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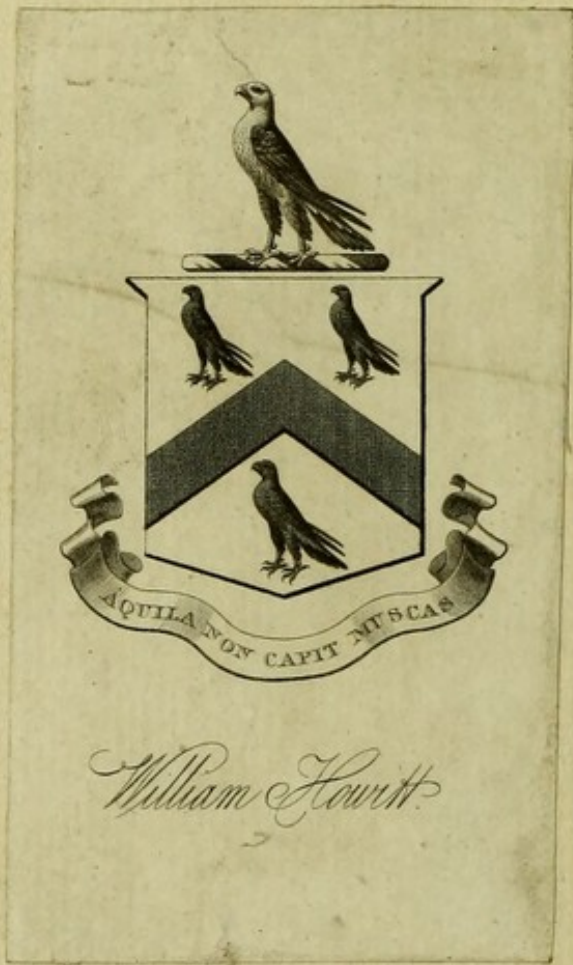
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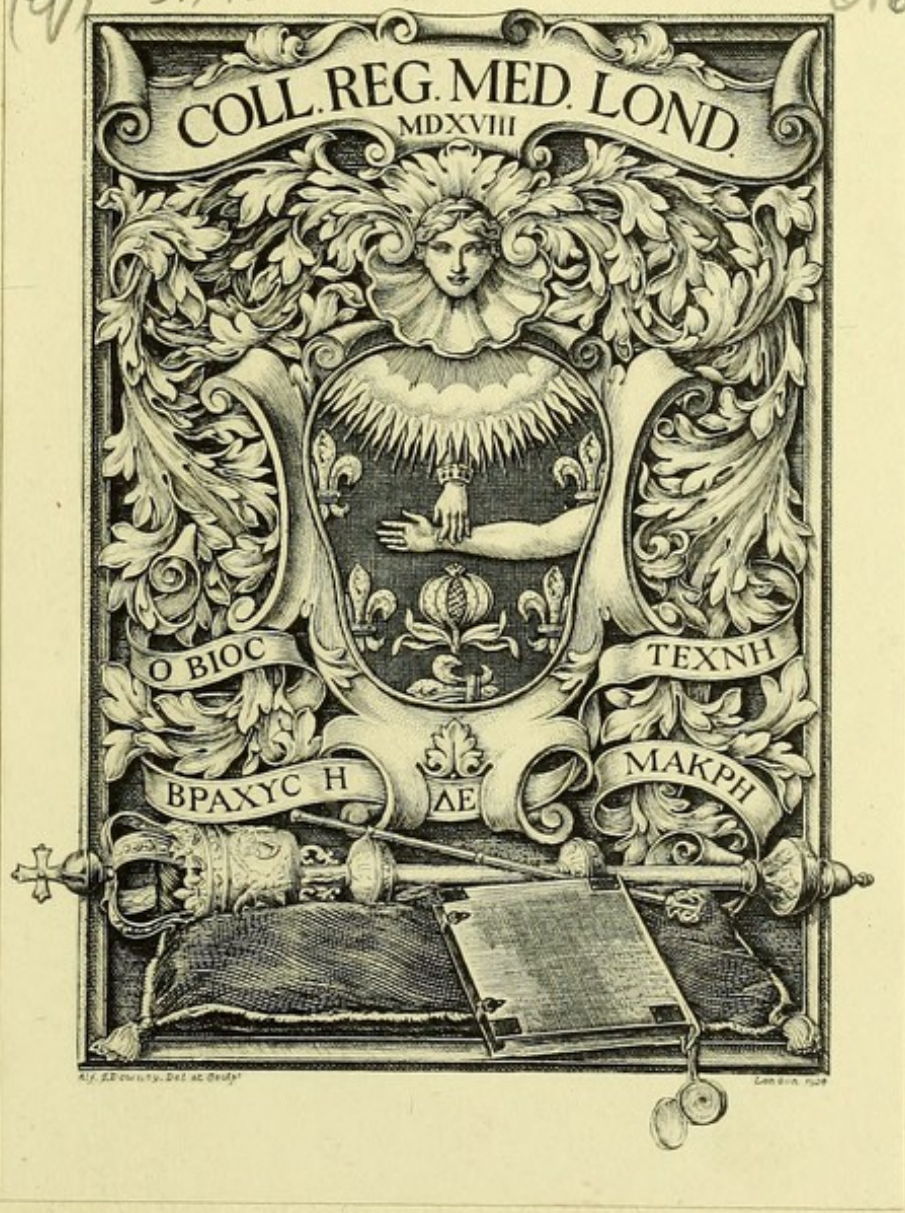


