome obſervations of this kind for his own ſatisfaction and eaſe. There are likewiſe in this book ſome methods of cure propoſed, and the compoſition of ſome medicines, beſides a variety of prognoſtics of what may happen in a diſeaſe. The laſt is upon the ſame ſubject, but takes a more philoſophical view of the tempers of the mind alſo, as depending on the features; it gives us alſo a number of diagnoſtics, prognoſtics and methods of cure, and hints at ſeveral very curious ſubjects of diſcuſſion, and which we are ſorry the limits of this work will not enable us ſufficiently to examine.

Page 37. In CRANON.] A town of THESSALY, not far from LARISSA.

Id. A ſweat broke out in the beginning.] This peculiar obſervation

tion marks the great accuracy of HIPPOCRATES, and though it accounts for a remarkable effect of the moiſture of the air in relaxing the ſkin, yet it is not ſufficiently taken notice of by writers. Sweats have been conſidered as the effect of maturation of the febrile matter, and therefore have never been allowed to be ſalutary but at the end of a fever, when that happens. From late obſervations, however, a ſweat produced by art, which is ſimilar to what is here mentioned, viz. an external cauſe, may ever be of uſe, and juſtifies the modern practice of putting as ſpeedy a ſtop to the progreſs of the diſeaſe as poſſible by means of this evacuation. "Another prevention," (after mentioning bleeding) ſays Sir JOHN PRINGLE, "conſiſts in an eaſy ſweat; for which "one of the beſt medicines is a large draught of warm vinegar whey "with ſome ſpirit of hartſhorn at bed time."—Vid. PRINGLE's Obſervations, part iii. chap. 1. Dr. CULLEN, in deſcribing the means of cure in fever, includes "thoſe which determine the force of the circulation to the extreme veſſels on the ſurface of the body, and by reſtoring the tone and activity of theſe veſſels overcome the ſpaſm on their extremities. Theſe are diluents, neutral ſalts, ſudorifics, emetics." CULLEN's firſt lines of the practice of phyſic, book i. chap. vi. ſect. 1. § 146 and 147. Vid. alſo MACBRIDE's introduct. to the practice of phyſic, part ii. book i. chap. 11. p. 306.

Page 40. Shews a mutual concert.] The correſpondence between final and efficient cauſes is no where more evident in the animal conſtitution than in the effects alluded to in this obſervation. And ſince the ingenious diſcoveries by Dr. MONRO of the lymphatic ſyſtem, which now appears to conſtitute a double circulation in the body, they may be very eaſily accounted for.

Page 45. An eruption.] Vid. TULPII obſ. medic. cap. 54.

Page 46. In a long continued lientery.] That ingenious ſyſtematic writer M. SAUVAGE, has given us five ſpecies of this diſeaſe, which is uncommon. and has been taken but little notice of by medical writers. Thoſe who have written upon it have conſidered it as very nearly allied to a diarrhœa; and MACBRIDE has aſſerted, that it muſt be cured by the ſame means. In deference to his opinion, however, I cannot help thinking that it depends upon different cauſes, is more common than imagined, and is to be cured in a different manner. It appears to me a ſymptom of total indigeſtion, and generally accompanies this complaint; but, as it is attended with no pain, patients attend in ſuch caſes to more urgent ſymptoms, and neglect this, of which, perhaps, they are inſenſible. The cure ſhould be attempted by acids, the cortex Peruvianus, flowers of zinc, &c. and perhaps BRISTOL or BATH water.—Vid. SAUVAGE's noſolog. method. claſs ix. ord. 2. gen. xviii. in tom. v. p. 145. MACBRIDE's introduct. part ii, book iii. chap. iv. CRANEN lumen medicum, cap. lxxv. p. 316. LIEUTAUD medicine pratique, lib. 1. pag. 309.

Page 47. There were ſome perſons who were affected with ſore throats.] This diſorder of the throat and fauces ſeems to have been purely inflammatory, and of that kind which is now called quinſy; a diſorder that is ſeldom dangerous, and from the great prevalence of of a malignant diſeaſe which lately attacked theſe parts, is but little taken notice of.—Let me obſerve here, however, that the malignant ſore throat ſo accurately deſcribed by Dr. FOTHERGILL, as it might be eſteemed the diſorder of a ſeaſon, now ſeems almoſt to be worn out, and the ſore throat, which at preſent prevails, though the fauces be covered with ulcers, ſeems to correſpond to the general conſtitution, and is malignant or mild as putrid or inflammatory fevers are moſt rife. As moſt fevers however, for what cauſe I know not, are of the mixed kind and generally mild, ſo is this diſorder of the throat.—Vid. SYDENHAM and GRANT on the fevers about LONDON. From this too a caution

caution may be obſerved with regard to following Dr. FOTHERGILL's method in every ſore throat attended with ulcers. Whenever theſe ſymptoms appear we ſhould conſider the nature of the fever which generally prevails, as well as the conſtitution of the patient, and the external cauſes to which he has been expoſed. If from this we find ſymptoms of malignancy are evident, Dr. FOTHERGILL's plan is a very excellent one; if, however, there are marks of inflammation or of a fever of the mixed kind, it is to be avoided like poiſon, and another method adapted to thoſe complaints muſt be admitted. SYDENHAM ſays, "It is well "worth obſerving that the quinſy, which is only a ſymptom of the ſta- "tionary fever muſt be treated by the ſame method which the fever "demands." The deſcription of this diſorder given by this uſeful writer very much correſponds to what is given by HIPPOCRATES, except in the paralytic ſymptoms, and his prediction of greater danger; and his method of cure therefore would have been wiſely adopted. It is by frequent bleeding, glyſters, and ſometimes by a bliſter between the ſhoulders.—Vid. SYDENHAM by SWAN, ſect. vi. cap. vij. p. 287. Sir JOHN PRINGLE adds to this method of cure, "A piece of flannel "moiſtened with two parts of common ſweet oil and one of ſpirit of "hartſhorn, applied to the throat, and renewed once in four or five "hours;" and uſes the following gargle by way of injection, "thir- "teen ounces of barley water (or ſage tea) two ounces of mel roſe and "one ounce of vinegar, and ſometimes a ſpoonful of muſtard.—PRIN- GLE's Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army, part iii. chap. 2. § 3. Vid. alſo HOFFMAN, tom. ii. ſect. 11. cap iv. p. 125. ET- MULLER, vol. i. p. 317, BOERHAAVE aph. § 783, &c. and VAN SWIE- TEN comment. vol. 2. p. 518. KLEINII interp. clin. p. 9.

Page 48. Thoſe who had tumours verging towards either ſide ſuffered a paralytic affection.] This ſpecies of hemiplegia is not taken notice of by any ſyſtematic writers, hence we may conclude it is not a very common complaint. Indeed the tumour preſſing ſtrongly upon the

the nerves might produce it; but in moſt of theſe caſes it hath a more violent effect, and brings on immediate ſuffocation. SAUVAGE has a hemiplegia apoſtematodes, but he derives that from an abſceſs of the brain.—Vid. SAUVAGE's noſolog. meth. claſs vi. ord. ii. gen. xviii. vol. 3, 8vo. p. 360.

Page 49. PERINTHUS] was a town of THRACE.—Vid. PLINII hiſt. nat. lib. iv. cap. xi.

Page 50. Small miliary elevations of the ſkin.] This ſalutary eruption reſembles, in ſome meaſure, the effera or raſh mentioned by CLEGHORN, which he ſays ſometimes accompany tertian fevers, and he adds, "I took care to make as liberal evacuations as the ſtrength "and age of the patient would permit, and proceeded ſpeedily to give "the bark, which effectually cures both them and the fever.—Vid. CLEGHORN on the diſeaſes of MINORCA, chap. iv. p. 219.

Page 54. Peplus being given.] "Peplus (ſunt qui ſycen, qui ſpumeum papaver nominent) frutex eſt exiguus albi liquoris plenus folio parvo rutæ ſimili, ſed latiore tota vero coma fere dodrantalis eſt, in orbem circum acta, in terra jacens. Sub foliis minutus fructus rotunduſque eſt, radix unica inutilis, in hortis naſcitur & vinetis colligitur par meſſem, in umbra ſiccatur & continuo verſatur. Fructus tuſus & ferfefactus reconditur." ORIBASII, lib. xij. p. 434. in medicæ art. princip. Vol. ii.

"Peplos & peplis gentilitate & figuræ cognatione proximæ in purgando pituitam et bilem extrahunt cum flatibus pro copia; ſiccatæ etiam benigne purgant." RUFF. EPHES. p. 126, in medic. art. princip. vol. i.

Among

Among the moderns it is deſcribed by LINNÆUS thus: "Euphorbia peplus umbella trifida: dichotoma, in volucellis ovatis, foliis integer rimis ob ovatis petiolatis.—LINN. ſyſtem. nat. vol. ii. p. 1048. It is called in Engliſh petty ſpurge. HUDSON's flor. p. 182. The accurate Dr. LEWIS, in deſcribing its virtues, ſays, "All the parts of this plant are extremely acrid irritating cathartics; apt to inflame the mouth, fauces and ſtomach; operating with ſo great violence, that ſome may perhaps have borne their operation without much injury to the conſtitution, yet common prudence forbids their ever being ventured on. For alleviating inflammatory ſymptoms produced by imprudently ſwallowing or taſting theſe acrid ſubſtances, milk plentifully drank ſeems the moſt effectual remedy."—Vid. LEWIS's Materia Medica, p. 563.

Page 55. Collections of matter.] There is nothing in pathology more difficult to account for than thoſe calculous concretions which are found not only in all the cavities of the body, but in every part thro' which the blood is found to circulate, nay, and in the minuteſt veſſels, and upon the exterior parts. We cannot attribute them to any one particular ſubſtance, nor to any diſpoſition of the conſtitution which can produce them. HIPPOCRATES in this place derives them from the ſame power which generates the bones. We are not certain, however, with regard to the nature of oſſification, and from the lateſt diſcoveries it is found that a ſeries of veſſels is abſolutely neceſſary to convey the matter of which the bones conſiſt to their deſtined places.—Vid. MONRO's Oſteology, part i. Calculi are produced in a different manner, and ſeem to be a ſeparation of the conſtituent parts of ſome peculiar humours. Whether, however, there be a peculiar mode of living or kind of food, or a peculiar diſpoſition of the conſtitution, which produces all or any of them, is a very great uncertainty. The ſtones of the gall-bladder are moſt probably no more than inſpiſſated bile, for which ſee COE on biliary concretions, chap. ii. p. 78. Thoſe

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of the urinary bladder may conſiſt, in the ſame manner, of the more ſolid and hardened parts of the urine, and both may be owing to too great a ſluggiſhneſs of theſe ventricles to diſcharge their contents. Chalk ſtones in the gout are evidently derived from weakneſs, and perſons of impaired ſtomachs and bad digeſtions are very ſubject to foulneſs of the teeth, which is a ſecretion of a hard and ſtony matter. So that it is very likely a partial or general imbecility of the ſolida viva may be the cauſe of thoſe productions. And if that ſhould be the caſe, it points out a method of cure which has not been much adopted.

Page 56. To thoſe pregnant women.] Vid. RODERICIO DE CASTRO LUSITANI de medicin. morb. mulier. lib. iv. HIERON. MERCUR de morb. mulier. lib. ij.

SECT. V.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

THIS very curious ſubject, which found an advocate in the breaſt of the firſt phyſician, hath been neglected, if not abuſed and vilified by almoſt all his ſucceſſors. It hath been taken up indeed in a moral light by many who have aſſumed the inveſtigation of the human mind; but they have generally been men of ſuch powerful imaginations as to carry their reſearches into the moſt viſionary and whimſical parts of the ſubject, whilſt they have neglected tracing thoſe great outlines from which every ſcience muſt derive validity and force. Of late indeed it hath been canvaſſed by the ingenious Mr. LAVATER, a native of SWITZERLAND, who intends, as we are informed, giving a thorough philoſophical diſcuſſion of it in all its parts, as far as relates to expreſſions of the mind; but I am not certain whether he deſigns, or

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is capable indeed of deſcribing its effects upon the variety of diſeaſes to which mankind are ſubject.

