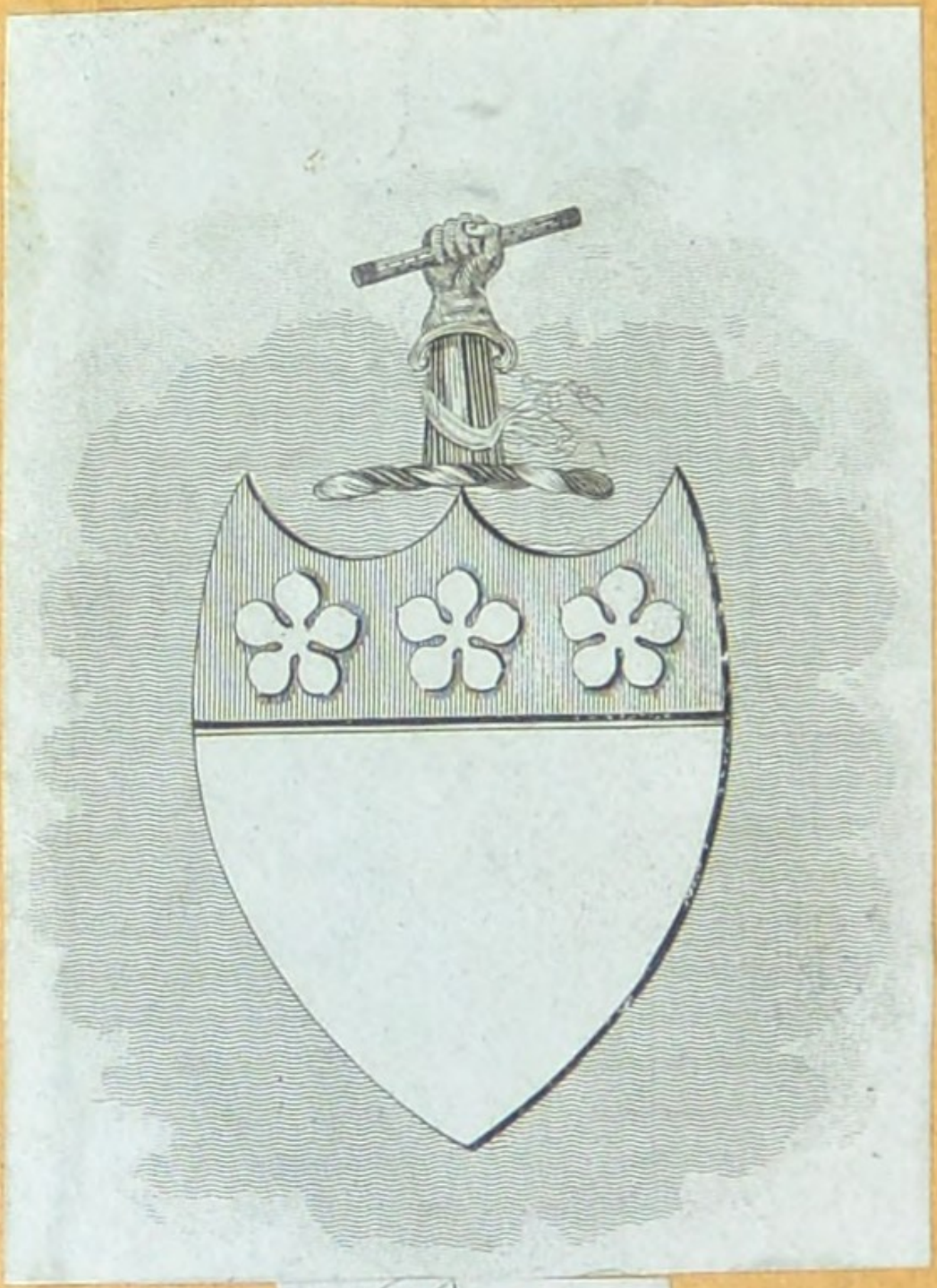
HIPPOCRATES (III)



Bellott

W. H. Bellows
from his Bro
the Author

THE APHORISMS OF HIPPOCRATES,

Translated from
THE GREEK TEXT OF ANUTIUS FŒSIUS.

BY THOMAS BELLOTT,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, &c.

LONDON.
LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN.
W. & W. CLARKE, MANCHESTER.
1831.

HARRISON AND CROSFIELD, PRINTERS.

TO BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, ESQUIRE,
F.R.S.

Dear Sir,

By accepting the dedication of this Work, you have enabled me to acknowledge publicly your former kindness, and to express my thanks for the professional instruction derived from you, in your triple character of Author, Lecturer, and Hospital Surgeon.

I am, Sir,

With respect and gratitude,

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS BELLOTT.

Pendleton, Manchester, 1831.

APHORISMS.

SECTION I.

I.

LIFE is short, but art is long; opportunity is fleeting; experiment is fallacious; judgment is difficult. And it behoves not only the medical man to do his duty, but also the patient, and the attendants, and the external things,* must be properly regulated.

II.

In the diarrhœas and vomitings that happen spontaneously, if the patients be purged as they ought, it is beneficial, and they bear it well; but if not, the contrary is the result. And thus also, unloading the vessels, if it be done judiciously, is beneficial, and the patients bear it well; but if not, the contrary happens. It therefore behoves us to take into consideration

* That the house be kept quiet, and every thing irritating or disturbing the patient be avoided.---Galen Com.

the situation, the season, the age, and the complaints, in which it is necessary or not.

III.

That plethoric habit of body common to wrestlers, when verging on the extreme, is dangerous; for it can neither remain in the same state, nor be stationary, nor yet can any thing be added with advantage. It, therefore, must deteriorate. For these reasons it is expedient to reduce this state of constitution without delay, in order that the body may again begin to receive nourishment; but not to evacuate the vessels to an extreme degree, for it is dangerous; but to do it to that extent which nature may be able to sustain. In like manner the evacuations that are carried to excess are dangerous, and, on the other hand, the excess of nourishment is equally so.

IV.

A spare and strict course of diet, always in chronic and acute diseases, where it is not admitted, is dangerous. And again, extreme abstinence is injurious, so also is excessive repletion.

V.

The sick err in adopting a slender diet, and thereby become worse; for all the error, what-

ever it be, is greater, when a spare diet is used, than when one, a little too generous is adopted. Therefore a very spare and strictly prescribed regimen is dangerous for persons in health, because they suffer more from errors in diet; and, on this account, a spare and strict diet is [more] injurious in the generality of instances, than one somewhat too generous.

VI.

In extreme cases, extreme remedies are the most appropriate.

VII.

When the complaint is very acute, it is immediately attended with extreme symptoms, and it is necessary to use an extremely spare diet; but when this is not the case, it is proper to allow a more generous diet, and so much to improve the diet, as the disease becomes more mild.

VIII.

When a complaint has arrived at its height, it is then necessary to use a very spare diet.

IX.

But we must draw an inference from the state of the patient, if there will be a sufficiency in the diet to support him, until the complaint

has attained its height, and whether his strength will not previously fail, and his diet be insufficient, or whether the complaint will yield the first and be blunted.

X.

It is necessary immediately to place those patients on a low diet, in whom the complaint speedily arrives at the crisis.* And we must somewhat reduce the diet of those patients, in whom the complaint will not arrive at the crisis until a future period, during that period, and for some time previously. But earlier in the complaint a more nutritious diet is proper, that the patient may possess sufficient strength.

XI.

The exhibition of food, during the paroxysms of a complaint, is injurious, and must therefore be avoided. And in those complaints which have periodical accessions, we must abridge the quantity of food during those periods.

XII.