William Howitt.

(97)

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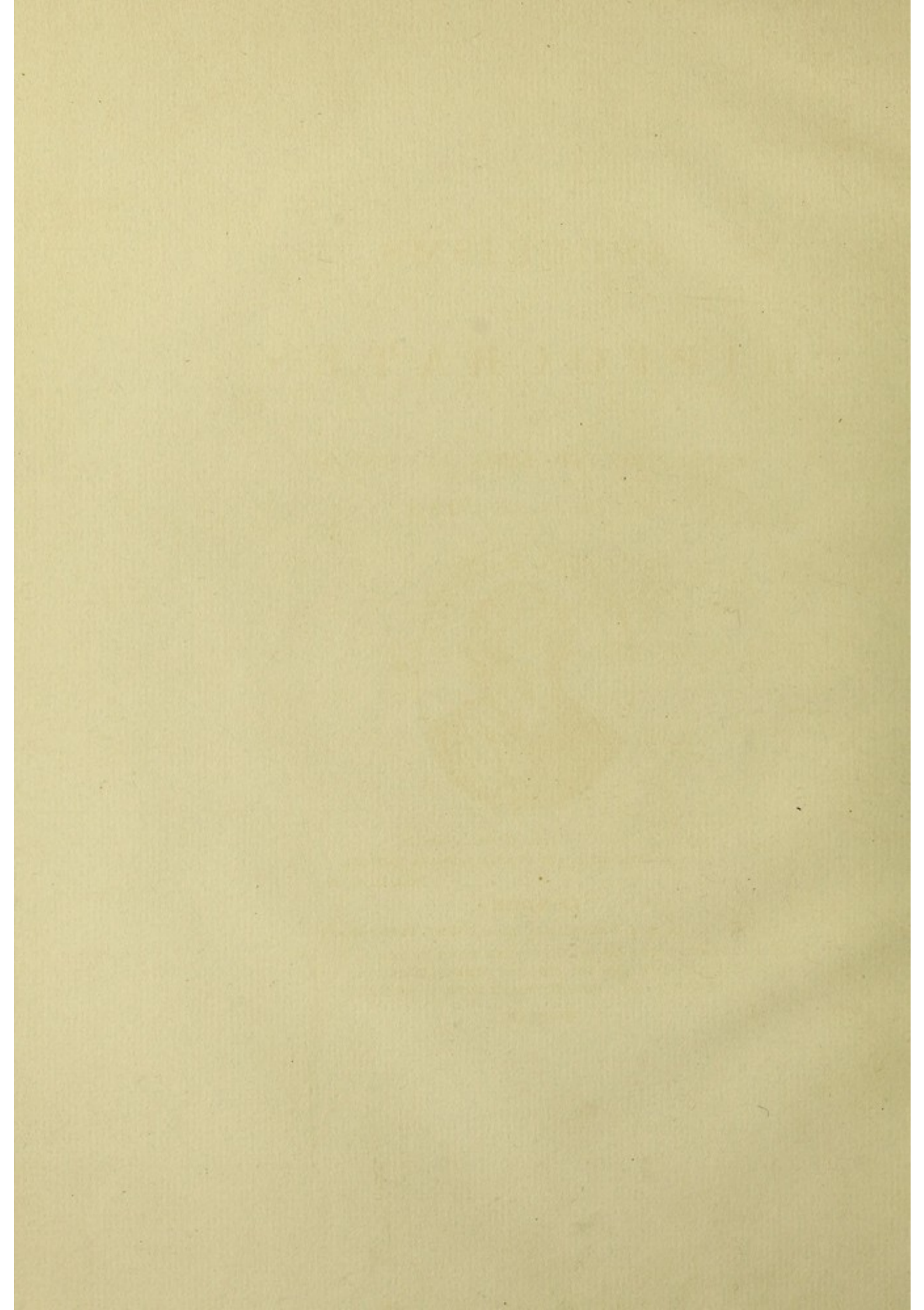
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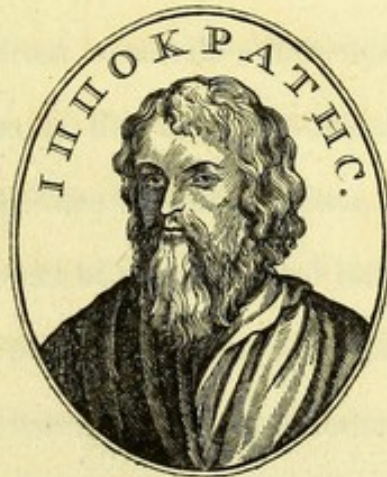
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THE
APHORISMS
OF
HIPPOCRATES:

WITH A
TRANSLATION INTO LATIN, AND ENGLISH.

By THOMAS COAR.



ΙΗΤΡΟΣ ΓΑΡ ΑΝΗΡ ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΝΤΑΙΩΣ ΑΛΛΩΝ,
ΙΟΥΣ Τ' ΕΚΤΑΜΝΕΙΝ, ΕΠΙ Τ' ΗΠΙΑ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΑ ΠΑΣΣΕΙΝ.

Hom. Il. A. 514.

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MDCCCXXII.

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THE
APHORISMS

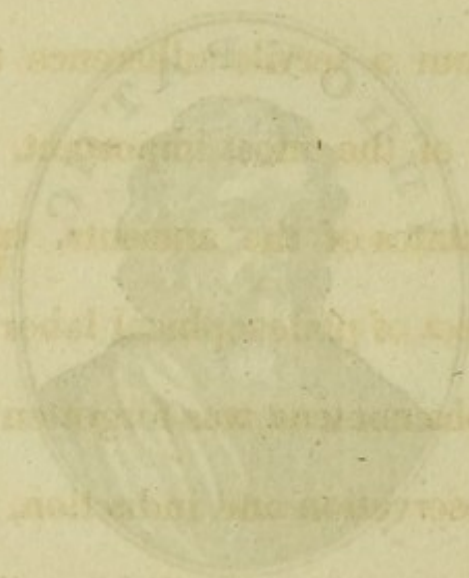
OF

HIPPOCRATES

WITH A

TRANSLATION INTO LATIN AND ENGLISH.

By THOMAS COAR.



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MDCCLXXXII.

P R E F A C E.

OF the recent achievements of science, the emancipation of the human mind from a servile adherence to the opinions of antiquity, is one of the most important. To repeat and to illustrate the dictates of the ancients, was for ages accounted the sole object of philosophical labor: and the investigation of natural phænomena was forgotten or disregarded. Whilst, however, observation and induction, the instruments of modern research, were accomplishing this victory, the solid facts and the correct reasoning of every period acquired

additional value; and amongst those authors, whose fame the advancement of science has promoted much more than the lapse of time, the name of Hippocrates stands pre-eminent. That this has been the operation of the progress of real knowledge, the remarks of the celebrated Cabanis may be produced as ample testimony: his admirable “ sketch of the revolutions of medical science ” establishes his acquaintance with all that has hitherto been effected in medicine during its long progress; and although exhibiting a decided preference for its present state, he thus extols the genius and attainments of Hippocrates:—“ In all those countries where the arts and sciences have been held in esteem, his name has been echoed from mouth to mouth along with those of the small number of men of original genius, who have been justly regarded as the creators of the human mind. Among the Physicians of suc-