That the features of the face, however, as well as the whole attitude of the body, are affected by diſeaſes no one will deny who hath ever attended a ſick bed. And that ſuch expreſſions are conſtant to theſe affections I think capable of a certain demonſtration, and, if that be the caſe, is it not worth while to attend a little more than we generally do to this mode of forming a diagnoſtic. Indeed every practitioner, though he does not give himſelf the trouble to deſcribe it to others, forms in his own breaſt a diſtinction upon this ground, and accommodates his mode of practice, perhaps more than he is willing to confeſs, to the general appearance of his patient from time to time. There is no neceſſity, however, for his declining ſuch knowledge, for it may be as certain as any other; and though it may ſeemingly betray a want of attention, yet it requires an equal degree of exertion of the human underſtanding. I do not pretend to dictate upon this ſcience, which may be eſteemed quite a viſionary one; yet I think there are principles under which we may arrange our ideas with ſome degree of accuracy. All diſeaſes almoſt are accompanied with anxiety, with pain, and with convulſion; and all theſe, it will be allowed, conſiderably alter the features of the face, and as they are a kind of expreſſion of paſſion, they may be juſtly ſaid to belong to this ſcience. It may be worth while to obſerve too that health is always attended with a remarkable placidity of countenance, and the ſmalleſt deviation from a ſound ſtate, even by fatigue or heat, gives an alteration to it, which is poſitively and diſtinctly marked. We may ſhew likewiſe ſome of thoſe diſeaſes which belong to the ſeveral heads, which were mentioned above. Thus to the firſt, viz. anxiety, may be appropriated (1) fevers, in which a difference is to be perceived between the turgid and ſwollen appearance in the inflammatory, and the depreſſed and fallen one of the putrid and malignant. (2.) Conſumptions in which not only the facies Hippocratica,

cratica, which ſeems to be produced by the decay of fleſh; but a continual uneaſineſs and diſcontent which ſettles upon the countenance, and gives a tone to all the expreſſions, is evident to every obſerver. (3.) Dropſies and jaundice, and other diſorders which are accompanied with liſtleſſneſs and inactivity, have theſe effects ſtrongly marked upon the features of the face, which are ſimilar to what may be obſerved in pregnant women. (4.) Fluxes of all kinds are attended with a great hollowneſs about the eyes, and a peculiar expreſſion which diſtinguiſhes the diſorder.

Under the head of pain, which no one will refuſe altering the features either in mode or in degree, we may arrange a variety of diſorders, as different kinds of inflammation, gout, rheumatiſm, colics, ſtone and gravel, &c. To all which a peculiar look is affixed, which ſometimes will point even to the place where it is ſeated. In almoſt all kinds of pain the lips are protruded, the teeth cloſed, the noſtrils extended, and the eyes drawn in. In the caſes of ſphacelus a peculiar kind of placidity takes place, but different from that in health, and yet peculiar to the effect produced.

Under the head of convulſion, which hath a peculiar effect likewiſe, and perhaps ſtronger than any other, on the features of the face; a variety of diſeaſes depending on ſpaſmodic contraction may be arranged; but here the expreſſion does not ſeem to depend ſo much on any affection of the mind as upon the natural caſt which the features take in conſequence of the conſtriction of the peculiar muſcles which are affected. But as the ſame effect is univerſally produced in the ſame complaint, if we ſhould not allow it to ariſe from any internal cauſe, yet ſtill it is equally proper to form a diagnoſtic by. There is ſomething, however, very particular in the immoderate laughter of hyſterical people, and is deſerving a very particular enquiry. I ſhould think it depended, as all other affections of this kind, on a mental cauſe,

cauſe, and it is probably an effort to recover from that violent ſtretch of pain which is ſuſtained in great extremes of grief and lamentation. The riſus Cynicus ſeems indeed leſs dependent on the mind, and is a fixed and conſtant expreſſion, but not at all correſponding to the paſſion which would give riſe to it in a ſtate of health. I have here ſhewn how this ſcience may be improved, ſo far as to become a proper diagnoſtic in caſes of diſeaſe, and though I have deviated from the plan laid down in the text, I hope I ſhall be excuſed, as it was the only place where I could properly introduce my ſentiments. The doctrine of HIPPOCRATES ſeems to be the reſult of accurate obſervations, but it would be difficult to explain in what manner ſuch prognoſtics ſhould take place. Indeed they ſeem to belong more particularly to the temperaments, the knowledge of which is a very difficult part of the pathology. Their difference, including at the ſame time the variety of complexion, hair, &c. ſeems to depend on the relaxation or rigidity of the ſolids, and upon this the tendency to health or to diſeaſe, as in a great meaſure, the vigour or debility of the paſſions, and in conſequence the diſeaſes and expreſſions of diſeaſes dependent on them.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

ON

BOOK THE THIRD.

THIS book, from the accuracy of the obſervations and the valuable caſes it contains, hath been eſteemed by practitioners one of the firſt works of HIPPOCRATES, and a conſiderable treaſure to the medical world. It abounds with ſome of the beſt caſes of fevers, not only from epidemic, but from regular cauſes; and although there is little ſaid with regard to their mode of cure, and ſome are repreſented to have terminated in death; yet many very uſeful practical hints may be derived from them, particularly in the puerperal caſes, and thoſe which were determined by perſpiration, that natural mode of ſolution which it hath been the great object of modern practitioners to accompliſh. We have endeavoured to intimate, both from our own obſervation and the writings of ſome very conſiderable phyſicians, how this evacuation is beſt to be promoted, and how conſiſtent it is with the preſent moſt prevalent theories.

This book is by no means ſo correct in its form as the firſt, and it appears to me as if much of it were loſt, for in the firſt and laſt parts there are a number of caſes without a conſtitution; and in the middle of the book a conſtitution, and a very important one too, without any caſes immediately flowing from it. It is divided into three ſections, the firſt conſiſts of twelve caſes of diſeaſe, ſome

fevers

fevers, others colics, and many of lying-in women. The ſecond is the hiſtory of a peſtilential conſtitution, and though it be not ſo elegant as the hiſtory of the plague at ATHENS by THUCIDIDES, which occurred much about this time, yet it will anſwer much better the purpoſes of a phyſician, ſhould this dreadful diſeaſe (which may God prevent) ever appear amongſt us. I have in the notes compared this account with that of SYDENHAM and ſome ſyſtematic writers, ſuch as DIEMERBROECK, &c. and have endeavoured to ſhew not only the marks by which it may be known, but intimated, with reſpect indeed to the venerable name of SYDENHAM, ſome modes of cure differing from his, but which would be moſt likely to enſure ſucceſs. The third ſection conſiſts, as the firſt, of a number of caſes, more in number, but not of ſo great variety; though there occur amongſt them ſome inflammatory and ſome malignant or putrid fevers. One curious caſe occurs here, ſimilar to the bilious or yellow fever of the EAST and WEST-INDIES and NORTH-AMERICA. In theſe regions, as ſuch a fever ſeldom occurs, the long diſcuſſion we have made may appear uſeleſs; but as it is not improbable that this work may, ſome time or other, paſs into thoſe parts of the world, we have given this account for the benefit of practitioners there.

Page 69. During the whole of this diſeaſe the deafneſs continued.] Deafneſs is now eſteemed a ſalutary ſign, notwithſtanding HIPPOCRATES, both in his deſcription here and in his predictions and aphoriſms, hath determined otherwiſe; for which ſee the 49th aphoriſm of the 4th ſection, and the 73d of the 7th, and the 10th ſection of the firſt book of his predictions. He is, however, not conſtant to this opinion, as may be ſeen in the conſtitution deſcribed in the third ſection of the 2d book of theſe epidemics, and in the caſe of HEROPHON in the firſt book, caſe iii. and the wife of EPICRATUS, caſe v. and ſeveral others, as we ſhall ſee in this book. Many of the moderns have been of the ſame opinion. The learned Dr. HOME advances in his prognoſis concerning nervous fevers, "Ab aliis inter bona ſigna, a me experien-

"tia

" tia ita teſtante inter mala habetur ſurditas." Dr. HUXHAM has rather a more favourable opinion, though his exception ſeems to portend danger in general. " All perſons grow deaf and ſtupid towards the end of the diſeaſe (ſome extremely deaf), though too quick and apprehenſive at the beginning, inſomuch that the leaſt noiſe or light greatly offended them. Where the deafneſs ends in an impoſthume of the ear it is generally a good ſymptom, and ſo it is alſo where a parotis ſuppurates, &c."—Vid. HOME's princip. medicin. part ii. ſect. 2. § 9. HUXHAM on fevers, chap. vii. page 79. GALEN ſeemed to be of a different opinion, and, in his commentary on this caſe, wiſhes to account for it by a vicious obſtinacy in the patient. Vid. likewiſe ZACUT. LUSITAN. hiſt. medic. lib. 1. dub. 40, and PROSP. ALPIN. de præſagiend. vit. & mort. lib. ij. cap. ix. From my own experience, I have ſeen few inſtances terminate fatally where this ſymptom prevails, and eſpecially when it comes on early in a diſeaſe. And I look upon its ſafety to depend upon this, that it is a topical inflammation in a part which is not concerned in the vital functions. Sometimes indeed it may be communicated from the membranes which ſurround the brain, and, from its vicinity to that organ ſo eſſential to life, muſt be attended with great danger; or it may be a ſymptom of that general weakneſs which attends the diſſolution of all our faculties.

SECT. II.

Page 75. THE uvula was diſtended.] This ſeems to be a ſymptom of the ſore throat, probably of the ulcerous kind, of which this woman died. In relaxed habits this ſubſtance ſeems to be conſtantly affected with a diſtillation upon it, ſo that diſeaſe is eaſily communicated to it. It is very troubleſome, even in health, and for which

which many perſons have ſuffered to have it taken off, and others are obliged conſtantly to make uſe of the ſtrongeſt aſtringent gargles. The beſt cure, however, is a perpetual bliſter.—Vid. ETMULLER. oper. vol. i. p. 325. CRANEN lumen medicum, cap. xlvi.

Page 75. She died of this angina.] Sir JOHN PRINGLE obſerves, "the inflammatory angina is moſt frequent and dangerous on firſt encampment. Its tendency to bring on a ſuffocation requires ſpeedy and large bleedings, purging and bliſtering." Vid. PRINGLE's obſervations on army diſeaſes, part iii. chap. 2. § 3. Vid. alſo notes on book ii. of theſe epidemics, p. 47.

Page 76. Violent pain of the inteſtines.] Such caſes as theſe occur very frequently in practice; it may be agreeable therefore to take a view of the modes of cure which are eſtabliſhed by the moſt eminent practitioners, particularly in this country. In the firſt place SYDENHAM hath given us an account of this diſeaſe. It is not neceſſary, however, to enter into his deſcription of it, ſince, I believe, it will be univerſally allowed that the iliac paſſion, as it is vulgarly called, is dependent on an inflammation of the inteſtines, and not an inverſion of their periſtaltic motion, and as the three indications of SYDENHAM, (1) To put a ſtop to the inverted motion of the ſtomach, which produces the ſame in the inteſtines. (2.) To ſtrengthen the inteſtines. (3.) To free the ſtomach and bowels from the ſharp humours, may all be anſwered by the laſt; let us attend to his practice. I direct, ſays he, a ſcruple of ſalt of wormwood, with a ſpoonful of lemon juice, to be taken morning and night, and in the intervals give ſome ſpoonfuls of mint water twice every hour. (2.) I direct a live puppy to be applied to the belly. (3.) Two or three days after the pain and vomiting are gone off, I give a dram of the greater pil. cochiæ diſſolved in mint water.—Vid. SYDENHAM by SWAN, ſect. 1. chap. 4. p. 45, and where this practice is commented upon and corrected by the ingenious tranſlator.