The complaints, and the seasons, and the periodical changes, whether they occur daily, or on alternate days, or at longer intervals, will indicate the paroxysms and states of the com-

* Crisis, a change from one state to another.---Gal. Com.

plaint. But in the phenomena, as for instance, if the expectoration in pleurisies appear synchronously with the complaint, it will have a short duration. But if the expectoration do not appear until a later period, the complaint will continue a greater length of time; and when the urine, and the dejections, and the perspiration appear, favourable or unfavourable symptoms, they indicate a longer or shorter duration of the complaint.

XIII.

The old bear the want of nourishment the best; they who have attained the middle period of life the next in degree; those who have just arrived at puberty are still less able to endure it; but of all ages, childhood is the least capable of sustaining hunger; and of children, the more lively are the least capable.

XIV.

The human body possesses the greatest innate heat during growth, therefore the greatest quantity of nourishment is requisite; and if the proper supply be withheld, the body wastes. The aged possess heat in a slight degree, and, for this reason, they nave need of little nourishment. On this account also, the fevers which attack the old, are not so inflammatory, for their bodies are of a low temperature.

XV.

The cavities of the body are naturally of the highest temperature during winter and spring, and there is the greatest portion of time devoted to sleep; therefore during these seasons a more liberal supply of nourishment is to be allowed; for, as they possess a greater degree of innate heat, so do they require a greater proportion of nutriment; for example,—young men, and wrestlers.

XVI.

A liquid diet is suitable for persons affected with fever, and most especially for children, and others accustomed to this kind of diet.

XVII.

And we must consider for whom food is proper once or twice, [a day,] and for whom, more or less frequently, and for whom occasionally; and the season, and the age, and the situation, and habits of the patient are to be taken into consideration.

XVIII.

Food is the least agreeable during summer and autumn; during winter it is taken with the greatest ease; during spring in a medium degree.

XIX.

We must not give any food to those patients in whom the complaint occurs in paroxysms, nor compel them to take it, but reduce the quantity previously to the crisis.

XX.

Do not disturb or innovate complaints during their crises, nor when perfectly past, neither with medicines nor other irritants, but let them alone.

XXI.

Those things of which it behoves us to evacuate the body, we must take away by those expedient means, which are chiefly pointed out by nature.

XXII.

Administer medicine and purge off the digested matter, not the undigested, but at the commencement of disease, except it swell, which is seldom the case.

XXIII.

We must not be guided by the quantity of the dejections, but that those matters pass off which ought, and the patient bears it well; and where it is necessary we must purge even to

faintness, and this do if the patient have sufficient strength.

XXIV.

We must seldom administer purgatives in acute diseases, and in the commencement; neither must we do it without great circumspection.

XXV.

If such matters be evacuated as ought to be, it is advantageous and beneficial to the patient; but the contrary is injurious.

SECTION II.

APHORISMS.

SECTION II.

I.

THE complaint is fatal in which sleep is accompanied by pain; but if sleep be beneficial, it is not a fatal symptom.

II.

When sleep terminates delirium, it is a good symptom.

III.

Either sleep or watchfulness in the extreme is injurious.

IV.

Neither an excess nor a want of nourishment, nor any other thing exceeding the bounds of nature, is beneficial.

V.

Spontaneous lassitude indicates disease.

VI.

They who have a local affection in some part of the body, and are not very sensible of the pain, have their minds affected.

VII.

We must be careful to administer nourishment slowly to persons, whose bodies have become attenuated during a long course of time; but we may allow a more liberal quantity to those who have been suddenly reduced.

VIII.

If a convalescent person do not regain his strength by taking food, it indicates that he uses too large a quantity; but if this happen when he does not take food, we must understand, that there is need of evacuation.

IX.

Whenever any one wishes the body to be purged, it is necessary that he put it into a proper condition.

X.

The more food you give unhealthy people, the greater injury you do them.

XI.

It is more easy to repair the strength by liquid than by solid food.

XII.

The remains of a complaint, after the crisis, are liable to cause a relapse.

XIII.

The night preceding the paroxysm is difficult to be endured by those persons to whom a crisis occurs, but the night following is generally more easy.

XIV.

An alteration in the stools, during a diarrhæa, is beneficial, except the fæces assume an unhealthy appearance.

XV.

When the fauces become affected, or tubercles be generated on the body, we must take into consideration the state of the excretory system; for if that system be deranged, the constitution sympathises; but if it be in a healthy state, we may administer nourishment with safety.

XVI.

We must not labour during the want of food.

XVII.

An excess of nourishment induces disease—the cure proves this.

XVIII.

Excretions are soon formed from substances that are entirely and quickly digested.

XIX.

The prognosis, in acute complaints, whether of recovery or dissolution, is not entirely infallible.

XX.

Those persons who have their bowels relaxed, during youth, have them constipated in old age; and they, whose bowels are bound, during youth, have them relaxed when old.

XXI.

A draught of wine relieves hunger.

XXII.

Whatever complaints are induced by repletion, are cured by evacuation; and whatever are caused by evacuation, are cured by reple-

tion; and in the remaining complaints, the contrary is the remedy for its contrary.

XXIII.

Acute complaints arrive at a crisis in fourteen days.

XXIV.

The fourth day is the index of the seven first; the eighth is the beginning of the second week; but the eleventh is worthy of consideration, for it is the fourth day of the second week; but the seventeenth is again to be noticed, for it is the fourth from the fourteenth, and the seventh from the eleventh.

XXV.

Quartan fevers often have a short duration in summer; in spring they continue for a long period, and most especially those which happen against winter.

XXVI.

It is better that fever supervene to convulsion, than convulsion to fever.

XXVII.

We must not place confidence in those amendments which do not take place according to reason; nor much fear those bad symp-

toms which occur contrary to reason, for many of them are unstable, and are not at all likely to last or continue long.

XXVIII.

It is a bad symptom, when those who labour under a rather severe attack of fever, remain in the same state, and their body in no respect wastes, or it even becomes emaciated in a greater degree than appears reasonable; for the one indicates duration of the complaint, the other debility.

XXIX.

If any evacuation be requisite at the commencement of disease, fulfil the indication; but during the vigour of the complaint, it is better to let it alone.

XXX.

All symptoms are the most mild about the commencement and the termination; but about the crisis they are the most violent.

XXXI.

It is a bad symptom when the body does not regain flesh by taking food, after disease.

XXXII.

As often happens, all the invalids, who take

their food well at the commencement of their illness, and are nothing benefitted, at the termination on the contrary, refuse food. But they, who at the commencement, rigorously abstain from food, but afterwards take it, sooner recover.

XXXIII.

To be of sound mind and not to lose the appetite, is beneficial in every complaint; but the contrary is injurious.

XXXIV.

Those persons, who by nature, and habit, and age, and season, are in a state more nearly allied to disease, are exposed to less danger during its presence, than they to whom it is not familiar in any of these circumstances.

XXXV.

It is better in all complaints, that the parts in the umbilical and hypogastric regions retain their prominency; but excessive thinning and emaciation is injurious; and during these symptoms it is not safe to administer purgatives.

XXXVI.

Those persons who are in a good state of

health, and they who use a bad diet, are quickly debilitated when purged.

XXXVII.

Healthy persons bear purging with difficulty.

XXXVIII.

That diet is rather to be adopted, which is more agreeable to the patient, although it be somewhat less calculated to conduce to his recovery.

XXXIX.

The old are much less frequently ill than the young; but whatever chronic disease attack them, it generally accompanies them to their grave.

XL.

Hoarseness and coryza are incurable in the very old.

XLI.

They, who frequently and to a great extent, lose their mental and corporal powers, without any manifest cause, die suddenly.

XLII.

A severe attack of apoplexy is incurable, a mild one is cured with difficulty.

XLIII.

Those persons who are strangled, and about to die, but in whom life is not entirely extinct, cannot be reanimated, if any foam be present round the mouth.

XLIV.