ceeding ages, those who are most deserving of renown have been most forward to proclaim the fame of Hippocrates. Moralists and Politicians have borrowed enlarged views and liberal principles from his writings. The Philosophers who direct their attention to the processes of the understanding have admired the sure method, and the operations of a mind fully acquainted both with the limits of its powers, and the extent of its means, and the happy art of placing himself in a true light for observing the different objects of his researches, for classing the observations according to their natural order, and for combining them with general principles ; that is for drawing conclusions which express their relations and connections. The legislator has given the authority of law to his opinions, in all questions with respect to which the Physiologist must direct the decision of the Magistrate.

Men of letters have found in him the model of a peculiar style, and even of an eloquence which combines dignity with artless simplicity; a rapid flow, with accuracy of detail; the coloring of a glowing imagination, with the severity of a strong and exact mind, that sacrifices every thing to truth; and lastly, the most perfect clearness with the most admirable conciseness. And even in our time, continuing to be studied by Physicians, to be consulted by Philosophers, and read by all men of taste, he is, and always will be, universally respected, as one of the most distinguished ornaments of antiquity; and his works will always be regarded as one of the most valuable monuments of science."

The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, exhibiting the concentrated results of arduous observation and sagacious inference, are

generally considered the most valuable productions of their celebrated author. Amongst these Aphorisms it must be confessed, however, there does occasionally appear one which is trifling, or even somewhat absurd: so unworthy indeed of the mind of Hippocrates, and so inconsistent with the general style and vigor of his conclusions, that we are fully authorised to term them spurious; and to ascribe them to those frivolous beings, who aimed at distinction by mingling their own follies with the wisdom of others which they could not imitate.

That the Aphorisms should never have been printed in this country in a correct and appropriate manner, and that they should never yet have been translated with accuracy, must excite alike surprise and regret. In the present edition the text

and the Latin translation have been copied with the greatest care. In executing the English translation, considerable assistance has been derived from the elegant French version by M. de Mercy ; and every effort has been used to combine with rigid attention to the sense of the author, the modern phraseology of medical science, and the improved style of the English language.

Tottenham, May 25th, 1822.

ἹΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

ἈΦΟΡΙΣΜΩΝ

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ.

Ὁ ΒΙΟΣ βραχύς, ἢ δὲ τέχνη μακρὴ, ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὀξύς, ἢ δὲ πείρα σφαιερὴ, ἢ δὲ κρίσις χαλεπή. Δεῖ δὲ οὐ μόνον ἑαυτὸν παρέχειν τὰ δέοντα ποιέοντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν νοσέοντα, καὶ τοὺς παρεύντας, καὶ τὰ ἕξωθεν.

Vita brevis ; ars longa ; occasio celeris ; experimentum periculosum ; iudicium difficile. Oportet autem non modo se ipsum exhibere quæ oportet facientem, sed etiam ægrum, et præsentem, et externa.

Life is short ; art is long ; opportunity fugitive ; experience delusive ; judgment difficult. It is the duty of the physician not only to do that which immediately belongs to him, but likewise to secure the co-operation of the sick, of those who are in attendance, and of all the external agents.

Hip.

A

II.

Ἐν τῆσι ταραχῆσι τῆς κοιλίης, καὶ τοῖσιν ἐμέτοισι, τοῖσιν αὐτομάτως γινομένοισιν, ἢν μὲν, οἷα δεῖ καθαίρεσθαι, καθαίρωνται, συμφέρει τε, καὶ εὐφόρως φέρουσιν· ἢν δὲ μὴ, τούναντίον. Οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἡ κενεαγγεῖη, ἢν μὲν οἷην δεῖ γίγνεσθαι, γίγνηται, συμφέρει τε, καὶ εὐφόρως φέρουσιν· ἢν δὲ μὴ, τούναντίον. Ἐπιβλέπειν οὖν δεῖ καὶ χώραν, καὶ ὥρην, καὶ ἡλικίην, καὶ νόσους, ἐν ἧσι δεῖ, ἢ οὐ.