lator. SYDENHAM afterwards adopted a much better practice, where he preſcribes bleeding to the amount of ten ounces, and gives a large doſe of calomel equal to a ſcruple, with ten grains of jalap, and a draught with twenty-four drops of laudanum to keep it in the ſtomach. The practice of bleeding is not however approved by HUXHAM, unleſs inflammatory ſymptoms prevail much. This judicious practitioner begins firſt with a vomit of ipecacohan, to be worked by chicken broth, which he repeats two or three times; he then proceeds upon purgative medicines, to which he joins an opiate to take off the ſpaſm, and at the ſame time he procures an evacuation from the inteſtines.. His purgative is of the following compoſition:— R. pil. coch. min. ſcrup. j. calom. ſcrup. dimid. laudan. ſolid. granum j. ol. caryoph. gt. j. vel rad. jalap ſcrup. un. ſpec. diambr. grana viij. calom. ſcrup. dimid. ſyr. de ſp. cerv. q. ſ. m. f. bol. He then gives an infuſion of ſena two or three hours after, to which is added ſome oil of olives, if the ſtomach will bear it, and he then puts a warm fomentation to the ribs. This diſeaſe, however, not being ſo inflammatory as the true iliac paſſion, may admit of more draſtic purges, and more time is given for their exhibition. The method purſued in a large hoſpital which I have attended for many years, and where the origin of the diſeaſe can be certainly traced, (a large lead-work being in the ſame town,) is firſt to give an emollient glyſter, and if that doth not bring away any fæces, a purgative draught with an infuſion of ſena and GLAUBER'S ſalts; the patient at the ſame time, if the pains continue violent, is immers'd, as ſoon as poſſible, in the warm bath; after this a medicine which is as nauſeous as it hath here been found uſeful, is exhibited and perſiſted in conſtantly, ſo as to procure three or four ſtools in a day 'till the complaint is removed: ſometimes, however, a ſolution of caſtor oil is ſubſtituted in its room. The medicine conſiſts of the following ingredients; Conſ. anth. unc. un. gum. guaiac. pulv. unc dimid. pulv. jalap. drachm. un. tereb. venet. drachmas tres, piſſæl indic. q. ſ. ut f. elect. Vid. HUXHAM de morbo colico damnon. pag. 25. in vol. i. de aere, &c. Sir JOHN PRINGLE hath much im-

proved upon the practice of SYDENHAM by frequent bleeding, or, as himself says, "largely and often, as long as the violence of the symptoms lasted, or whilst the strength remained, and then applying a blister over that part of the belly which was affected, which he supposes to act as an antispasmodic, and not as an evacuant. He then opens the body by an electuary composed of half an ounce of elect. lenitiv. two drachms of flowers of sulphur, and one drachm of cream of tartar, with some syrup. But of late, he says, I have kept more to the use of the sal cathart. amar. Two ounces of this salt being dissolved in a pint of water, I give, says he, two spoonfuls every half hour, or one at shorter intervals, as long as the patient's stomach will bear it, or till he has had two motions;" at the same time a glyster is ordered; but if the stomach, (he goes on) "be so much disordered as to throw up either of the above laxatives, I then join some opium to a stimulating purge." After procuring stools laudanum is given at bed time, and the laxative to keep the body open.—Vid. PRINGLE's obs. p. iii. ch. ii.§ 6. A pretty compendium of the practice in this complaint, is given us likewise by Dr. LIND in his essay on the diseases incidental to hot climates. Besides he says, "the prescriptions formerly given for the dry belly ach a table spoonful of the oleum palmæ Christi may be swallowed every hour, until a stool is procured. I am informed some have received benefit from a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil, lime juice and Holland's gin, of which two spoonfuls were taken every half hour, until the pains were abated by a plentiful sweat; though, after all the principal relief in this painful disease is to be expected from persisting in the use of opium in clysters, and in embrocations on the parts affected, until the pain is somewhat mitigated, taking then the opportunity of administring cathartic medicines by the mouth to procure stools, whose operation will be forwarded by the warm bath. Stools being obtained by these means, the patient must be kept in a lax state for some time afterwards by gum pills with aloes."—Vid. LIND on the diseases of hot climates, part iii. sect. 3. Dr. WARREN differs

differs, in ſome meaſure, from other practitioners by giving an opiate firſt, and repeating it every two hours, after having emptied the ſtomach with a little camomile tea, continuing in this proceſs for twenty-four hours, and not giving purgatives before the third or fourth day, and then only thoſe of the gentler kind, as ſal cath. amar. &c —Vid. med. tranſ. vol. ii. p. 75. Vid. alſo for the cauſes of a ſimilar complaint the ingenious papers of Sir GEO. BAKER in the firſt and ſecond volumes of theſe tranſactions. For my own part, when the diſeaſe is recent and the ſymptoms not violent I follow a mode, which I think more ſimple than any mentioned, and has frequently anſwered every purpoſe I could wiſh. This has been by a ſaline draught, with about half a ſcruple of rhubarb, repeated as the caſe ſhall require. For the ſame purpoſe vitriolated tartar and ſal polychreſt in the doſe of a dram, may be uſed either by themſelves or conjoined with rhubarb. I have alſo uſed alum with advantage, agreeably to the opinion of my ingenious friend Dr. PERCIVAL, of MANCHESTER. Vid. eſſays medical and experimental, vol. ii. p. 114. Vid. alſo CRAANEN lumen med. cap. lxxv. p. 343. ETMULLER oper. p. 326. BOERHAAV. aph. § 959, &c. vol. i. VAN SWIET. com. vol. iii. p. 159. KLEINII interp. clin. p. 150. WALDSCHMIEDT. inſt. med. cap. iv. § 39.

Page 79. Thro' the whole her bowels were looſe.] The four laſt caſes are of puerperal women; yet the diſeaſe in none of them ſeems to be derived from any accident attendant upon their particular ſituation. They all laboured under a putrid diarrhœa; but as no account is given us of the ſeaſon at this time, we know not whether to attribute it to the ſtate of the atmoſphere or any other cauſe, I ſhould imagine the cauſe was a mixed one. In part the ſtate of the atmoſphere perhaps in the the autumnal ſeaſon, and partly the peculiar diſpoſition of ſuch women to contract putrid diſeaſes; and indeed a long confinement from air, and exerciſe, and the frequent indulgences of women during pregnancy, the abſorption of certain humours, ſuch as the lochia and the milk into

the maſs of blood, and the cordial and warm treatment too generally practiſed after delivery, will no doubt contribute much to that putrid diatheſis from which ſuch diſeaſes originate. It is no wonder then that not only diarrhœas, but even petechial fevers ſhould abound in ſuch perſons. Another cauſe too may be an obſtinate coſtiveneſs, which generally prevails at this time, and this points out a general indication of what ſhould be done, both whilſt pregnant, immediately after delivery, and during the whole time of confinement, viz. to keep the belly conſtantly open by gentle cooling purgatives.

SECT. III.

A PESTILENTIAL CONSTITUTION.

Page 80. ALTHOUGH peſtilential fevers and the plague, which is the moſt deleterious of them, ſeem to be baniſhed from this nation, a true plague not having appeared ſince the year 1666, and malignant fevers having of late very much decreaſed; yet we have no right to ſuppoſe that we ſhall never be viſited again by this dreadful evil. There can be no doubt but that our mode of living ſince that æra, by more commodious and better ventilated dwellings, with frequent excurſions into the country; and by the introduction of a profuſion of vegetables and fruits into our diet, may have rendered the air leſs obnoxious to thoſe effluvias which are the remote cauſe of this diſeaſe, and our bodies leſs ſuſceptible to be infected by them. But as the cauſes of all diſeaſes operate in too ſecret a manner for us to be thoroughly aware of them, as many may occur contrary to our expectation, and are ſituated far beyond the reach of our power and ſkill; and as our own careleſſneſs and inattention may lay us open to infection from thoſe countries where it ſtill rages, we ought not to repoſe in too fatal a ſecurity

curity with regard to this diſeaſe, and every phyſician ſhould be prepared to meet it whenever it ſhall appear. I do not wiſh to alarm, but it cannot be amiſs to lay before the reader in this place where a diſeaſe of ſuch a kind, though rather ſlighter than what appeared the laſt in this kingdom, is deſcribed, the general ſymptoms of it, eſpecially as from its ſeldom occurrence it is not frequently in ſyſtematicwriters: the moſt particular writer is DIEMERBROECK, who gives the following catalogue of its ſigns and ſymptoms; "Febris, jactationes corporis, ſumma anxietas, æſtus ſæpe internus magnus. Dolores capitis, rarius acres, ſæpius gravativi; terrores; deliria, convulſivi, ſubſultus, & quaſi leves contractiones membrorum: in aliis continuæ vigiliæ, in aliis graves ſopores: viſus turbidus: aurium tinnitus & in nonnullis ſurditas. Linguæ ſiccitas & rarius, nigredo oris & ſudoris graveolentia. Syncope: pulſus ſæpe validus & naturali pene ſimilis, interdum debilis, creber & inæqualis ac in nonnullis intermittens. Hæmoptœa; tuſſicula ſicca. Sitis: inappetentia: oris ventriculi dolor: nauſea: vomitus: ſingultus. Alvi dejectiones crudæ, admodum fœtentes, ut plurimum turbidæ, ac interdum cum vermibus: diarrhœæ perniciociſſimæ. Urinæ multis optimi coloris & ſedimenti, ſanorum urinis ſimilis, multis igneæ, aliis tenues & crudæ, interdum quoque turbidæ; nonnullis etiam unica die variæ, nempe modò bonæ & laudabiles, modò turbidæ vel igneæ, aliquibus quoque ſanguineæ. In aliis repentina virium dejectio & impotentia ad motum ab ipſo morbi principio, in alliis vires robuſtæ uſque ad mortem. Calor corporis in aliis acer & vehemens, in aliis tantum naturalis. Color vultus aliis pallidus, aliis eryſipelaceus, plurimis verò ſanorum colori non multum abſimilis. Maculæ purpureæ, nigræ, violaceæ, vel rubeæ, modò paucæ, modò plures, modò anguſtæ, modò latæ, at fere ſemper, exactæ, rotundæ, modo in una corporis parte, modo in alia, ſæpe in toto corpore apparentes. Tumores in emunctoriis: carbunculi in variis corporis partibus." DIEMERBROEK de peſte, lib. i. cap. vii. The following is taken from SYDENHAM: "The plague uſually begins with chillneſs and ſhivering, like the fit of an intermittent; ſoon after

after a violent vomiting, a painful oppreſſion at the breaſt, and a burning fever, accompanied with its common ſymptoms, ſucceed, and continue 'till the diſeaſe proves mortal, or the kindly eruption of a bubo or parotis, diſcharges the morbific matter, and cures the patient. Sometimes the diſeaſe, though rarely, is not preceded by any perceptible fever, and proves ſuddenly mortal.—SWAN'S SYDENHAM, ſect. ii. chap. 11, § 8. To theſe ſymptoms the benevolent HODGES has added watching, palpitation of the heart, bleeding at the noſe, and great heat about the præcordia.—Loimologia, ſect. v. p. 87. We have already mentioned the cauſes of this with other putrid diſeaſes; with regard to the cure, ſhould it occur again, it would moſt likely meet with different treatment from what it ever knew; and from the free uſe of acids, the cort. Peruv. various impregnations of fixed air, together with occaſionally ſuch powerful evacuants, as antimony, &c. it is moſt probable it would prove leſs fatal than under the weakening proceſſes of bleeding and ſweating adopted by SYDENHAM, or the heating alexipharmic remedies of other practitioners.—Vid. MARCIL. FICIN. de epidemiæ morbo. MEAD and BLACKMORE on the plague. A collection of ſcarce papers relating to the laſt plague in 1665, LOND. 1721. PRINGLE on diſeaſes of the army, part iii. chap. 7. § 6.

Page 80. The year being moiſt and ſoft.] "The preceding winter having been extremely cold, and accompanied with a continued froſt 'till the ſpring, which went off ſuddenly towards the end of March."—SYDENHAM by SWAN, ſect. ii. chap. 1. § 1.

Id. But before the ſpring.] "Towards the middle of the year the plague appeared."—SYDENHAM ut ſupra, § 2.

Id. There were many eryſipelaſſes.] "In my opinion, the inflammation, which the Latins call ignis ſacer, and we St. ANTHONY'S fire or

or an eryſipelas, is a good deal like the plague; for ſkilful phyſicians eſteem it a continued fever, ariſing from the corruption and inflammation of the thinner part of the blood, which nature, to get clear of, throws out upon ſome external part of the body, where a tumor, or rather a large red ſpreading ſpot, uſually called a roſe, ariſes; but the fever is critically terminated in a day or two by this tumor or eruption, and is ſometimes accompanied with a pain in the glands of the arm pit or groin, as in the plague."—SYDENHAM ut ſupra, § 13.

Page 88. The time and the form of exhibiting diet.] The learned Dr. GLASS has beſtowed a whole commentary on this ſubject, as HIPPOCRATES before had given us a treatiſe. I ſhall tranſcribe from the former, taken indeed from the latter, the method of making ptiſan, which was the common liquid made uſe of in fevers, and was thicker or thinner as the diſorder was more or leſs acute, or as the ſtate of inflammation more or leſs prevailed. "They took the beſt barley cleared from the huſk, and boiled it ſlowly, but a pretty while, in the ſofteſt water. The barley, perhaps, was added in ſuch quantity as to make the water, after ſufficient boiling, of the conſiſtence of cream; whence the ſtrained liquor had the name of the cream of ptiſan; but when it was not ſtrained, they called it ptiſan, and ſometimes entire ptiſan."—Vid. alſo BARRY on the wines of the antients, ch. xiii. p. 38.