They, who are naturally very fat, die sooner than the less corpulent.

XLV.

Changes of situation, and of the manner of living, and most especially of age, effect a cure in the young, who are subject to epilepsy.

XLVI.

When two pains present at the same time, in different parts of the body, the more violent obscures the milder.

XLVII.

Pains and fever rather take place during the formation of pus than afterwards.

XLVIII.

Rest immediately relieves bodily fatigue.

XLIX.

The old and weak perform their accustomed

work with greater ease, than the young and strong, who are unaccustomed to labour.

L.

The habits, to which we have been long accustomed, although more injurious, are wont to disturb us in a less degree, than those that are foreign; and we ought therefore to exchange them for those, with which we are not familiar.

LI.

It is dangerous to evacuate or replenish, to increase or diminish the temperature, or in any other respect to alter the habit of the body in a sudden and great degree; and all such change is very unnatural; but to effect this gradually, is free from danger, and especially if we make our progress step by step.

LII.

When a person acts according to reason, and the results do not happen accordingly, he must not alter his plan of treatment, although the primary symptoms remain.

LIII.

Men, who have their bowels relaxed during youth, are more healthy than they who are of a constipated habit; but when grown old, they

are more unhealthy, for their bowels generally become constipated in old age.

LIV.

Lofty stature during youth is handsome and becoming; but in old age it is useless, and worse than a lower stature.

SECTION III.

APHORISMS.

SECTION III.

I.

THE changes of the seasons exert the greatest influence in producing disease, and during the seasons great alterations in the temperature, and other things proportionably in the same manner.

II.

Some constitutions are in good or bad health, during summer; others, during winter.

III.

Some complaints are well or ill affected by other complaints; and certain ages by seasons, and situations, and regimen.

IV.

During those seasons in which, on the same day the temperature changes from heat to cold, we must expect autumnal complaints.

V.

South winds induce dulness of hearing, dimness of sight, and heaviness of the head, stupifying the mind and enervating the body: we have this class of disorders whenever these winds prevail. But if the north,—coughs, sore throats, constipated bowels, dysury, pleurisies: whenever this wind prevails, we must expect the latter class of complaints.

VI.

When summer resembles spring, we must expect fevers to be accompanied by copious perspirations.

VII.

During the drier seasons, fevers are acute; and if the greater part of the year be of such description as to cause this state, we must expect the complaints generally to be acute.

VIII.

In unvarying seasons, if the temperature be seasonable, the complaints run a regular and mild course; but during changeable seasons, the complaints are irregular and severe.

IX.

Diseases are the most acute, and, on the

whole, the most fatal, during autumn: but spring is the most healthy, and free from fatal complaints.

X.

Autumn is unfavourable for the consumptive.

XI.

In respect to the seasons, if the winter be unusually dry, and the north winds prevail, but the spring rainy, and the south winds prevalent, we shall necessarily have, during the summer, acute fevers, ophthalmiæ, and dysentery, most especially amongst women, and those men who are naturally delicate.

XII.

Those women, whose time for delivery is in spring, in consequence of any accidental cause, abort, if the winter be very wet, and mild, and the south winds prevail, and the spring unusually dry. But, if they go to their full time, their children are weak and sickly, so that they either soon die or grow up delicate and unhealthy. But other persons are affected with dysentery and dry ophthalmia; and the old with catarrhs and diarrhœas, which terminate fatally in a short time.

XIII.

But if the summer prove unusually dry, and the north winds prevail, and the autumn very rainy with south winds, during the winter, cephalgia, and coughs, and hoarseness, and coryza, are the result, and some are even attacked by consumption.

XIV.

And if the north winds be prevalent without rain, it is beneficial to those, who are naturally delicate and to females; but the remainder will be affected with dry ophthalmia, acute fevers, coryza, and some even with melancholy.

XV.

Of the states of the year, dry seasons are, on the whole, more healthy and less fatal than the very rainy.

XVI.

Complaints, in great measure, have their origin during continual rains, both long-continued fevers, and diarrhœas, and putrid fevers, and epilepsy, and apoplexy, and cynanche; but consumption, ophthalmia, gout, strangury, and dysentery, prevail during tbe drier seasons.

XVII.

With regard to the daily state of the seasons, the north winds indeed both invigorate the body and render it active, of good complexion, and improve the hearing; they also constipate the bowels, irritate the eyes, and increase any pain that previously existed in the chest. But the south winds enervate and relax the body, impair the hearing, cause heaviness of the head, and vertigo, induce difficulty of motion both in the eyes and body, and cause diarrhœas.

XVIII.

And as to the seasons, in the spring and the beginning of summer, children, and they who are the nearest that age, enjoy the best health and are the strongest; but during summer and a part of autumn, the old have the best health; and they, who are of an age between these extremes, enjoy the best health at the termination of autumn and in the winter.

XIX.

Every species of disease occurs during each season; but some have their origin, and attack with greater violence, in some seasons rather than others.

XX.

For in spring we have mania, melancholy, epilepsy, hæmorrhages, cynanche, coryza, hoarseness, lepra, coughs, tetters, alphos, ulcerating pustules, and the gout.

XXI.

But in summer, some of the above-mentioned complaints, and continued ardent fevers, tertian and quartan agues, vomitings, diarrhœa, ophthalmia, ear-ach, cancer of the mouth, gangrene of the genitals, and sweats.

XXII.

During autumn we have many complaints that occur in summer, both quartan and remittent fevers, enlargements of the spleen, dropsies, consumption, strangury, lientery, dysentery, ischiatica, cynanche, asthma, ileus, epilepsy, mania, and melancholy.

XXIII.

During the winter, pleurisies, peripneumonia, lethargy, coryza, hoarseness, coughs, pains in the chest, sides, and loins, cephalgia, vertigo, and apoplexy are prevalent.

XXIV.

In these ages, the above diseases take place,

but in little children and infants, apthæ, vomiting, coughs, want of sleep, frights, phlegmon near the umbilicus, and discharge from the ears.

XXV.

Children, during dentition, are subject to irritation of the gums, fever, spasms, diarrhœa, and most especially when they cut the canine teeth, in very fat children, and those who have constipated bowels.

XXVI.

But in those of a more advanced age, cynanche tonsillaris, internal luxations of the dentated vertebra, frequent respiration, stone in the bladder, lumbrici, teretes et ascarides worms, warts, satyriasis, strangury, struma, and other swellings, most especially those previously mentioned.

XXVII.

Many of these complaints, and longer continued fevers, and epistaxes, attack those who are still older, and those who have arrived at puberty.

XXVIII.

The generality of complaints to which childhood is liable, arrive at the crisis, some in forty

days, some in seven months, some in seven years, and others continue until puberty; but as many as remain through childhood, and do not leave the patient about puberty, or in females at the first appearance of the menses, are likely to have a long duration.

XXIX.

Young persons are liable to spitting of blood, consumption, acute fevers, epilepsy, and other complaints, but most especially to those previously mentioned.

XXX.

To adults, asthma, pleurisies, peripneumonia, lethargies, phrenitis, ardent fevers, chronic diarrhœas, cholera, dysentery, lientery, hæmorrhoids.

XXXI.

But to the aged, dyspnæa, catarrh accompanied by cough, strangury, dysury, rheumatism, nephritis, vertigo, apoplexy, cachexia, prurigo over the whole body, watchfulness, discharges from the stomach, eyes, and nose, amblyopsia, cataract, and deafness.

SECTION IV.

APHORISMS.

SECTION IV.

I.

We must administer purgatives to women from the fourth until the seventh month of pregnancy, if the excretions cause irritation, but during these months in a more mild degree; whilst the fœtus is younger, and when it has attained a more advanced age, we must cautiously avoid purgatives.

II.