In perturbationibus alvi, et vomitibus sponte evenientibus, siquidem, qualia oportet purgari, purgantur, confert, et facile ferunt: sin minus, contrà. Sic et vasorum evacuatio, siquidem, qualem fieri decet, fiat, confert, et facile ferunt: sin minus, contrà. Respicere igitur oportet et regionem, et tempestatem, et ætatem, et morbos, in quibus convenit, aut non.

When that which ought to be evacuated is discharged by spontaneous vomiting and diarrhœa, it is useful, and easily endured: but when otherwise, the contrary. This is equally true with respect to every vessel: if the evacuation be such as it ought to be, it is beneficial and easily borne; if otherwise, pernicious. Attention must therefore be paid to the country, age, and season, and to the diseases in which evacuation is advantageous, or not.

III.

Ἐν τοῖσι γυμναστικοῖσιν, αἱ ἐπ' ἄκρον εὐεξίαὶ σφαλεραί, ἣν ἐν τῷ ἐσχάτῳ ἔωσιν. Οὐ γὰρ δύνανται μένειν ἐν τῷ αὐτέῳ, οὐδὲ ἀτρεμέειν. Ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἀτρεμέουσιν, οὐδέ τι δύνανται ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον ἐπιδιδόναι, λείπεται οὖν ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον. Τουτέων οὖν εἴνεκα τὴν εὐεξίην λύειν ξυμφέροι μὴ βραδέως, ἵνα πάλιν ἀρχὴν ἀναθρέψιος λάβῃ τὸ σῶμα. Μηδὲ τὰς ξυμπτώσιας ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον ἄγειν σφαλερὸν γάρ· ἀλλ' ὁκοίη ἂν ἡ φύσις ἢ τοῦ μέλλοντος ὑπομένειν, ἐς τοῦτο ἄγειν. Ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ αἱ κενώσεις αἱ ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον ἄγουσαι, σφαλεραί. Καὶ πάλιν αἱ ἀναθρέψεις αἱ ἐν τῷ ἐσχάτῳ ἐοῦσαι, σφαλεραί.

In exercitantibus boni habitus ad summum progressi, periculosi, si in extremo fuerint. Non enim possunt in eodem manere, neque quiescere. Cum vero non quiescant, neque ultra possint in melius proficere, reliquum igitur in deterius. Horum igitur causa bonum habitum solvere confert haud cunctanter, quò rursus renutritionis principium sumat corpus. Neque considentiæ ad extremum ducendæ: periculosum enim: sed qualis natura fuerit ejus, qui perferet, eò usque ducendæ. Sic et evacuationes ad extremum ducentes periculosæ. Et rursus refectiones, cùm extremæ fuerint, periculosæ.

A full habit of body occurring in those persons who use active exercise, if extreme, is dangerous; for they cannot

remain at the same point in perfect equilibrium. Now not being able to remain without change, or to receive a salutary increase, they must deteriorate. It is consequently necessary quickly to diminish this full habit, in order to compel the body to resume the process of nutrition. But the diminution must not be carried to the greatest degree, for that would be dangerous; it must only extend as far as is suitable to him who is to bear it. Thus as evacuations when extreme are dangerous, so repletion to the same extent is dangerous also.

IV.

Αἱ λεπταὶ καὶ ἀκριβέες διαίται, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι μακροῖσιν αἰεὶ πάθουσι, καὶ ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξέσιν, οὗ μὴ ἐπιδέχεται, σφαλεραί. Καὶ πάλιν αἱ ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον λεπτότητος ἀφιγμέναι διαίται χαλεπαί. Καὶ γὰρ αἱ πληρώσιες αἱ ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον ἀφιγμέναι, χαλεπαί.

Tenuis et exquisitus victus, et in longis morbis semper, et in acutis ubi non convenit, periculosus, et rursus ad extremum tenuitatis progressus victus, difficilis. Nam et repletiones ad extremum progressæ, difficiles sunt.

A regimen too strict and unsubstantial is always dangerous in chronic diseases, and even in those which are acute, when it does not agree with the patient. Again, as the diet pushed to an extreme degree of severity is pernicious,

so repletion carried to the utmost degree is dangerous likewise.

V.