Page 92. Her urine was black, light and thin.] The laſt more properly watry.

Page 94. In LARISSA.] There were three towns in antient GREECE of this name, one in CRETE, one in ASIA, and one in THESSALY; the laſt is certainly the place meant by HIPPOCRATES.—Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. i. p. 671, edit. AMST.

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Page 95. ABDERA.] A city of THRACE, peopled from TEOS in IONIA, on the continent, juſt oppoſite the iſland of THASUS. HIPPOCRATES ſeems to have practiſed much in this place.—Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. xiv. p. 953. edit. AMST.

Page 96. A conſtant pain of the right ſide.] The practice of Sir JOHN PRINGLE in a pleuriſy, of which this ſeems to be a faithful hiſtory, is highly to be commended. "With theſe cautions, (ſays he) we are to proceed to letting blood freely for the firſt three or four days of the diſtemper; but if in that time the ſpitting begins, the bleeding muſt either be wholly omitted, or ſo moderated as to relieve the breath, without impairing the ſtrength, or checking the expectoration. With regard to the quantity and repetitions of bleeding, no preciſe rules can be given. SYDENHAM has ſpecified forty ounces for the quantity men may at *a medium* loſe in a pleuriſy; but this, in our circumſtances, would have been too little had it not been for bliſters, which not only ſhortened the cure, but prevented the loſs of a great deal of blood. A pleuriſy, taken in the beginning, will often be cured by one large bleeding, and a bliſter laid to the ſide affected. Not only during the height of the inflammation, but throughout the ſtate of expectoration, I give the patient, from hour to hour, a ſmall tea-cup full of a pectoral infuſion warm (viz. an ounce of ſimple oxymel, added to a quart of *dec. pector.)* and once in five or ſix hours four ſpoonfuls of an oily mixture; but when the expectoration flags, I order as much of the *oxym. ſcillit* as the patient can take without ſickneſs or purging, or four ſpoonfuls of a ſolution of *gum ammon.* I have likewiſe obſerved good effects from making the patient breathe over the ſteam of hot water. In the courſe of expectoration a vomit has ſometimes contributed to diſcharge the viſcid phlegm. Sometimes opiates may be given, but with caution, for, as long as the pulſe is hard, the breathing difficult, or when watchfulneſs is owing to the fever, they do harm; but when the fever is over, and ſleep is only prevented

vented by a thin rheum falling on the fauces or lungs, opiates, and eſpecially if joined to ſquills, will both give reſt and promote expectoration."—Vid. PRINGLE on the diſeaſes of the army, part iii. chap. 2. § 5.

Page 101. Warm ſweat after it over the whole body.] Here are a number of caſes, all of which were terminated by ſweating, the moſt common and the moſt friendly evacuation which can occur, as it is the moſt perfect ſign of that conſtriction being reſolved which is ever concomitant to all kinds of fevers. Whatever theory, or whatever mode of practice we embrace, we ſoon look for a termination in this way. And, as Dr. GLASS hath judiciouſly obſerved, all thoſe patients of HIPPOCRATES who recovered, except three, ſweated. This, however, was conſtantly the effect of nature, and we have no reaſon from analogy therefore to determine that a phyſician hath nothing to do but to force this evacuation, whether it be the way which nature points out to us or not. Sweating is not in itſelf the effect which is to be deſired; but it is, as was ſaid before, the moſt certain mark that that effect is produced by which the fever is taken off. This may be explained without any idea of concoction; but, as it generally occurs at the termination of a fever, and accompanies a very friendly ſediment in the urine, it gave riſe amongſt the antients to that idea in theory which ſo much miſled their judgment. Dr. GLASS obſerves, "though plentiful and warm ſweats appear in the critical days, they will not, however, entirely remove the diſeaſe, if the urine is not concocted, at leaſt not without ſome other aſſiſtance." What would he have ſaid to this effect at any time of the diſeaſe? Or in the beginning, when no ſigns of criſis or concoction can be admitted? Upon this ſubject, however, let us attend to ſome others among the moderns. Sir JOHN PRINGLE obſerves, that the cure in the firſt ſtage of the jail or hoſpital fever depends on ſweating, and in the ſecond ſtage he recommends promoting a diaphoreſis, by the milder ſudorifics only; though, at

the ſame time, he recommends checking what is too profuſe.—Vid. obſervations on army diſeaſes, part iii. ch. 7. § 5. Dr. CULLEN, whoſe theory of fevers we have already examined, in his account of the cure under this indication of determining to the ſurface of the body by way of taking off the ſpaſmodic conſtriction, hath examined this matter with great accuracy and attention, and hath deduced from it theſe conſequences. " 1. That ſweating has certainly been often uſeful in preventing the acceſſion of fevers, when the times of it have been certainly foreſeen, and a proper conduct employed. 2. That, even after fevers have in ſome meaſure come on, ſweating has interrupted their progreſs, when properly employed, either at the very beginning of the diſeaſe, or during its approach and gradual formation. 3. That, even after pyrexiæ have continued for ſome time, ſweating has been ſucceſsfully employed in curing them. 4. That certain fevers, produced by a very powerful ſedative contagion, have been generally treated moſt ſucceſsfully by ſweating." He then gives ſome rules in order to produce this evacuation, but inſiſts on the moſt gentle methods. The next means of determining to the ſurface is by vomiting, and here he thus concludes, " they often ſhew their power by exciting ſome degree of ſweat."—Vid. CULLEN's firſt lines of the practice of phyſic, chap. vi. ſect. 1. § 161 and 173. MACBRIDE recommends, in his method of treatment of the ſimple continued fever, after bleeding and purging, a paregoric draught, with from ten to fifteen drops of tinctur. thebaic. and thirty or forty drops of ſpirit. nitri dulcis, as a means of taking off the ſpaſmodic conſtriction," and then ſubjoins, " On the ſucceeding day, if it ſhould be found that the heat and oppreſſion continue, the ſkin remains dry, the tongue foul, and the patient has had but a reſtleſs night, we muſt try, if poſſible, to ſtop the progreſs of the fever, by giving antimonials in ſmall doſes." That is, in my idea, to procure ſome evacuation, moſt probably a ſweat.—— MACBRIDE's introd. part ii. book i. chap. 11, page 306. I have given theſe quotations not to adviſe too the promoting a ſweat, but to

ſhew

ſhew that thoſe means which are uſed to aſſiſt nature will, in imitation of her, generally produce this effect, and that when they do produce it, at any time, they will prove ſalutary. The means which we have exhibited from ſuch conſiderable writers are not violent, or contradictory to the common effects of the animal conſtitution to procure relief when oppreſſed by the cauſes of diſeaſe: and antimonials have this peculiar advantage over every other medicine, that though they generally produce a ſweat, yet they will promote any other evacuation, ſhould the body be diſpoſed more readily to be relieved by it. We have then a ſet of medicines or a method of remedy, which we may uſe with a proſpect of ſucceſs in any part of the diſeaſe, and which preclude our waiting for a criſis, or watching the evacuations which nature prompts out to us. There is one inconvenience, however, which attends this method, eſpecially by means of antimonials, and that is the weakneſs which is induced in the ſyſtem. Where nature acts by herſelf ſhe leaves the body active and vigorous, and reſtored to perfect health; but where ſhe is aſſiſted by foreign powers, altho' an immediate aſſiſtance is procured, yet the body is deranged and weakened by it in proportion to the effect which is produced. Hence nothing can be more improper than to make antimonials, and eſpecially James's powder, a family medicine. I think I may ſay of this laſt medicine, that it has cured more fevers and ruined more conſtitutions than any other thing which hath ever been employed for theſe purpoſes; but wherever we uſe theſe remedies, we ſhould, immediately after their effect, adminiſter ſome cordial, or the cort. Peruv. to ſupport the body under the debility that is ſuſtained. Whilſt there is any degree of fever I ſhould prefer the cordials; but, where that is ceaſed, the bark is the moſt laudable medicine.

Page 101. He became jaundiced.] This is one of the worſt caſes deſcribed by HIPPOCRATES, and in this particular differs but little from the yellow or bilious fever of warm climates, of which the beſt and moſt faithful deſcriptions are given by Dr. LIND in his eſſay on

the diſeaſes incidental to warm climates, with his friend Dr. BRUCE, of BARBADOES, quoted in the notes, part iii. chap. i. ſect. 1. p. 231. And likewiſe Dr. CHALMERS, of CAROLINA, under the head of putrid bilious fever, in his account of the weather and diſeaſes of SOUTH CAROLINA, vol. i. p. 163. I ſhall give an abſtract of the method of cure from all theſe gentlemen. Dr. LIND begins with vomiting and purging, and after that gives antimonial medicines with the neutral ſalts, 'till a remiſſion is produced, and then he adminiſters the bark, and, if the ſymptoms beome violent, applies a bliſter, and adds to the bark, ſnake-root and camphire. Dr. BRUCE, whoſe elegant deſcription of the diſeaſe does him great honor, begins the cure, if the pulſe be full, with venæſection; he then empties the ſtomach with an emetic and ſome ſlight purge or glyſter if the bowels be conſtricted, and, if the ſickneſs ſhould prevail, gives a grain or two of extr. theb. About the third day, when the ſtrength begins to fail, he adminiſters the bark, but reprobates camphire; at the ſame time he uſes a ſlight infuſion of the ſnake-root with elix. vitriol. and ſome Madeira wine, and endeavours to ſtrengthen the ſtomach with mint-water and tinct. ſtomach. equal parts, by ſpoonfuls every half hour; in the laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe he gives the following medicine.—Recipe, Rad. ſerp. drach. duas, croci Anglican. ſemi drachmam infunde in aq. bullient. q. s. ad colat. unc. ſex. adde vin. Maderienſis unc quatuor, tinct. ſtomach. unc. duas. m. cap. coch. duo vel tria ſingulis quibuſque horis. Hinc pro re nata addantur confect. card. vin croceum. camph. tinct. cort. Peruv. Let us now attend to Dr. CHALMERS:—He ſays, "The vomitings that happen on their own accord ought to be promoted with repeated draughts of warm water: if the belly is bound, it ſhould be cautiouſly looſened with manna and ſal cathart. diſſolved in a weak decoction of ſerpentaria, and, as an opportunity offers, the Peruvian bark and ſerpentaria, made into a decoction, ſhould be freely given in the remiſſion or intermiſſion. But, as this fever ought to be checked as ſoon as poſſible, though the patient takes two or three ſpoonfuls of this

this decoction every hour, double the quantity muſt likewiſe be injected by way of clyſters every ſecond hour; and whenever the patient can bear the bark in ſubſtance, three or four drachms of its fine powder ſhould be added to ſix or eight ounces of the mixture; but, whichever way this decoction is uſed, it ought to be made warm with aromatic oils, and acidulated with alum or ſpirit of vitriol. When the ſtools are frequent, watery and large, they ought to be checked immediately if poſſible: for this purpoſe I commonly directed a pretty ſtrong decoction of ſerpentaria and cort. quercus, to be made with water; to ſix ounces of which either forty drops of the acid ſpirit of vitriol or one dram of alum, and ten or twelve drops of laudanum being added, one ſpoonful of the mixture was ordered to be given every half hour 'till the purging abated: however, laudanum is by no means to be given when the patient is greatly exhauſted. As ſoon as the ictericious colour appears the mineral acids muſt be uſed more freely; ſo that between morning and evening two drams of alum ſhould be diſſolved in ſo much of the decoction as is deſigned for four glyſters, and one dram ought alſo to be added to ſix ounces of the mixture. In the bilious fever we now ſpeak of the uſe of wine is indiſpenſably neceſſary; red Port-wine therefore may be given, punch and other ſpirituous and vinous fermented liquors of the greateſt ſtrength ought to be liberally allowed in theſe caſes."—Vid. alſo WARREN on the malignant fever of BARBADOES. HILLARY's diſeaſes of BARBADOES, and a letter from Dr. LINNING of S. CAROLINA to Dr. WHYTT of EDINBURGH, in the EDINBURGH phyſ. and liter. eſſays, vol. ii. p. 370. PRINGLE's obſervations on the diſeaſes of the army, part iii. chap. 4. § 4. and the note by Dr. HUCK.

NOTES

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

ON

BOOK THE FOURTH.