In the administration of purgatives, we must evacuate the body of those things which, when passing off spontaneously, are beneficial; and restrain those, the evacuation of which is injurious.

III.

If indeed such matter be purged off as ought

to be, it is beneficial, and they bear it well, but the contrary is injurious.

IV.

We must evacuate the upper part of the alimentary canal during summer, but in the winter the lower.

V.

Purgatives are troublesome before and during the dog days.

VI.

We must induce vomiting by medicines in thin persons, who vomit easily, fearing the effects of winter.

VII.

We must administer purgatives to those who vomit with difficulty, and are moderately lusty, fearing the effects of summer.

VIII.

We must be cautious how we administer emetics to the consumptive.

IX.

We must purge the melancholy more violently, and for the same reason prefer the contrary in other persons.

X.

We must purge in very acute complaints, if the excretions irritate, the same day, for delay in these cases is productive of evil.

XI.

Tormina and pains in the neighbourhood of the umbilicus and loins, which are not relieved by medicine or other means, terminate in tympanitis.

XII.

It is injurious to administer emetics during winter, to such as are the subjects of lientery.

XIII.

Previously to the administration of hellebore, we must relax, with a more plentiful supply of liquid nourishment and rest, the bodies of those who do not easily vomit in consequence of taking that drug.

XIV.

When a person has taken hellebore, we must make him use more violent exercise, and for the same reason, he must avoid sleep and quietude; for even sailing demonstrates, that motion induces sickness.

XV.

When you wish hellebore to act more violently, move the body; but when you wish its action to cease, induce sleep and keep the body at rest.

XVI.

Hellebore is very dangerous to persons in health, for it causes spasm.

XVII.

Loathing of food, cardialgia, vertigo, accompanied with blindness, and a bitter taste in the mouth, attacking a person free from fever, indicate a necessity for emetics.

XVIII.

Pains above the diaphragm indicate the exhibition of emetics; pains below, of purgatives.

XIX.

They, who during the operation of purgatives are not thirsty, will not cease to be purged, until they have a desire to drink.

XX.

Purgatives are indicated, when tormina, and a sensation of weight at the knees and pain in the loins are present, unaccompanied by fever.

XXI.

Dark colored dejections, like black blood, which pass spontaneously, both with and without fever, are very injurious; and as much as the color of the dejections deteriorates, they are so much the more dangerous; but when caused by medicine, they are more beneficial, and as much as the colors multiply, in the same proportion they become less hurtful.

XXII.

Black bile ejected either by vomiting or by stool, at the commencement of a complaint, is fatal.

XXIII.

By whomsoever dark coloured bile, or such as resembles black blood, be ejected,* by stool or vomiting, during acute or when emaciated by chronic diseases, or by wounds or other cause, they die the day following.

XXIV.

Dysentery, excited by black bile, is fatal.

XXV.

To eject blood by the mouth, of whatever

* Œcon Fœsii.

kind it be, is a bad symptom; but to pass it by stool is good, and black stools are bad.

Another version of the 25th.

To eject blood by the mouth, of whatever kind it be, is a bad symptom; but to pass it by stool, when of a black color, is a good symptom.

XXVI.

If any one, the subject of dysentery, pass fæces resembling flesh, it is fatal.

XXVII.

Those persons who, during fever, have lost a quantity of blood by hæmorrhage, from any part, have their bowels relaxed during convalescence.

XXVIII.

Bilious dejections cease, if deafness supervene; and when bilious stools commence, pre-existing deafness ceases.

XXIX.

Rigors occurring on the sixth day of a fever, are unfavourable.

XXX.

In whomsoever paroxysms occur during fever, if the complaint remit at any hour, if on

the morrow it choose the same hour, it is unfavourable.

XXXI.

Abscesses form in the joints, and most especially about the face, in persons who have experienced lassitude during fever.

XXXII.

If there be any pain in a convalescent patient, an abscess forms in that situation.

XXXIII.

But if any part be affected previously to illness, in that situation the complaint fixes.

XXXIV.

If suffocation suddenly attack any one laboring under fever, there being no tumor in the pharynx, it is fatal.

XXXV.

If the neck of a person, the subject of fever, be suddenly twisted, so as to occasion difficulty of swallowing, no tumor existing in the throat, it is fatal.

XXXVI.

Perspirations during fever are beneficial, if they break out on the third, the fifth, the

seventh, the ninth, the eleventh, the fourteenth, the seventeenth, the twentieth, the twenty-seventh, and the thirty-fourth day: for these sweats are critical, but those, which are not of this description, indicate pain, duration, and return of the complaint.

XXXVII.

Cold sweats occurring in an acute fever are fatal, but in a more mild one, they indicate duration of the complaint.

XXXVIII.

And in whatever part of the body sweat is present, it announces disease at that part.

XXXIX.

And in whatever part of the body there is heat or cold, at that part there is disease.

XL.

But when variations of temperature take place over the whole body, or the complexion varies, it indicates duration of the complaint.

XLI.

Profuse perspiration, arising from sleep, without any manifest cause, indicates that the person takes too much nourishment; but if

this happen to one not taking nourishment, a necessity for evacuation is indicated.

XLII.

When a profuse cold or hot perspiration is always flowing, the former indicates a greater, the latter a less disease.

XLIII.

Such fevers as do not intermit on the third day, and increase in violence, are very dangerous; but in whatsoever manner they intermit, it indicates that they are void of danger.

XLIV.

Swellings, or pains in the joints, attack those who have had long fevers.

XLV.

They, who have swellings or pains in the joints from fevers, take too great a quantity of food.

XLVI.

If rigor supervene to a continued fever, the patient already suffering from loss of strength, it is fatal.

XLVII.

Dark colored, bloody, fœtid, and bilious ex-

pectorations, in continued fevers, are all injurious; but when they pass off favourably, both by stool, and the urine, they are beneficial: but unless the excretions assume a healthy character, it is a bad sign.

XLVIII.

In those fevers which do not intermit, if the external surface be cold, and the internal parts hot, and the patient be affected with thirst, it is fatal.

XLIX.

If a patient, labouring under a continued fever, have either his lips, or eyebrow, or eye, or nose drawn to one side, if he lose his sight or hearing, his muscular power being gone, whichever of these takes place, death is nigh.

L.

Whenever dyspnœa or delirium exists in continued fever, it is fatal.

LI.

Abscesses in fever, which do not resolve, at the first crisis, indicate duration of the complaint.

LII.

It is in no respect absurd for any one, during

a fever or other complaint, to shed tears voluntarily; but to weep involuntarily, is more out of place.

LIII.

When sordes adhere to the teeth during fever, the fever is more violent.

LIV.

Whoever, during a burning fever, has a dry cough continuing a long time, and causing irritation at short intervals, is not teased with much thirst.

LV.

All fevers, except quotidian, accompanied by buboes, are bad.

LVI.

It is injurious when perspiration attacks a person labouring under fever, and the complaint does not diminish, for the fever continues, and it indicates an increased secretion of the fluids.

LVII.

If fever supervene to spasm or tetanus, it puts a stop to the complaint.

LVIII.

If rigor supervene to a person the subject of a burning fever, it terminates the complaint.

LIX.

A pure tertian fever, in its utmost extent, is terminated in seven periods.*

LX.

Whoever, during fever, loses the sense of hearing, and blood flow from the nostrils, and purging come on, under these circumstances the deafness is terminated.

LXI.

A fever is apt to return, unless it remit on days at unequal intervals.

LXII.

It is injurious when jaundice supervenes to fever during the first seven days.

LXIII.

To whomsoever jaundice supervenes, during fever, on the seventh, fourteenth, or ninth day, it is advantageous, unless hardness present in

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* A period, in its utmost extent, includes sixty hours.---Galen.

the right hypochondrium; but if this be not the case, it is beneficial.