THIS book is neither ſo ſyſtematic nor ſo accurate as the former, yet it abounds with many judicious obſervations, and alludes to ſome extraordinary caſes, which, if they had been given at length, would have done great honour to the author. The ſame obſervations may be made here as in the prelude to the ſecond book, that inaccuracy will not deſtroy the authority with which it is handed down to us. Great thoughts are often compriſed in a very ſmall compaſs; nay, a ſingle hint is the mark of a genius as much as the moſt accurate and moſt elaborate deſcription. Regularity indeed is of great uſe in drawing up caſes and exhibiting them to the world; but there are ſome particular ſymptoms which ought particularly to be pointed out, and many a caſe may be deſcribed with the greateſt punctuality and exactneſs, and yet the moſt important diagnoſtic ſign may be omitted, or given in ſuch a manner as to appear of little conſequence. It may be thought ſufficient to recount every thing which occurs in a diſeaſe; but that would be endleſs, and is by no means material. What are not either ſymptoms or ſigns need never be told, and other things may tend to miſlead. There are ſome prognoſtics and accounts of ſeaſons likewiſe in this book, but irregularly diſperſed amongſt the caſes. Many of the caſes likewiſe are chirurgical.

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Page 107. Accompanied with fever.] There is nothing more common than a fever ſupervening the too ſudden healing up of an ulcer, eſpecially if it ſhould ariſe from a bad habit of body. Is it not ſurpriſing then that it ſhould be taken ſo little notice of by ſyſtematic or practical writers? The beſt method of preventing is by a large iſſue near the part affected.

Page 110. Worms were rejected by the mouth.] This is a very happy circumſtance in a fever. I have ſeen it frequently; and though the ſymptoms have been very violent previous to it, yet it has always been attended with ſucceſs.

Page 111. Grew feveriſh.] The eminent Mr. POTT obſerves, "that ſmall wounds, ſuch as are made by inſtruments or bodies which pierce or puncture rather than cut, are in general more apt to become inflamed, and to give trouble than thoſe which are larger, and in this part (the head) particularly, are ſometimes attended with ſo high an inflammation, and with ſuch ſymptoms as alarm both patient and ſurgeon." After having given the ſymptoms of an eryſipelas with great tumefaction reſembling what is mentioned in the text, and to which he ſays a bilious habit very much contributes; he proceeds to the cure by phlebotomy, lenient purges, and the uſe of common febrifuge medicines. POTT on the nature and conſequences of injuries of the head, ſect. 1. page 13.

Page 116. Like the black blood of the cuttle-fiſh.] Sepia officin. LIN. ſyſtem. nat. claſs. vi. ord. 2. gen. 261. ſp. 2. This animal, which is rather a worm than a fiſh, hath the property of ſhining in the water in the dark. FORSTER's obſervations on his voyage round the world, p. 63.

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Page 124. Flour and myrrh.] This laſt ſhould have been tranſlated ointment.—Vid. note to page 141.

Page 127. Her menſes had not flowed for ſeven years.] Here is an inſtance of a very extraordinary obſtruction to that evacuation which is thought abſolutely neceſſary to the female conſtitution, and of that leucophlegmatia which is generally it's concomitant. It may be worthy of enquiry then which is the cauſe, and which is the effect of each of theſe circumſtances, or whether they are not both effects flowing from the ſame ſource. There is no mention however made of the origin of this complaint, or whether the catamenia had ever flowed in this patient; but it is ſaid that after ſhe recovered, her menſes flowed, which ſeems to infer that they had never appeared before, and of conſequence it ſeems as if they were interrupted by the diſorder. At the ſame time there is no reaſon given for any preternatural obſtruction, or any particular cauſe aſſigned why the menſes ſhould not flow. This evacuation is well known to flow moſt regularly where women are otherwiſe in the moſt perfect health; and any diſorder which affects the general habit, always tends to prevent it: it appears, however, in itſelf to be a ſpecies of diſeaſe, and is attended with ſome very uncomfortable ſymptoms; but, like a fever or a gout, it prevents the operation of many remote cauſes, and therefore keeps off the acceſs of many diſorders which are more dreadful. The caſe here then ſeems to be that a cachexy having been created, the animal conſtitution was diverted from the flow of the menſes by a ſuperior diſorder, which diſorder is the object of our attention.

I have mentioned this ſo particularly to warn practitioners againſt the too free uſe of emmenagogues in ſuch caſes; for they can never cure the diſeaſe, which is quite independent of the menſtrual obſtruction, but they have a great tendency to deſtroy the conſtitution and produce diſorders, ſuch as phthiſes, dropſies, &c. which ſeldom admit

nit of a remedy. Let me here caution too the over anxious mother, who ſollicitous for the health and honour of her child, by the adminiſtring of certain medicines of a violent and heating nature at a particular time of life, induces a train of the moſt uncomfortable evils, and procures the diſorders ſhe was too deſirous to prevent. Nay, ſhe may be productive of worſe conſequences, and contribute to that female character too commonly ſeen in the faſhionable world—an unnatural mother and a deſpiſed wife.—Vid. the amiable TISSOT's avis au peuple, chap. xxvi. § 360, and medical conſultations by THO. THOMPSON, M. D. phyſician to his late Royal Highneſs FREDERIC Prince of WALES.

Page 128. Mature abſceſſes.] Vid. SEVERIN de abſceſſuum nat. recond. lib. i. cap. viii and x. WALDSCHMIEDT inſt. med. rat. cap. vij. § 23.

Id. As if he had a dyſentery.] The cauſes of a dyſentery have been much diſputed. The antients attributed it to an ulcer of the inteſtines, to which opinion HIPPOCRATES ſeems to lean in this place, or at leaſt that ſuch an ulceration ſometimes accompanies a dyſentery, and requires the ſame method of cure. CÆLIUS AURELIANUS calls it "Inteſtinorum rheumatiſmus cum ulceratione."—De morbis acutis & chronicis, lib. iv. cap. vi. Since the times of SYDENHAM, who perceived it to be an epidemic diſeaſe, it hath been accounted for upon different principles, viz. the influence of putrid miaſmata, &c. Sir JOHN PRINGLE hath given us a very elaborate and excellent account of this diſeaſe, and hath examined the nature of its cauſe with the greateſt accuracy and judgment; I would wiſh therefore to refer the reader to him as well as many other excellent writers on this ſubject. I ſhall take the opportunity, however, to give an abridgment of his method of cure: He divides the diſeaſe into three ſtates, according to its duration. In the firſt he bleeds in proportion to the fullneſs of blood and the

the inflammatory ſymptoms which may prevail; and in the evening of the ſame day he gives an emetic compoſed of a ſcruple of ipecacuanha and two grains of emetic tartar. The next day he gives nothing if the ſtools are large and bilious, but otherwiſe a doſe of five grains of calomel and twenty-five of rhubarb, and at night an opiate, viz. ten grains of pil. ſaponac. with from two to four grains of ipecacuanha. "If the two firſt days (ſays he) be employed in the manner deſcribed, I order no medicines on the third, unleſs the patient ſtill complains of gripes, in which caſe he takes the opiate again at night. But on the fourth day, if any conſiderable ſymptoms remain, I direct the ipecacuanha to be given in the divided doſes; or if that medicine has been already taken with little effect, or if the patient ſhews great averſion to a drug which made him ſick before, I repeat the purge in a larger doſe; that night and ſome nights following I continue the opiate." In the ſecond ſtage he obſerves, "At this period of the flux, finding emollient and anodyne glyſters to be of conſiderable benefit, I have therefore uſed a decoction of linſeed or of ſtarch, or fat mutton broth, from four to eight ounces, according as a ſmaller or larger quantity could be retained. If the motions be ſo frequent that the patient cannot keep the glyſters for any conſiderable time, I add to each from 40 to 60 drops of laudanum. Next to the opiates I found nothing better for allaying the ſpaſms than fomenting the belly and drinking chamomile tea; when the pains of the belly were too fixed to yield to fomentations, they were relieved by a bliſter on the part affected, and ſometimes I have applied only a common plaſter, mixed with a fourth part of the *emplaſtrum epiſpaſticum*. As to medicines of that claſs called demulcents I have uſually given a pint a day of the following decoction:

R. *Amyl. pulv. gum arabic pulv. aa ſemiunc. coque parum ex aq. font unc xvi. et admiſce aq. cinnamom. ſimp. unc. i. ſacchar. alb. ſemiunc. Dentur ſubinde coch. iv. vel plura.*

When the flux continues 'till the ſtrength is impaired, and when there is room for medicines, I have commonly uſed a decoction of the bark with ſnake-root, adding a few drops of *laudanum*; at other times, and eſpecially when the pulſe was ſunk and the patient low, I have experienced the good effects of the following decoction, of which, when ſtrained, four ſpoonfuls were given every four or five hours."

R. *Rad. ſerpent. virg. contus dr. iij. coque ex aq. fontan unc xij. ad unc viij. adjiciendo ſub finem coctionis theriac Andromach. dr. i.*

In the third ſtate in which the patient, tho' ſeemingly convaleſcent, is kept low by a *teneſmus*; if this depended on ſcybala, he uſed GLAUBER's ſalt; but as it is often owing to the excoriating of the rectum, the cure, in that caſe, is to be effected by the ſofteſt diet and medicine, particularly mutton ſuet, prepared according to the following receipt: Take two ounces of freſh ſuet and a pint of new milk; ſet them over a gentle fire, and let them be ſtirred 'till they boil; then add an heaped handful of ſtarch finely powdered, and mixing it well with the reſt, let them all boil together. In the frequent return of the purging is the time for aſtringents; but at preſent he ſays, "I truſt to vomiting and to a milk diet for the perfect cure." Of the vegetable claſs of aſtringents he prefers the bark of ſimarouba root. With theſe medicines, a light diet of grain, ſago and ſalep, and the BRISTOL water, or any other hard water, without any fermented liquor, the cure may be attempted.—Vid. PRINGLE's obſervations on army diſeaſes, ſect. iv. chap. iii. page 151. CLEGHORN on the diſeaſes of MINORCA, chap. ii. page 225.

Page 129, Would not affect the gland.] SEVERIN. de abſceſs. recond. natur. lib. i. cap. xxxii.

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Page 130. Glaſtus.] This is the Engliſh woad, which is made uſe of to dye purple, or what by the dyers is called orchil blue. The colour here alluded to, however, is that of the freſh herb, which is a kind of greeniſh yellow. This herb is ranked by LINNÆUS among the tetradynamia ſiliquoſa, gen. 738, and is denominated Iſatis tinctoria. Vid. LIN. ſyſtem. natur. p. 1137. HUDSON's flora Anglica. p. 261.

Page 132. In Ænos.] This is probably Mount Ænos, in the iſland of CEPHALLENIA.—Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. x. p. 700, edit. AMST.

NOTES

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

ON

BOOK THE FIFTH.

THIS book contains much the ſame kind of matter as the laſt, excepting that the caſes are more numerous and leſs diſtinct, and the prognoſtics and conſtitutions much fewer. The ſcene of practice ſeems likewiſe to be changed, and to extend almoſt all over GREECE. It may be conjectured therefore that the diſeaſes happened at very diſtant times, and this might be the regiſter of obſervations for many years. The nature of the caſes likewiſe ſeems to indicate ſomething of this kind, as they are more of them chronic than acute; perhaps too, many of the diſeaſes might be what HIPPOCRATES was conſulted upon by other phyſicians, and to which he might only indicate the cure. We ſhall do little more in the notes than give an account of the ſituation of the places, a circumſtance very neceſſary to be known. Nor ſhall we make any remarks upon the caſes, unleſs it be to point out a method of cure which, though often practiſed, may not at firſt ſight be ſo obvious to general obſervation.

Page 137. In ELIS.] ELIS was the capital city of ELEA, a region which extended along the weſtern ſide of the PELOPONNESUS.—Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. viii. p. 519, edit. AMST.

Page

Id. But ſeemed to be dead.] This is not an uncommon affection of melancholy perſons; I have ſeen a caſe where an old man, after being frightened with a diſtreſſing ſtory, and from too much attention to the terrifying doctrines of religion, became gradually affected in this manner, 'till he had loſt all power both of ſenſe and motion, and continued in that ſtate for above a fortnight. A very ſmall quantity of liquid food was indeed got down, but nothing could be attempted by the mouth in the way of medicines; very warm ſtimulating glyſters, bliſters, &c. however, rouſed him, and he lived for two years after it quite free from any maniacal complaint; but at that period he fell into the ſame way again, but with much leſs ſtupor, and lingered for about a month under it, and died.—Vid. WEPFERI obſerv. medic. hiſt. xl. vol. i. p. 79. AMAT. LUSITAN. curat. medicin. p. 405.