LXIV.

It is a bad symptom when a burning heat near the stomach and cardialgia exist during fever.

LXV.

When violent pains and spasms take place in the neighbourhood of the viscera, during acute fever, it is dangerous.

LXVI.

Frights in sleep, or spasms, are injurious during fever.

LXVII.

Convulsive breathing during fever is injurious, and indicates spasm.

LXVIII.

Whoever, during fever, has his urine turbid, thick, and scanty, when from this a quantity become clear, it is advantageous; especially if the urine be such as to deposit a sediment either at first or after a short period.

LXIX.

Whoever, during fever, has very turbid

urine, resembling that of the horse, these persons either have, or will have pain in the head.

LXX.

In whomsoever, during illness, the crisis occur on the seventh day, their urine deposits a red cloud on the fourth day, and the other circumstances according to order.

LXXI.

Limpid urine void of color is a bad symptom, but it appears most especially in phrenitis.

LXXII.

Whoever has the hypochondria distended with flatus, accompanied by pain in the loins, will be purged unless wind be expelled, or a quantity of urine passed; these circumstances occur in fever.

LXXIII.

Whoever expects an abscess to form in the joints, is relieved of the abscess, if a large quantity of very thick white urine be secreted, similar to what is formed in fevers, attended with lassitude, on the fourth day; but if blood flow from the nostrils, it quickly terminates in resolution.

LXXIV.

Blood or pus, passed with the urine, indicates ulceration of the kidneys or bladder.

LXXV.

Whoever passes, with thick urine, small bits of flesh, or what resemble hairs, in these persons, they come from the kidneys.

LXXVI.

Whoever voids turbid urine, containing* flakes like bran, has the bladder affected with scabies.

LXXVII.

Whoever passes blood mixed with the urine, without any evident cause, it indicates the bursting of a vein in the kidneys.

LXXVIII.

In whosesoever urine, particles† of sand are precipitated, they have stone in the bladder.

LXXIX.

If any one pass blood and grumous particles in the urine, and be affected with strangury, and attacked with pain in the hypogastrium

* Furfures una cum urina exire.---Fæs. Œcon.

† Arenulæ.---Fæs. Œcon

and peritoneum, he labours under an affection of the bladder.

LXXX.

If a person pass blood, and pus, and scales, accompanied by an offensive smell, it indicates ulcer of the bladder.

LXXXI.

Whoever have tumors in the urethra, are relieved by the formation of pus and the bursting of the abscess.

LXXXII.

A copious flow of urine during the night, indicates a diminution in the fœces.

SECTION V.

APHORISMS.

SECTION V.

I.

CONVULSION from taking hellebore, is fatal.

II.

Traumatic convulsion is fatal.

III.

It is a bad symptom, when spasm or hiccup supervenes to profuse hæmorrhage by stool.*

IV.

It is a bad symptom, when spasm or hiccup supervenes in consequence of excessive purging.

V.

If a man, when drunk, suddenly become speechless, he dies convulsed, unless fever at-

* Some editions omit by stool.

tack him, or he recover his speech when the effects of the liquor are gone off.

VI.

They, who are seized with tetanus, die in four days; but if they survive that period, they recover.

VII.

A change takes place in those persons, who are subject to epilepsy previously to puberty; but this complaint often remains with persons till death, who are attacked by it at the age of twenty-five.

VIII.

Empyema is established in those persons who, being attacked with pleurisy, do not expectorate in fourteen days.

IX.

Phthisis occurs chiefly in the intermediate ages, from eighteen to thirty-five.

X.

In those persons who survive an attack of cynanche, the complaint changes to the lungs, and they die in seven days; but if they survive this period, empyema is the result.

XI.

If the expectoration, which persons affected with phthisis cough up, emit an offensive smell when poured on live charcoal, and their hair fall off, it is fatal.

XII.

Consumptive persons, whose hair falls off, die, if seized with diarrhœa.

XIII.

Whoever spits blood mixed with froth, it comes from the lungs.

XIV.

A diarrhœa is fatal to a consumptive person.

XV.

Those persons recover, in whom pleurisy terminates in formation of matter, if they expectorate the whole, in forty days from the bursting of the abscess; but if not, they become consumptive.

XVI.

Heat produces the following bad effects in those who use it immoderately, loss of tone in the muscles, nervousness, torpor of the intellectual faculties, hæmorrhage, faintness, and, finally, death.

XVII.

But cold produces spasms, tetanus, lividity, and febrile rigors.

XVIII.

Cold is injurious to the bones, the teeth, the nerves, the brain, the spinal cord ; but warmth is beneficial.

XIX.

We must apply warmth to whatever part is affected by cold, unless hæmorrhage be present, or threaten.

XX.

Cold irritates ulcers, indurates the skin, causes pain without suppuration, lividity, febrile rigors, spasms, and tetanus.

XXI.

It sometimes happens, in a case of tetanus unaccompanied by ulceration, in a stout young man, during the middle of summer, that a plentiful affusion of cold water induces a return of warmth, which cures the complaint.

XXII.

Heat, causing suppuration, is not the best sign of safety in every ulcer. Heat softens,

reduces swelling, takes away pain, mitigates rigors, spasms, and tetanus, and relieves heaviness of the head; but it is the most beneficial to fractures, and especially to the compound; and particularly in those cases where there are ulcers on the head, and to any parts mortified from cold, and in herpetic ulcerations, at the seat, pudendum, uterus, bladder: to these indeed heat is friendly, and favours the process of healing; but cold is hostile and destructive.

XXIII.

We must use cold in cases of hæmorrhage, or where there is danger of hæmorrhage, but we must not apply it to the very part, but round the place whence the blood flows; and we must apply cold to any phlegmon, or local inflammation, becoming red and assuming the color of blood, from a recent flow to the part, since it produces lividity in old inflammations. Cold is beneficial to erysipelas, unaccompanied by ulceration; but with ulceration it is injurious.

XXIV.

Cold substances, as snow and ice, are injurious to the chest, exciting coughs, hæmorrhage, and catarrh.

XXV.

A copious affusion of cold water, in great

measure, both relieves and diminishes those swellings and pains in the joints unaccompanied by ulceration, and gouty and spasmodic affections, and removes the pain; for a moderate degree of numbness gives relief to pain.

XXVI.

That water, which is quickly heated, and as quickly cools, is of the least specific gravity.

XXVII.

Whatever persons have a desire to drink during the night, if they fall asleep while oppressed by thirst, it is beneficial.

XXVIII.

The burning of perfumes contributes to promote the menstrual discharge; and it would often be useful in other cases, if it did not cause heaviness of the head.

XXIX.

We must purge females during pregnancy, if there be excessive fulness, from the fourth to the seventh month, but at this period in a more moderate degree; and we must cautiously avoid it when the fœtus is younger, and when it has nearly attained its full growth.

XXX.

Acute complaints are fatal when they attack a woman during pregnancy.

XXXI.

If a woman be bled when pregnant, she aborts, and more especially if the fœtus be of considerable size.

XXXII.

If a woman be seized with vomiting of blood, when the menses break she is relieved.

XXXIII.

A discharge of blood from the nostrils is beneficial during the suppression of the menses.

XXXIV.

If a severe purging attack a woman during pregnancy, she is in danger of abortion.

XXXV.

If a fit of sneezing come upon a woman troubled with hysterics, or during difficult parturition, it is beneficial.

XXXVI.

If a woman have colourless menses, which do not always appear at regular periods, the necessity of purgatives is indicated.

XXXVII.

If the mammæ of a pregnant woman become suddenly flaccid, she miscarries.

XXXVIII.

If one breast of a female, during pregnancy, waste, and she have twins, one is an abortion; and if the right breast waste, the male fœtus is an abortion; if the left, the female.

XXXIX.