Page 138. OENIADÆ.] This was a city of ACARNANIA, on the weſtern ſhore of GREECE.—Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. x. p. 705, edit. AMST.

Page 140. The body covered over like a leper.] Since the introduction of the lues venerea, almoſt all the eruptions we ſee of this kind are either derived from that diſeaſe or are contaminated with its taint. Mercurial medicines then, which are generally uſed in all caſes, ſhould certainly be avoided, could we be certain, as in the caſe before us, that SYPHYLLIS had no concern with it; when mixed with antimony, however, in the form of HUXHAM's antimonial æthiops, they have certainly a good effect. I have likewiſe ſeen ſome very conſiderable cures from the decoction of the elm bark, eſpecially when aſſiſted by warm bathing.

Page 140. He went to MELOS to the warm baths there.] MELOS was an iſland near CRETE, and abounds with ſulphur, alum and chalk,

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it was probably therefore volcanic, and had pits of warm water.—Vid. PLIN. hiſt. nat. lib. 35. cap. 15. STRABON. geog. lib. x. p. 742.

Page 141. In PHÆRIS.] Or PHÆREA, a city of THESSALY. STRABON. geog. lib. ix. p. 666.

Id. Perfumed peſſaries.] Although this kind of medicine is entirely excluded from practice, and others which act ſolely by a mechanical power to prevent the prolapſus of the uterus, of which the beſt are thoſe compoſed of the elaſtic gum brought from the EAST-INDIES, are now only uſed; it may ſatisfy, however, the curioſity of the reader to know the compoſition of theſe ſubſtances which are eſteemed of ſuch eminent uſe by HIPPOCRATES, &c. ORIBASIUS gives the following account of the ſeveral ſorts which were uſed by the antients, and the purpoſes to which they were applied: "Peſſi utero ſoli admoventur. Eorum tres ſunt differentiæ: alii namque molliunt, adſtringunt alii, alii denique aperiunt. Mollientibus ad uteri inflammationes, exulcerationes, perfrictiones, ſtrangulatus, averſiones & inflationes utimur. Fiunt ex Cera Tyrrhenica, Cyprino, Suſino, pinguedine anſeris aut gallinæ, butyro inſulſo, reſina deuſta, medulla cervina, fœnugræco & ſimilibus. Aperientes utiles ſunt, quum purgationem ſuppreſſam provocare volumus, aut conniventem compreſſamque vulvam emendare: hique ex melle, Artemiſia, Dictamno, braſſicæ dulcis radicis ſucco, ruta & ſcammonea. Adſtringentium uſus contrarius aperientibus; nam fluorem muliebrem cohibent, & uterum ſuſpenſum contrahunt & prolapſum reprimunt. Cœterum materiam adſtringentium ſupra comprehendimus quum de paſtillis loqueremur, ut alumen, acaciam, hypocyſtidem, thurem Syriacum, balauſtium, oenanthen, gallas, malicorium, myrtum. Induntur hi cum ſucco roſarum, aut lenticularum, aut Plantaginis. Peſſi craſſitudo inſtar ſtrigmenti & paulo ſpiſſior facienda eſt: deinde lana tortilli linamento ſimilis duplicata medicamento

tincta in os vulvæ indenda eſt, ſic ut ſtuppam oblongam alligatam habeat, quo facile peſſus extrahatur."—ORIBASII op. lib. x. cap. 25.

Page 149. A Mallean.] MALEA was the ſouthern promontory of GREECE.—Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. ij. p. 149.

Page 150. In OMILUS.] Or MYLÆ which appears by the map to be in THESSALY, above LARISSA.

Page 152. SALAMIS.] SALAMIS was an iſland on the coaſt of ATTICA, in which there was a city of the ſame name.—Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. ix. p. 603.

Page 153. EUBOEA.] This was a large iſland on the eaſtern ſide of GREECE, ſtretching from the Sunian promontory to the coaſt of THESSALY, oppoſite to BOEOTIA and ſome part of ATTICA. It abounds with many large cities, the chief of which was ERETRIA, and had ſome warm medicinal waters: it was alſo ſubject to earthquakes aud hurricanes.—Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. x. p. 686. THUCID. lib. iij. cap. 89. PLIN. hiſt. nat. lib. iv. cap. xii. The maps of antient GREECE, of which the beſt are in HAMPTON's tranſlation of POLYBIUS, BLAIR's chronological tables, and the voyage pittoreſque de GREECE. This iſland is now called NEGROPONT.

Page 154. Having drunk a catapotium.] The original meaning of this word muſt have been (when applied to medicines) any thing taken into the ſtomach; it was afterwards, however, confined to a particular formula ſimilar to our electaries, and which, though they can hardly be ſaid to be drunk, yet they require ſome liquid to waſh them down. Whether HIPPOCRATES, however, meant a medicine of that form is uncertain. I ſhould think, however, he intended what we now call a deobſtruent.—Vid. FOESII. œcon. HIPPOCR. ad hunc verbum

verbum p. 195. SCRIB. LARG. p. 207. MARCELL. p. 309. ACTUAR. p. 249. in medic. art. princip.

Page 155. In PYTHYUS.] There was a conſiderable town of this name in COLCHIS; but whether the practice of HIPPOCRATES extended ſo far is uncertain, unleſs by conſultation. As this part of ASIA however was ſuppoſed to be peopled from PHTHIOTIS of GREECE, which was a part of THESSALY; there might be ſome village or town of the ſame name in that province.—Vid. PLIN. hiſt. nat. lib. vi. cap. v. STRABON. geograph. lib. ii. page 758.

Page 156. Struck by her on the head with the palm of her hand.] Though the cauſe here ſeems ſo exceedingly ſlight, yet there can be no doubt of a pretty conſiderable contuſion, and in conſequence an inflammation moſt probably of the dura mater, agreeably to the opinion of Mr. POTT. That uſeful writer hath pointed out a number of caſes ſimilar to what are here repreſented, where no external wound was to be perceived; and the plan he offers to us, and which alone ſucceeded in the cure, is the following, viz. "to endeavour to prevent the inflammation of the dura mater; or that being neglected or found impracticable, to give diſcharge to the fluid collected within the cranium." The firſt is to be accompliſhed by phlebotomy, which he ſays "muſt be made uſe of immediately and freely;" and this he inſiſts on let the ſymptoms be ever ſo ſlight. The ſecond by a perforation of the ſkull by the trephine, which he looks upon as abſolutely neceſſary, and indeed gives ſome fatal inſtances where it was neglected: he laments that it ſeldom happens that it is done ſoon enough. He then recommends, if neceſſary, the repetition of it till the matter is removed; at the ſame time he enjoins the perſiſting in the antiphlogiſtic regimen, to take off the inflamed ſtate of the parts under the ſkull. I ſhould think, however, this laſt muſt be done with ſome limitation; for, if a ſuppuration ſhould have taken place, which I ſuppoſe is ge-

nerally the caſe, that plan would be improper.—Vid. POTT on injuries of the head, ſect. 1, p. 54.

Page 158. MACEDON.] Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. vii. p. 497.

Page 159. DELOS.] A well known iſland in the ÆGEAN SEA. Vid. STRABON. geograph. lib. x. p. 742. Edit. AMST.

Id. Deafneſs occurred.] This ſeems to be an affection ariſing from ſome unknown cauſe, and poſſibly from the remedies here ordered, it was apprehended to ariſe from a defect in the power of ſenſation, or what would now be called a nervous affection. Vid. WEPFERI obſerv. med. de Cap. aff. obſ. 187, 188, p. 187. KLEIN. interp. clin. pag. 33. CRAANEN lumen medicum. cap. xxiv. pag. 144. AMAT. LUSITAN. curat. medic. p. 579.

Id. Netopus.] An ointment made of the powerful oils, and uſed in uterine obſtructions for which ſee the treatiſe of HIPPOCRATES de natura muliebri in a variety of paſſages. It is ſuppoſed in this caſe to be made chiefly of the oil of bitter almonds. Vid. FOESII œcon. HIPPOCR. p. 258.

Page 161. Of ſervice to dropſical perſons.] The great deſiderata in this diſorder, which is perhaps the moſt fatal of any to which the human body is ſubject; are to carry off the ſerous humour which is collected in the cavities, and at the ſame time to repair the animal vigour which is generally much impaired by the relaxed ſtate of the fibres. This however ſuppoſes that none of the principal functions are injured, for in that caſe nothing but palliatives can be attempted. Were we poſſeſs'd of a certain diuretic, it would be moſt adviſeable to carry off the humour by the urinary ſecretion, but as that is not yet

yet diſcovered, and where the operation of the paracenteſis is not adviſeable, ſweating hath been had recourſe to, agreeably to the opinion of HIPPOCRATES, with ſome ſucceſs. It is neceſſary however that exerciſe, if it can be borne, or the uſe of the moſt powerful Tonics, ſhould be ſuperadded. For the purpoſe of ſweating, hot baths or heated rooms, or rather furnaces, have been recommended. Vid. BOERHAAVE aphoriſm. § 1248. VAN SWIETEN comment. vol. iv. p. 266. For the ſame purpoſe Dr. MUNRO recommends that highly uſeful medicine, antimony and opium mixed together. Vid. MUNRO on the dropſy, p. 69.

Id. Thin white wine.] For the injudicious uſe of wine in dropſical caſes, vid. TULPII obſerv. cap. xxxv. p. 150. And indeed the indulgence in pleaſant liquors muſt be very pernicious, as the thirſt is generally ſo powerful as to prevent all kind of reſtraint, and thus even if the diſorder ſhould be cured by medicines at the ſame time, the worſt of habits is contracted, and the ſeeds ſown of ſome equally dangerous diſeaſe, whilſt the mind loſes its tone and all its faculties of being uſeful.

Id. Wines perfumed and ſweet.] The Biſhop of LONDON in his notes on the 22d verſe of the firſt chapter hath this curious remark, "Wine mixed with water. An image uſed for the adulteration of wine with more propriety than may at firſt appear, if what THEVENOT ſays of the people of the LEVANT of later times was true of them formerly, he ſays, "they never mingle water with their wine to drink, but drink by itſelf what water they think proper for abating the ſtrength of the wine." Voyage, part ii. lib. ii. chap. 10. It is remarkable that whereas the GREEKS and LATINS by mixt wine, always underſtood wine diluted with water; the HEBREWS, on the contrary, generally mean by it, wine made ſtronger and more inebriating by the addition of higher and more powerful ingredients, ſuch as

as honey, ſpices, defrutum (or wine inſpiſſated by boiling it down to two thirds or one half of the quantity) myrrh, mandragora, opiates, and other ſtrong drugs. Such were the exhilarating, or rather ſtupifying ingredients which HELEN mixed in the bowl together with the wine, for her gueſts oppreſſed with grief to raiſe their ſpirits. HOMER Odyſſ. iv. 220.—Vid. Notes on ISAIAH by the Biſhop of LONDON, p. 13. vid. alſo Sir EDW. BARRY on the wines of the antients, chap. xiii.

Page 163. Opiſthotonus.] This diſeaſe, which is perhaps the moſt purely ſpaſmodic of any which we know, and is at the ſame time the moſt dangerous in its nature, hath not met with that attention which it deſerves. The beſt account of it is given by Dr. LIONEL CHALMERS, in the LONDON Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, vol. 1, page 87; and by the two MONRO's in the EDINBURGH phyſical and Literary Eſſays, vol. 3, page 551. The former ſtrongly recommends opium given in large quantities and frequently repeated; to which is ſubjoined the warm bath.—The others, together with opium, or without it, the mercurial ointment, ſo as to raiſe a ſalivation. There is an advantage in the deſperate nature of this complaint, that a number of things may be tried even at the ſame time, none of them therefore ſhould be neglected. The following is a plan of cure which I would propoſe, and from experience in ſome dangerous caſes have found attended with ſucceſs. As ſoon as the patient is firſt viſited, and when he finds his jaw grow a little ſtiff, let ſome blood be taken from the arm, and a ſmart purge given after it, or a warm antiſpaſmodic gliſter. After the operation of this, let him take half a drachm of DOVER's powder, and be put into a warm bed, where a diaphoreſis ſhould, if poſſible, be promoted by a repetition of the powder every four, ſix, or eight hours, as occaſion ſhall demand, drinking ſome wine whey at the ſame time. The next morning, if the ſymptoms ſhould increaſe, which is moſt probable, or even if there

ſeem

ſeem to be a diſpoſition to it; let him be put into the warm bath, and continue there as long as he is able to bear it. This too may be repeated in the evening.—When he comes out of the bath he ſhould be again put into bed, and a draught may be given with 20 or 30 drops of Tinct. Theb. which may be repeated every four or ſix hours, and increaſed ten drops each doſe as the ſymptoms increaſe, or whilſt the opiſthotonus is fixed. The next morning after the bath as before, taking care all along that he be not coſtive; if no relaxation is produced, a drachm or two of the mercurial ointment ſhould be rubbed in upon the jaw every ſix hours, and the opium continued as before, ſtill increaſing the doſe, and theſe ſhould be perſiſted in till the jaw begins to relax, i. e. the warm bath, the opium, and the ointment. When the relaxation is produced, then you may decreaſe the doſe of opium and the times of rubbing in the ointment, as well as omit the warm bath, and then go back in the ſame manner as you went forward, till a total relaxation enſues. After which the bark may be adminiſtered till the ſtrength is entirely repaired; which indeed will be ſome time, as there is no diſorder which more weakens and deranges the ſyſtem. The food, however, ſhould be of a nouriſhing nature, ſuch as broths, jellies, &c. and if the patient be low, a little wine may be allowed.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

ON

BOOK THE SIXTH.

THIS Book is different from either of the others, as it hath much fewer caſes, and none drawn out to any length, but abounds much more with prognoſtics and diagnoſtics, and ſome of the peculiar ſentiments of HIPPOCRATES. Sentiments which do great honour to his imagination, but which perhaps are not ſo well founded as facts which fell under his own obſervation, and which he had too honeſt a heart to miſrepreſent.—His opinions, however, like thoſe of every other writer, are only an appeal from the judgment of one man to that of another. And if in this enlightened age we can diſcern the fallacy of thoſe which are delivered by this Father of Phyſic; we are doing injuſtice to ourſelves and our patients, to reſpect his authority in oppoſition to what we believe to be true. A falſe theory may be the means of diſcovering what is the juſt one, by exciting every attention to the foundations upon which it is built, and the principles by which it is raiſed.—By this the diſcovery of error will help to amend it, and every man will raiſe in his own breaſt as faithful an hypotheſis as poſſible.

Page 171. A Pain in the kidnies.] The complaint in the kidnies here deſcribed, ſeems to be the nephralgia or nephritic colic of

ZWINGERUS, which SAUVAGE hath made a genus of diſeaſe, vid. SAUVAGE's noſologia methodica. claſs vii. ord. iv. gen. xxv. Tom. iv. p. 163. octavo. LIEUTAUD obſerves "les urines glaireuſes, &c. ſont les cauſes ordinaires de la *Colique* nephretique, que l'exces dans le boire ou le manger, ou quelque autre faute dans le regime, mettent ſouvent en jeu. La douleur dans tous ces cas eſt ordinairement aiguë, intermittente ou continue, avec plus ou moins de remiſſion: on la rapporte aux lombes & quelquefois à l'eſtomac; elle s' étend jus qu' à l'aine, à la racine de la verge, & quelquefois aux teſticules qui en ſouffrent une rétraction: on a des engourdiſſemens à la cuiſſe. Les urines s' arretent ou coulent en tres petite quantite; on les rend ſouvent avec douleur: elles ſont limpides pendant le paroxyſme; mais elles deviennent a la fin bourbeuſes & glaireuſes, ou graveleuſes. On a pendant l'attaque, des nauſees, le vomiſſement & le ventre reſſerrè: ſa duree eſt de quelques heures, d'un ou pluſieurs jours: la fievre l'accompagne le plus ſouvent: ſa fin eſt annonceè par l'ècoulement des urines, ou la ſortie de quelque pierre." I have here given this long deſcription to prevent the too common miſtaking this diſeaſe from other choleric affections, as the cure muſt be of a very different kind. The ſame ingenious writer adviſes "dans le paroxyſme ou ſe propoſe de relacher, d'adoucer & de calmer. Les ſaigneès n'y doivent pas etre epargnees, c'eſt dans le meme vue qu'on fait un grand uſage des delayans & des adouciſſans: tels ſont le petit lait; l'eau de poulet, de graine de lin, de riz & de fleur de mauve; l'huile d'amande douce, le blanc de baleine, les emulſions avec la graine de pavot; le ſirop violat, de nenuphar, &c. Les hypnotiques ſont ici d'un grand ſecours; tels ſont le diacode, les gouttes anodines, les pilules de cynogloſſe, lé ſirop de Karabe, &c. les laxatifs ne doivent etre employès que dans la remiſſion. Lorſque la ſuppreſſion des urines qui dure depuis long temps, met la vie du malade en danger, on peut avoir recours à l'emetique. Il faut bannir tous les diuretiques pendant le paroxyſme, mais on peut prevenir le retour par l'uſage de pareria brava, &c.

va, &c."—Vid. LIEUTAUD precis de la medecine, lib. i. p. 361. octavo.

Pape 173. Tears in acute diſeaſes of a bad kind.] Theſe predictions from the appearance of the eye, and the affections belonging to this organ, are very valuable and highly deſerving attention. They are more fully explained and wrought up into a ſyſtem in PROSP. ALP. de præſagiend. vit & mort. Lib. v. cap. vii.

Page 174. Oppoſite to what ſhould be expected.] It was the opinion of a very eminent Phyſician, the late Dr. AKENSIDE, that this was one of the moſt infallible rules in phyſic, and ſhould therefore ever be adopted in practice. It may be received however with ſome limitations from the greater danger which would be incurred by curing diſeaſes in this mode, rather than by others which might be pointed out. Diarrhæas ſometimes require ſmart purges to carry off the acrimonious humours which occaſion them:—And in obſtinate vomitings an acrid purge would only add fuel to the fire, and increaſe the ſpaſmodic affection of the ſtomach. Vid. MEAD monita & præcept. med. p. 110.

Page 175. Reſpiration.] The ſigns taken from the reſpiration are of conſequence, as they betoken the velocity of the blood whilſt it paſſes thro' the lungs. This may ariſe from a variety of cauſes, and the lungs themſelves may be ſo affected by external events, as to become the cauſe of that ſpaſmodic conſtriction which form theſe differences in reſpiration. Vid. GAUBII Inſt. Pathol. p. 406. MACBRIDE'S Introduction, Book II. cap. xiii. p. 69. WALDSCHMIEDT Inſt. med. rat. lib. iii. cap. v. p. 118.

Page 176. To attempt procuring an abſceſs.] Vid. MARC. AUR. SEVERIN de abſceſs recond. nat. lib. i. cap. xxiii.

Page 183. Blood-letting is objected to.] In this book, which ſeems to be a faithful record of the author's experience, we find this valuable obſervation, and it is ſurprizing that it hath not been more attended to, and that the lancet hath been ſo univerſally allowed in all ſtages of pulmonary complaints, and adopted merely as a palliative, and perhaps as a preventive of their cure. Vid. Eſſay on the propriety of blood-letting in conſumptions.

Page 183. Slight pain in his right ſide.] In ſuch caſes as this, where the pain in the ſide ſeems to ariſe from a rheumatic affection, which may be known from its correſpondence with the pains in the limbs, I have found the ſeneka root either in decoction in the dec. pect. or in ſubſtance in the form of pills, to be of conſiderable ſervice.

Page 184. A fit of the aſthma.] The complaints of this woman were probably owing to a mal-conformation of the thorax, Vid. L'Acouchement de la MOTTE, lib. i. chap. xix. Obſ. xlvii.

Id. Thin bilious matter.] The ingenious Mr. WHITE of MANCHESTER obſerves, " Gentle vomits may be adminiſtered with ſafety and advantage in order to cleanſe the ſtomach when neceſſary, and teas made of bitter antiſeptic herbs may be drank daily: vegetable acids, colombo, and likewiſe neutral mixtures taken during the act of efferveſcence, which are all antiputreſcents, operate to the ſame end, and are genenerally of great ſervice in vomitings, occaſioned by a redundancy of acrid putrid bile." Vid. WHITE on the management of pregnant and lying-in women.

Page 186. Nature is the beſt Phyſician in diſeaſes.] This word, of which the antients were ſo fond, both in their Mythology and Philoſophy, could not eſcape the notice of HIPPOCRATES when he departed from fact and obſervation, and launched into the boundleſs and

and uncertain abyſs of theory and ſpeculation. He could not avoid obſerving that there was an acting principle in the human body as in other parts of the univerſe, and that as all the functions in a ſtate of health depended upon it, ſo in ſickneſs the reſtoration to a ſound ſtate muſt be owing to its energy. And that the buſineſs of a Phyſician was to aſſiſt its exertions by all the means which lay in his power. This ſeems to be the meaning of the expreſſion in the text. Nature, the original power of action in the animal machine, was by diſeaſe prevented from thoſe equable motions by which it could be ſupported. Her endeavours, tho' fruitleſs, therefore formed the indication to be followed in the cure. The Phyſician by the power of remedies was to follow her dictates; and thus ſhe became the original director, and the phyſician the miniſter to her orders. As for inſtance, external cold induces a ſpaſmodic conſtriction upon the ſurface of the body. Nature, or the general principle of action in the ſyſtem endeavours to reſolve this conſtriction, as oppoſing the equable motions ſhe was ſupporting. Sometimes this may be effected by herſelf, but not always. The buſineſs of the Phyſician then is to give an additional tone or vigour to the animal fibre by which it may be accompliſhed. When a ſhip is launched into the Ocean, it is ſufficient in a general way to let looſe all the beams which ſupport her and ſuffer the powers of gravitation to take place. Some little interruption however will often prevent this effect, and then the aſſiſtance of human hands and powerful machines are requiſite for the purpoſe. Vid. GALEN. comment. in hunc. lib. HIPPOCR. Edit. CHART. Tom. ix. p. 509. WALDSCHMIEDT Inſt. med. rat. lib. iii. cap. ix. p. 125. BARKER on the agreement betwixt antient and modern Phyſicians, chap. i.

Page 187. To turn up the ſoil of the earth.] Or rather I believe to change the ſituation or climate. Vid. VALES. in HIPPOCR. Epidem. pag. 345.

Page

Page 188. Ulcers are always occaſioned.] Mr. BELL of EDINBURGH, the ingenious author of a Treatiſe on this ſubject, hath rendered the cure of ulcers much more ſimple than heretofore. This is done by preventing irritation by mild dreſſings, the preſervation of a proper degree of heat in the part by poultices, the relieving pain by opiates, the correcting the habit by the bark given in large quantities, and promoting a Cicatrix by iſſues of a conſiderable ſize by way of drain. Vid. BELL on the theory and management of ulcers, page 192.

Page 189. The Cyceon may be of ſome uſe.] This was a potion made generally of wine and honey, and ſometimes the addition of barley-meal, cheeſe and oil as deſcribed by ATHENÆUS. Sometimes it was made with water inſtead of oil, and any of the ingredients left out as was thought beſt, and ſometimes the juices of various herbs were mixed in it. Vid. FOESII Oecon. HIPPOCRAT. p. 219. ATHEN. Deipnoſoph. lib. xi. p. 496.

Page 192. Nyctalopiæ occurred.] This is a diſorder in which the diſeaſed perſons ſee more perfectly in the night time than by day, owing moſt probably to a greater ſenſibility in different parts of the organ. The ſame name is given however by ſome writers, tho' very improperly, to the oppoſite affection where the patient cannot ſee at all by night, a diſorder which M. SAUVAGE ſays was epidemical about MONTPELIER for two years. This diſorder is called by that celebrated ſyſtematic writer amblyopia meridiana, and the other amblyopia crepuſcularis. SAUVAGE Claſs. vi. ord. i. gen. i. tom. iii. p. 269. Vid. alſo BOERHAAVE de morb. ocul. p. 161. FELIC. PLATER. prax. medic. lib. i. cap. vii.

Page 200. Tumours left upon the upper eye-lid.] Theſe tumours are of various kind, either as they ariſe from the acrimony of the tears when they ſoon generate into fiſtulæ lachrymales, or partial inflammations

inflammations of theſe tender parts the eye-lids, or encyſted tumours which are filled with different matter. They are all very troubleſome, and admit of no other method of cure but that of exciſion. Vid. St. IVES on the diſeaſes of the eyes, tranſlated by STOCKTON, chap. xiv. p. 110. SHARPE on the operations of ſurgery, chap. xxx. p. 171. WARNER's caſes in ſurgery, chap. iv. p. 98. HEISTER's obſervations, p. 191, 426, 587.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

ON

BOOK THE SEVENTH.