If a woman, who is neither pregnant, nor has been delivered, have milk, her courses have left her.

XL.

In whatever women the blood be collected in the mammæ, it is an indication of mania.

XLI.

If you wish to ascertain whether a female be pregnant, give her, when nearly asleep, and without supper, water mixed with honey to drink; and if tormina in the neighbourhood of the stomach attack her, she is with child; but if not, she has not conceived.

XLII.

If a woman be pregnant of a male child, her complexion is good; but if of a female, her complexion is impaired.

XLIII.

If erysipelas in the uterus attack a female during pregnancy, it is fatal.

XLIV.

Those females, who, during pregnancy, are unnaturally thin, miscarry two months* before becoming fat.

XLV.

Those females who are of moderate habit of body, and who abort in the second or third month, without any manifest cause, have the mouths of the vessels entering the cavity of the uterus full of mucus, and they are unable to retain the embryo by reason of its weight, but burst asunder.

XLVI.

Those females who are unnaturally fat, do not conceive, for in these individuals the epiploon compresses the os uteri, nor do they become pregnant previously to becoming thinner.

XLVII.

If the uterus should suppurate, when lying upon the ischium, it is necessary that liniments be applied.

XLVIII.

Male fœtus lie on the right side of the uterus, female more generally on the left.

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* Some editions omit the words, two months.

XLIX.

When a sternutatory is applied to the nostrils, during the expulsion of the secundines, we must close the mouth and nostrils.

L.

If you wish to restrain the flow of the menses in a woman, apply a cupping glass, of the largest possible size, to the mammæ.

LI.

The os uteri is closed during pregnancy.

LII.

If the milk flow profusely from the breasts of a pregnant woman, it indicates a weak embryo; but if the mammæ be firm, it is an indication of the embryo possessing a greater degree of strength.

LIII.

Those females, in whom the fœtus is about to die, have their mammæ wasted; but if they again become hard, there will be pain either in the breasts, or ischia, or eyes, or knees; and the embryo lives.

LIV.

Whatever women have the mouth of the

uterus hard, in these persons it is necessarily closed.

LV.

Those females who, during pregnancy, are attacked by fever, and are considerably wasted, without any evident cause, have difficult and dangerous deliveries, or incur the danger of miscarriage.

LVI.

If spasm, and a state approaching syncope, supervene, during a profuse leucorrhœa, it is injurious.

LVII.

Complaints occur when the menstrual discharge is increased, and they also occur when there is a suppression of the menstrual discharge.

LVIII.

Strangury supervenes during inflammation of the rectum, of the uterus, and in abscess of the kidney; but in inflammation of the liver, hiccup is present.

LIX.

If a woman should not conceive, and you wish to ascertain if she will conceive, when you have envelloped her in clothes, burn in-

cense beneath her; and if the odour appear to you to pass through the body into the nose and mouth, be assured that she, on her part, is not barren.

LX.

If the menses come on during pregnancy, it is impossible for the embryo to be healthy.

LXI.

If the menses be stopped, and neither frissonnement nor fever supervene, and loathing of food be present, infer that the woman is pregnant.

LXII.

Those females who have the uterus cold and dense, do not conceive, neither do they whose uterus is very humid, for in these the semen is extinguished; and they who have their uterus too dry and very hot; for by a want of nourishment the semen is destroyed; but they who possess a uterus of an intermediate temperature, are fruitful.

LXIII.

The same also obtains, with regard to men, for by the tenuity of the body the spiritus is dissipated, so as to prevent transmission of the semen, or on account of the density, the

humor does not pass through externally, or by reason of coldness it cannot obtain such a degree of heat, as to be collected, at the proper place, or on account of the heat, a similar occurrence is the result.

LXIV.

It is injurious to give milk to patients labouring under affections of the head, and in fevers, and to those persons who have their hypochondria distended with flatus, and to those who are thirsty. It is also injurious to persons whose stools are bilious during fever, and to those whose stools contain much blood. But it is beneficial to those who are consumptive, if they are not very feverish, and to those who are weakened by long continued fever, when none of the previously mentioned symptoms are present; and to patients who are immoderately wasted.

LXV.

Those persons, on whom swellings appear with ulcers, are neither very much convulsed nor delirious: but when these have suddenly disappeared, if they have been situated on the back, spasms and tetanus are the result; but if the ulcers had their situation on the anterior of the body, they are attacked with mania, acute pains in the pleura, empyema, or dysentery, if the swellings were rather of a red color.

LXVI.

If no swelling take place in wounds of a se-

vere nature, and in a morbid condition, it is a bad symptom.

LXVII.

Soft tumours are benign, hard ones are unfavourable.

LXVIII.

Venesection on the forehead is beneficial to a person affected with pain at the posterior part of the head.

LXIX.

Rigors in women commence more especially in the loins, and proceed along the back to the head; but in men they have their origin rather in the posterior than the anterior part of the body, as from the arms and thighs; but men have a thin skin, and the hair indicates this circumstance.

LXX.

They, who are attacked by quartan fever, are not often seized with convulsion. But if they be first seized with convulsions, and quartan fever afterwards supervene, they are cured of the convulsions.

LXXI.

Those persons, round whom the skin is stretched dry and hard, die without perspiring. But they, in whom the integuments are lax and thin, perspire during dissolution.

LXXII.

They, who are the subjects of jaundice, are not much troubled by flatus.

SECTION VI.

APHORISMS.

SECTION VI.

I.

It is a favourable sign when acid eructations, which did not previously exist, supervene during chronic lientery.

II.

Whoever have their nostrils too moist, and their semen too fluid, have worse health; but when the contrary is the case, they enjoy better health.

III.

A loathing of food, during long-continued dysentery, is a bad symptom; and accompanied by fever, it is worse.

IV.

Ulcers, with a smooth circumference, are malignant.

V.

We must ascertain, if there be a great difference in the pains of the pleuræ, and those affecting the muscular parieties of the chest and other parts.

VI.

Affections of the kidneys and bladder are cured with difficulty in the aged.

VII.

Pains, situated in the neighbourhood of the belly, when superficial, are slight, but when more deeply seated, they are more violent.

VIII.

Ulcers, which form in dropsical subjects, are difficult of cure.

IX.

The broad exanthemata do not at all itch.

X.

When pus, or water, or blood flows from the nostrils, or mouth, or ears, in a person labouring under headach, and suffering extreme pain, it cures the complaint.

XI.

It is beneficial when piles supervene to the melancholy, and to persons afflicted with pains in the kidneys.

XII.

There is danger of dropsy or consumption supervening to a person, who has been cured of piles which have existed a long time, unless one pile has been allowed to remain.

XIII.

If sneezing supervene to a person affected with hiccup, it relieves the hiccup.

XIV.

A cure ensues in a dropsical patient, when the water flows from the veins into the stomach.

XV.

When a spontaneous vomiting supervenes to a patient affected with long continued diarrhœa, it relieves the complaint.

XVI.

It is injurious, when diarrhœa supervenes to a person the subject of pleurisy or peripneumonia.

XVII.

It is advantageous, for a person affected with ophthalmia, to be seized with diarrhœa.

XVIII.

It is fatal for a person to have a perforating

wound, in the bladder, the brain, the heart, diaphragm, any of the small intestines, stomach, or liver.

XIX.

When a bone, cartilage, nerve, or the thin skin of the cheek, or the prepuce be divided, it neither grows nor unites.

XX.

If blood be unnaturally effused into any cavity of the body, it is necessarily converted into pus.

XXI.

When varices or hæmorrhoids supervene to maniacs, the mania is cured.

XXII.

Venesection cures those pains, which descend from the back to the elbow.

XXIII.

If fear or grief continue a long time, it is a symptom of melancholy.

XXIV.

If any of the small intestines be cut through, union does not take place.

XXV.

It is disadvantageous when erysipelas, which had spread externally, passes to the interior of the body; but when the reverse takes place, it is beneficial.

XXVI.

In whatever fevers tremors are present, delirium is a cure.

XXVII.

Whatever persons, being the subject of empyema or dropsy, are cut or burnt, if pus and water mixed together issue, they invariably die.

XXVIII.

Eunuchs are neither subject to gout, nor do they become bald.

XXIX.

A woman is not attacked by gout, unless her menses have left her.

XXX.

A boy is not subject to gout, previously to using the seminal organs.

XXXI.

A draught of wine, a bath, a fomentation, venesection or purgatives, cure pains in the eyes.

XXXII.

Stammerers are most especially seized with long continued diarrhœas.

XXXIII.

They, who are troubled with acid eructations, are not very liable to affections of the pleura.

XXXIV.

Large varices do not form in those persons who are bald; and in whatever bald persons, varices happen to form, they again become hairy.

XXXV.

It is a bad symptom when a cough supervenes to a dropsical person.

XXXVI.

Venesection relieves dysury, but we must open the internal veins.

XXXVII.

It is a favourable circumstance when swellings form externally in the neck, in a person affected with cynanche.

XXXVIII.

It is better not to attempt* a radical cure in

* Galen.

persons affected with an occult cancer; for they, in whom a cure by the knife or escharotics is attempted, soon die; but they, in whom palliatives only are used, endure a considerable period.

XXXIX.

Spasms are caused by repletion or starvation, so also is hiccup.

XL.

In whomsoever pains take place near the hypochondria, unaccompanied by phlegmon, when fever supervenes, it cures the pain.

XLI.

In whomsoever, an abscess exists in the body, and does not offer any indication of its situation, in these cases, it does not make its appearance, by reason of the thickness of the pus, or of the parts by which it is surrounded.

XLII.

It is unfavourable for the liver to become indurated, in persons affected with jaundice.

XLIII.

Whatever persons, having enlarged spleens, are attacked by dysentery, when the purging has continued a considerable period, dropsy or lientery supervenes, and they die.

XLIV.

In whatever persons ileus proceeds from strangury, they die in seven days, unless fever supervenes, and a copious flow of urine takes place.

XLV.

Whatever ulcers continue a year, or have a still longer duration, in these, bone is necessarily absorbed, and hollow cicatrices formed.

XLVI.

Whoever have curvature of the spine from asthma or cough, die before puberty.

XLVII.

It is proper to bleed or purge those persons in the spring, whom venesection benefits.

XLVIII.

It is a favourable circumstance when dysentery supervenes to persons with enlarged spleens.

XLIX.

Whatever complaints are of a gouty nature, are cured in forty days after the inflammation has subsided.

L.

In whomsoever the brain be wounded, fever and bilious vomiting necessarily supervene.

LI.

In whatever persons, during health, pains in the head suddenly come on, and they immediately lie speechless, and their breathing becomes stertorous; these persons die in seven days, unless fever attack them.

LII.

We must take into consideration, the parts of the eyes that are visible during sleep. For if, when the lids are not closed, some portion of the white appear, it is a bad and fatal symptom, unless it be occasioned by diarrhœa or purgatives.

LIII.

That delirium which is accompanied by laughter, is attended with less danger; but when by seriousness, it is more dangerous.

LIV.

In acute complaints accompanied by fever, mournful sighing is unfavourable.

LV.

Gouty affections are chiefly excited during spring and autumn.

LVI.

Metastases, in complaints arising from me-

lancholy, are dangerous in the following respects: they indicate either apoplexy, spasm, mania, or blindness.

LVII.

Strokes of apoplexy most chiefly occur during the age from forty to sixty.

LVIII.

If the omentum pass through the parietes of the abdomen, it necessarily becomes gangrenous.

LIX.

In whatever persons affected with ischiatica, the head of the femur slip from its socket, and again pass in, in these persons there is a superabundance of synovia.

LX.

In whatever persons, troubled with long-continued ischiatica, the femur be luxated, in these cases the limb is wasted, and they become lame, unless cautery be applied.

SECTION VII.

APHORISMS.

SECTION VII.

I.

COLDNESS of the extremities, in acute diseases, is unfavourable.

II.

It is a bad symptom, when the integuments become livid, in consequence of diseased bone.

III.

Hiccup and redness of the eyes, in consequence of vomiting, are bad symptoms.

IV.

Rigor from sweating is injurious.

V.

Dysentery or dropsy, or any violent mental emotion immediately after mania, is beneficial.

VI.

Loathing of food and bilious dejections, in consequence of long-continued disease, are bad symptoms.

VII.

Rigor and delirium from excess of drinking, are bad symptoms.

VIII.

Prostration of strength, vomiting, and faintness occur, in consequence of the bursting of an abscess internally.

IX.

Delirium or even convulsion, in consequence of hæmorrhage, is a bad symptom.

X.

Vomiting, hiccup, spasm, or delirium, in consequence of ileus, is a bad symptom.

XI.

It is a bad symptom, when inflammation of the lungs is caused by inflammation of the pleura.

XII.

It is a bad symptom, when phrenitis comes on in consequence of inflammation of the lungs.

XIII.

Spasm or tetanus, in consequence of great heat, is an unfavourable symptom.

XIV.

Stupor or delirium, arising from a blow on the head, is dangerous.

XV.

Purulent expectoration, after spitting of blood, is a bad symptom.

XVI.

Consumption and purging, in consequence of expectoration of pus, are bad symptoms; but when the expectoration ceases, the patients die.

XVII.

It is a bad symptom when hiccup is caused by inflammation of the liver.

XVIII.

Spasm and delirium, in consequence of watchfulness, are bad symptoms.

XIX.

It is a bad symptom when erysipelas is caused by denudation of bone.

XX.

Gangrene or suppuration in consequence of erysipelas, is dangerous.

XXI.

Hæmorrhage takes place from a strong pulsation of arteries in ulcers.

XXII.

Abscess forms in consequence of long continued pain in the parts about the abdomen.

XXIII.

If dysentery supervene in consequence of unmixed dejections, it is a bad symptom.

XXIV.

Delirium, in consequence of a fracture of the cranium which has penetrated the bone, is a bad symptom.

XXV.

Convulsions, caused by purgatives, are fatal.

XXVI.

Coldness of the extremities in consequence

of severe pain in the contents of the abdomen, is fatal.

XXVII.

When tenesmus supervenes in a pregnant female, it causes abortion.

XXVIII.

Whatever bone or cartilage, or nerve in the body be divided, it neither grows nor unites.

XXIX.

If a violent diarrhœa supervene to a person the subject of anascarca, it cures the complaint.

XXX.

Whoever has frothy dejections in diarrhœa, in these persons they flow down from the head.

XXXI.

In whatever fevers there is a deposit in the urine similar* to roasted corn not very minutely ground, it indicates a long duration of the complaint.

XXXII.

But in whomsoever, a bilious deposit takes place in the urine, with watery fluid above, it indicates an acute disease.

XXXIII.

In whatever persons the urine becomes separated on standing, in these cases there exists great disturbance in the body.

XXXIV.

In whomsoever bubbles swim upon the urine

* Vide Krimnon.-- Œcon. Fas.

they indicate an affection of the kidneys, and that the complaint will be of long duration.

XXXV.

But in whatever persons, there is fat collected on the surface of the urine, in those persons, it indicates an acute affection of the kidneys.

XXXVI.

In whatever affections of the kidneys, the previously mentioned symptoms concur, and pains present in the neighbourhood of the muscles of the spine, if indeed they be near the external parts, expect that an abscess will form externally; but if the pains be situated more internally, expect that an abscess will form in that situation.

XXXVII.