IN this laſt Book of Epidemics by HIPPOCRATES are to be found a number of very valuable and uſeful caſes and obſervations. And as the ſymptoms of diſeaſe are more particularly deſcribed, eſpecially thoſe which depend on external appearances than in any other; as the ſick man is placed in the moſt appoſite point of view that could be imagined; and the elegance of language is not ſpared to embelliſh the ſcene; it will be found the moſt amuſing if not the moſt inſtructive part of the work. Perhaps however it is not the moſt regular or ſyſtematic, nor are the caſes ſo immediately correſpondent to any particular ſeaſon or ſtate of the atmoſphere. From the minuteneſs of the deſcription of circumſtances which are probably not the moſt important; this Book ſeems to contain an anſwer to the directions which were given in the Sixth, where an attention to many things are enjoined which may be looked upon of little conſequence. There are very few new diſeaſes to be found in it, and ſome have been already deſcribed in the former ones. Hence the obſervations will be but few, but they will be made as important as poſſible. The reader's attention too will be relieved in a great meaſure from the tediouſneſs of which it is to be feared, he has had too much reaſon to complain. Should theſe oſervations however aſſiſt him in his practice, it will anſwer all

the end which was deſigned, and the reſt muſt be left to the candour and the judgment of an enlightened and ingenuous mind.

Page 207. Were reſtrained by a decoction of the pomegranate.] This is a gentle aſtringent, and ſeldom uſed by itſelf. From a ſlight acidity of the auſtere kind, which is evident in the fruit; it hath been thought particularly uſeful in putrid bilious fevers, and with this intention, it might have been exhibited by HIPPOCRATES in the text. Vid. DALE. pharmacologia, page 290. CARTHEUS. materia medica, p. 394. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 292.

Page 207. Cummin ſeed.] The perſon here deſcribed was ſubject to the heart-burn, which aroſe probably from bile which was thrown into a ſtate of fermentation after being pent up in the bowels by the aſtringent before mentioned. Cummin is a powerful carminative, and probably relieved this complaint by diſpelling the wind. Vid. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 241.

Page 208. The herb ſymphytum.] This plant is the firſt ſpecies of the 170 gen. of LINNÆUS, under the title of ſymphytum officinale. In Engliſh called comfrey. It is ſlightly aſtringent, and endued at the ſame time with a mucilaginous quality, and according to Dr. LEWIS ſuperior to the althea in this reſpect. It is likewiſe eſteemed a vulnerary, and of ſervice therefore in Hæmoptoes, &c. but is ſeldom now made uſe of with any intention. Vid LIN. ſyſtem. nat. p. 915. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 224. DALE. pharmacologia, p. 138, SCHRODER pharm. p. 696.

Page 210. Mercurialis.] This is the 998 gen. ſpec. 2. of LINNÆUS, under the name of Mercurialis annua, in Engliſh French Mercury. It hath of late been ſeldom uſed but in gliſters, its virtues are gently purgative. It hath been recommended likewiſe as ſtimulant of the uterus. Vid. DALE. pharmacologia, p. 68. SCHRODER. pharmacop.

pharmacop. p. 626. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 373. LIN. ſyſtem. nat. p. 1294.

Page 210. Beet root.] This well known plant is likewiſe an opener of the belly, when taken in a large quantity. Its virtues may alſo be extracted by boiling in water. Vid. LEWIS's materia medica, p. 331.

Page 234. Formed an abſceſs.] This very diſagreeable diſorder hato been the cauſe of many diſputes in the chirurgical world, and the fears of mankind dreading an operation in ſo tender a part, have given ſcope to the inventions of the faculty to diſcover ſome internal method of cure or remedy by which the lancet may be avoided; but as it was moſt probable, whilſt it continued to be a local diſeaſe, the arts of men have failed in their reſearches, whilſt many a poor creature hath fallen a ſacrifice to the noſtrum of ſome illiterate Quack. Mr. POTT whoſe ingenuity is not more to be admired than his humanity in his practice in this complaint, hath placed the mode of cure in its proper light, and by attending to the improvements that might be made in the inciſion hath precluded all attention to internal remedies, and it is to be hoped all the diſagreeable conſequences ariſing from delay. This method is by ſimple inciſion and light dreſſings; but it is doing injuſtice to him to quote any part of his Treatiſe, the whole of which is ſo well worthy the attention of a Surgeon. I ſhall only juſt mention therefore one obſervation in "caſes which were at firſt mere ſimple abſceſſes, but which from uncleanlineſs, from intemperance, negligence, and diſtempered conſtitutions, become ſuch kind of ſores as may be called fiſtulous. In theſe the art of Surgery is undoubtedly in ſome meaſure, and at ſome time neceſſary; but it very ſeldom is the firſt or principal fountain from whence relief is to be ſought: The general effects of intemperance, debauchery, and diſeaſes of the habit, are firſt to be corrected and removed before ſurgery can, with propriety, or with reaſonable proſpect of advantage,

be made uſe of. If the patient be infected with the lues venerea, that muſt firſt be cured; if he be anaſarcous or leucophlegmatic, that indiſpoſition muſt be corrected; if he be feveriſh, that heat muſt be calmed, and if he labour under any of the general ill effects ariſing from foul ſkin, dirty cloathing, unclean and unwholeſome lodging, &c. producing pallid countenance, undue ſecretions, loſs of appetite, oedematous legs, intermittent fevers, &c. the ſtate of blood, which always accompanies ſuch complaints, muſt be amended before ſurgery can be adminiſtered to any good purpoſe. If knife, cauſtic, or whatever other external means are thought proper to be uſed, be applied before ſuch general evils have been corrected, they will do little or no good; and may do much miſchief." Vid. POTT on the fiſtula in ano, p. 105. Mr. BELL agreeably to his general method in what he calls ſinuous ulcers, humbly propoſes a new ſcheme, where he ſays, "If it was not for the inconvenience which this application would in that ſituation always occaſion, I have no ſort of doubt but the ſeton would prove a much more effectual remedy in caſes of fiſtula in ano, than any other that has as yet been employed. In ſimilar caſes of this kind that occur in the perineum, I have known it uſed with the greateſt advantage." Vid. BELL on the theory and management of ulcers, p. 211.

Page 236. Tubercles about the gums.] Although I cannot avoid agreeing with the learned Dr. LIND that the diſorder of the ſpleen ſo often mentioned by HIPPOCRATES, was a different diſeaſe from the ſcurvy ſo common amongſt the moderns; yet I muſt think that from this paſſage he was acquainted with this deleterious diſeaſe agreeably to the idea of this author himſelf, who in deſcribing the ſigns of it at page 105, obſerves, "Their gums ſoon after become itchy, ſwell, and are apt to bleed upon the ſlighteſt friction. Upon looking into their mouth, their gums appear of an unuſual livid redneſs, are ſoft and ſpongy, and become afterwards extremely putrid and fungous; the pathognomic ſign perhaps of the diſeaſe." I cannot therefore agree

agree with him in the following paſſage, " that there ſeems no occaſion for paying a compliment here; as it is not to be expected he ſhould have hinted at, much leſs have deſcribed a diſeaſe which in all probability he never ſaw or heard of." We are much obliged to this writer for his ingenious and ſyſtematic treatiſe of this diſeaſe in which the moſt judicious treatment is preſcribed, viz. freſh vegetables, antiſcorbutic juices and antiſeptics. The late advantages too from the infuſion of malt, &c. and the conſequences of great care and attention on board ſhip in long voyages, cannot be too much commended. Vid. LIND on the ſcurvy, p. 293.

Page 242. Decoction of cloves.] Dr. LEWIS obſerves from SIMON PAULI that a decoction of the Clove July flowers, which is probably what is meant here powerfully promotes ſweat, and urine without greatly irritating nature, and at the ſame time raiſes the ſpirits and abates thirſt. Vid. LEWIS's materia medica, page 186. SCHROEDER. pharm. p. 552. DALE. pharmacol. p. 230.

Page 245. The juice of ſylphius.] The ſame as aſafœtida. Vid. SCHROEDER. pharm. p. 720.

Id. Seſamum.] This herb is the ſixth ſpecies of the 173 gen. of LINNÆUS, under the name of myagrum ſativum, in Engliſh, Gold of pleaſure. Its virtues are that of a light cardiac. Vid. LIN. ſyſtem. nat. p. 1126. SCHROEDER. pharm. p. 689. DALE. pharmacol. p. 267.

Page 248. Moved by Thapſia.] This is a very active purge, known alſo by the name of turpethum or turbith. The doſe of the root in ſubſtance from one ſcruple to three, in infuſion from a dram to three. Vid. SCHROEDER. pharm. p. 789. DALE. pharmacol. p. 117.

Page 257. In Doriscus.] This was a town in THRACE. Vid. PLIN. hiſt. nat. lib. iv. cap. xi.

Page

Page 258. Seſeli.] A uſeful aromatic. Vid. LEWIS Mater. Medic. p. 524. SCHROEDER. Pharm. p. 694.

Page 262. HALLICARNASSUS.] A part of CARIA, where was a famous Mauſoleum, one of the ſeven wonders of the world, which ARTEMISIA built for her huſband. Vid. STRABON. geogr. lib. xiv. p. 969. edit. AMST. PLIN. hiſt. nat. lib. xxxvi. cap. 53.

Page 263. EPYNICTIDES.] Cognoſcitur ex phlyctænis atro rubris aggregatis trium vel quatuor linearum in diametro tibias ut plurimum afficientibus & noctu potiſſimum acriter pungentibus. Curatur phlebotomia diæta refrigerante, cathartico antiphlogiſtico, Juſculis emollientibus, cataplaſmate, &c. SAUVAGE noſ. meth. gen. viii. tom. ii. p. 21.

Page 266. Impure fornication is a cure for the dyſentery.] This obſervation hath never eſcaped the eye of the critic, and HIPPOCRATES hath either been condemned for this paſſage by the ſtricter moraliſts, or explained away by thoſe who are more moderate. But what hath morals to do with the precepts of a phyſician? and tho' HIPPOCRATES ſeems far from being an encourager of vice, yet at the ſame time he had a very high regard for the truth. The queſtion then is not whether HIPPOCRATES would propoſe an immoral leſſon, but whether he would give a falſe one. In many parts of his works, and in theſe Epidemics he hath advanced that a connection with the female ſex is a cure for this complaint. The ſame obſervation in every reſpect is made here, but he hath either been betrayed by a degree of indelicacy natural to age or the cuſtom of the times, to uſe an expreſſion to which libertines only were accuſtomed. Or as a guide in phyſic it was not natural to ſuppoſe that thoſe who had made a legal connection were the only perſons who were ſubject to his precepts. It was a general rule, and which poſſibly he might have found to be of uſe, he might therefore give it in its utmoſt latitude to thoſe who wiſhed

to

to obey it. As however this diſeaſe in ſo ſlight a ſtate as to admit of ſuch a remedy may be found more eaſily to be overcome in an innocent manner, and as the worſt of conſequences may enſue from obeying the precept, it is to be hoped that no one will ſhelter himſelf under the authority of this great phyſician, to follow his vicious inclination rather than a regard to his health, his conſtitution, and the virtuous feelings of his mind.

ERRATA.

Preface, Page x, line 5, for *cids* read *acids*.

Diſſertation, Page xxiii, line 11, for *am* read *aim*.

Page 22, line laſt, for *pelluced* read *pellucid*.

Page 23, line 8, for Ιορδος read Ιουδος.

Page 53, line 21, after *cold* read *water*.

Page 61, line laſt, dele *a dry cough is not reſolved unleſs there be a ſharp paen upon the lungs*.

Page 148, after *ſame* put *time*.

Page 188, line 15, for *by* read *be*.

Page 196, before *became* put *it*.

Page 198, line 8, for *reſpiration* read *perſpiration*.

Page 207, line 26, for *her* read *the*

Page 236, line 23, for *accommated* read *accommodated*.

Page 255, line 24, take *have* from the next line and put it after *to*.

Page 287, line laſt, for *complains* read *complaints*.

Page 297, line firſt, for *viz.* read *vid*.

Page 304, line 9, for *thority* read *authority*.

Page 319, line 7, before *ſome* put *tho'*.

Page 333, line 6, after *frequeutly* put *found*.

Page 352, line 12, for *Wepferi* read *Zacut Lnſitan*.

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