Whatever persons vomit or cough up blood, if indeed unaccompanied by fever, it is void of danger; but if accompanied by fever it is a bad symptom; and they are to be cured with cooling and astringent medicines.

XXXVIII.

Effusions into the cavity of the chest are converted into pus in twenty days.

XXXIX.

If any one pass bloody and grumous urine, and have strangury, and the pain descend to the perinæum and pubes, it indicates disease of the parts surrounding the bladder.

XL.

If the tongue become suddenly paralyzed, or

any part of the body apoplectic, the same is a melancholic* disease.

XLI.

It is unfavorable if hiccup supervene, when men advanced in years are excessively purged.

XLII.

If fever do not proceed from bile, a resolution of the complaint takes place, when a quantity of warm water is poured down upon the head.

XLIII.

A woman does not become ambidexter.

XLIV.

Whatever persons affected with abscesses have actual cautery applied, if indeed pure and white pus issue, they are cured, but if the pus be somewhat bloody, impure, and fœtid, the patients die.

XLV.

As many as have actual cautery applied to abscess of the liver, if the pus issue pure and white, the patients recover, for in these cases the pus is contained in the tunic of that viscus, but if it flow like the dregs of oil, they die.

XLVI.

When you have exhibited wine, in pains of the eyes, and washed them with a copious bath of warm water, use venesection.

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* Apoplexy and convulsions are termed melancholic diseases by Hippocrates and other Greeks.---Vide Galen.

XLVII.

If a cough seize a dropsical person, there is no hope of recovery.

XLVIII.

A draught of wine and venesection relieve strangury and dysury, but we must open the inner veins.

XLIX.

It is advantageous, when œdema and erythema, on the chest supervene, in a person who has been seized with cynanche, for the complaint has changed to the external surface.

L.

In whatever persons the brain becomes sphacelated,* they die in three days; but if they survive this period, they recover.

LI.

Sneezing arises from the head, when the brain is made hot, or the vacuity† in the head made wet, therefore the air contained within is expelled, but a noise is produced, because its transit is through a narrow passage.

LII.

When fever supervenes in those persons in whom the liver is very painful, it relieves the pain.

LIII.

To whomsoever it is beneficial to abstract

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* This word signifies rather the commencement of an action or affection that would terminate in sphacelus if its progress were not stopped.---Vide Galen.

† Spatium capitis inane.---Œcon. Fœs.

blood from the veins, it is advantageous to bleed these persons in the spring.

LIV.

In whomsoever fluid is contained between the diaphragm and the stomach, and is the cause of pain, not having a transit into any other cavity, a recovery from the complaint is effected in these persons, when the fluid has been transmitted by the vessels into the bladder.

LV.

But in whomsoever the liver filled with fluid* burst into the epiploon, in these persons the cavity of the abdomen is filled with water, and they die.

LVI.

When wine mixed with an equal quantity of water is drank, it relieves anxiety, yawning, and frissonnement.

LVII.

The pain is relieved in those persons, who have swellings in the urethra, by their suppurating and bursting.

LVIII.

In whatever persons the brain has received a shock from any cause, they of necessity become immediately speechless.

LIX.

If the neck of a person, who has been seized with fever, have been turned round, and if he

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* Hydatids.---Galen.

be unable to swallow, no tumor existing in the throat, it is fatal.

LX.

It is necessary to induce hunger in those persons who have flaccid muscles, for fasting deprives the body of its moisture.

LXI.

Where changes occur in the whole body, and the body is chilled, and again heated, or the complexion varies, it indicates duration of the complaint.

LXII.

When a profuse cold or hot perspiration is continually flowing, it indicates excess of moisture. It is therefore necessary to abstract this excess, from the strong by inducing vomiting, and from the weak by purging.

LXIII.

If continued fevers increase in violence during the third day, they are very dangerous; but in whatever manner they may happen to intermit, it indicates that they are void of danger.

LXIV.

Whatever persons have long-continued fevers, in these cases either abscesses or pains in the joints present.

LXV.

Those persons use a too plentiful diet, who have suppurating tumors of long duration, or pains in the joints from fever.

LXVI.

If any one give nourishment to a person labouring under fever, it is indeed a source of strength to the sane, but the cause of disease to the sick.

LXVII.

It behoves us to examine the secretions passing through from the bladder, if they be such as pass down in healthy persons.

Therefore the secretions which are by no means similar to these, are more unhealthy, but those, which are similar to healthy secretions, are by no means morbid.

LXVIII.

And the urine, in which, if you permit it to stand and do not move it, a ropy sediment is deposited, if in small quantity, the complaint is slight, but if considerable, severe. In these cases it is advantageous to exhibit purgatives. But if you administer fluid nourishment, not having evacuated the bowels, the greater quantity you give, the greater injury you do.

LXIX.

In whomsoever the excrements are passed in a crude state, it is from black bile; if the stools be rather copious, the complaint is more severe; if less in quantity, the disease is milder.

LXX.

Those expectorations, which in continued fevers are dark colored or mixed with blood and fœtid, are bad, but when they pass off favour

ably, they are advantageous, both by the stomach and bladder; and whenever instead of passing off, they remain with the patient, whose bowels are constipated, it is injurious.

LXXI.

If any one intend the body to be purged, he must put it into that condition,* which is the most favourable for the exhibition of medicine; and if any one wish to render the body favourable for the action of emetics, he must constipate the bowels; if of purgatives, he must administer diluents.

LXXII.

Both sleep and watchfulness in excess are injurious.

LXXIII.

In continued fevers, if the external surface be cold, and the internal hot, and the patient be thirsty, it is fatal.

LXXIV.

If the lips, or the nose, or the eyes be distorted during continued fever, or if there be loss of sight or hearing, the patient being at this time powerless, whichever of these symptoms take place, it is fatal.

LXXV.

Dropsy supervenes to anasarca.

LXXVI.

Dysentery supervenes to diarrhœa.

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* Bene fluens, facilem cursum habens, &c.—Vide Hedric. Lex.

LXXVII.

Lientery supervenes to dysentery.

LXXVIII.

Suppuration of bone supervenes to sphacelus.

LXXIX.

Consumption supervenes to vomiting of blood, and purulent expectoration; a discharge from the head supervenes to consumption; diarrhœa to this discharge, a retention of the expectoration supervenes to the diarrhœa, and to this retention death.

LXXX.

Expectoration of pus, and purging supervene to spitting of blood; but when the expectoration is retained, they (the patients) die.

LXXXI.

And we must take into consideration the excretions which pass off by the bladder, the bowels, and the skin; and if the body in any other respect depart from its natural course, if in a slight degree, the complaint is mild, but if in a great degree, severe, such a complaint is fatal.

SPURIOUS APHORISMS.

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I.

WHATEVER persons are delirious from inflammation of the membranes of the brain, after the age of forty, in no respect recover; but they are in less danger, in whom the complaint may be habitual from nature and age.

II.

In whatever persons tears flow voluntarily, during illness, it is a good symptom; but in whomsoever they flow involuntarily, it is a bad symptom.

III.

In whatever persons blood flows from the nostrils, during quartan fever, it is unfavourable.

IV.

Sweats which come on violently and suddenly during critical days, are dangerous; and those which are propelled from the forehead in

drops, like water from a spring, and are very cold and copious; for such a sweat is necessarily expelled with force, and excessive pain, and long-continued expression.

V.

It is a bad symptom when purging supervenes in consequence of long-continued disease.

Another version of the same Aphorism.

An attack of coma, in consequence of chronic disease of the stomach, is a bad symptom.

VI.

Whatever disease medicines cannot cure, the knife can cure; whatever the knife cannot cure, cautery can cure; and whatever cautery cannot cure, we must consider incurable.

FINIS.

Printed by Harrison and Crosfield, Manchester.