Ἐν τῆσι λεπτῆσι διαίτησιν ἀμαρτάνουσιν οἱ νοσέοντες· διὸ μᾶλλον βλάπτονται. Πᾶν γὰρ τὸ ἀμάρτημα, ὃ ἂν γίνηται, μέγα γίνεται μᾶλλον (ἐν τῆσι λεπτῆσι), ἢ ἐν τῆσιν ὀλίγον ἀδροτέρησι διαίτησι. Διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τοῖσιν ὑγιαίνουσι σφαιραὶ αἱ πάνυ λεπταὶ καὶ καθεστηκυῖαι καὶ ἀκριβέες δίαιται, ὅτι τὰ ἀμαρτανόμενα χαλεπώτερον φέρουσι. Διὰ τοῦτο οὖν αἱ λεπταὶ καὶ ἀκριβέες δίαιται σφαιραὶ ἐς τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν μικρὸν ἀδροτέρων.

In tenui victu delinquent ægri: ob id magis læduntur. Omne enim delictum, quod committitur, multò majus fit (in tenui) quam in paulò pleniore victu. Propterea etiam sanis periculosus est valde tenuis et constitutus et exquisitus victus; quia delicta gravius ferunt. Ob hoc igitur tenuis et exquisitus victus periculosus magis quam paulò plenior.

The sick err in adopting a very spare diet, since during its use, they are more liable to injury; for every error which occurs, becomes more pernicious with such regimen, than with one more generous. Even in health a diet too precise and regular is disadvantageous, because errors which may arise are more severely felt. On this account therefore a

severe regimen is more dangerous than one a little more liberal.

VI.

Ἐς δὲ τὰ ἔσχατα νοσήματα, αἱ ἔσχαται θεραπείαι ἐς ἀκριβείην, κράτισται.

Ad extremos morbos, extrema remedia exquisitè optima.

In very acute diseases, because of their severity, the most active measures are the best.

VII.

Ὅκου μὲν οὖν κατοξὺ τὸ νόσημα, αὐτίκα τοὺς ἐσχάτους πόνους ἔχει, καὶ τῇ ἐσχάτως λεπτοτάτῃ διαίτῃ ἀναγκαῖον χρέεσθαι, ὅκου δὲ μὴ, ἀλλ' ἐνδέχεται ἀδροτέρως διαιτᾶν, τοσοῦτον ὑποκαταβαίνειν, ὅσον ἂν ἡ νοῦσος μαλθακωτέρῃ τῶν ἐσχάτων ᾖ.

Ubi igitur peracutus est morbus, statim extremos habet labores, et extremè tenuissimo victu uti necesse est. Ubi vero non, sed plenius cibare licet, tantum à *tenui* recedendum, quantum morbus remissior extremis fuerit.

When a disease is very acute, it exhibits immediately the

most intense symptoms, and it is necessary instantly to adopt the most spare diet. When however this is not the case, and a fuller diet is admissible, we must only advance in proportion as the disease is more remote from extreme severity.

VIII.

Ὅκοταν δὲ ἀκμάζει τὸ νόσημα, τότε καὶ τῇ λεπτοτάτῃ διαίτῃ ἀναγκαῖον χρέεσθαι.

Cum morbus in vigore fuerit, tunc vel tenuissimo victu uti necesse est.

When a disease shall have attained its utmost severity, then it is necessary to use the most restricted diet.

IX.

Συντεκμαίρεσθαι δὲ χρὴ καὶ τὸν νοσέοντα, εἰ ἐξαρκέσει τῇ διαίτῃ πρὸς τὴν ἀκμὴν τῆς νόσου, καὶ πρότερον ἐκεῖνος ἀπαυδήσει πρότερον, καὶ οὐκ ἐξαρκέσει τῇ διαίτῃ, ἢ ἡ νόσος πρότερον ἀπαυδήσει καὶ ἀμβλυνεῖται.

Considerare oportet etiam ægotantem, num ad morbi

vigorem victu sufficiet, et an prius ille deficiet, et victu non sufficiet, vel morbus prius deficiet et obtundetur.

But we must also consider whether by the diet adopted the sick will be supported through the activity of the disease, or will previously sink on account of its deficiency; or whether the disease will yield first and be overcome.

X.

Ὀκόςοισι μὲν οὖν αὐτίκα ἢ ἀκμῇ, αὐτίκα λεπτῶς διαιτᾶν. Ὀκόςοισι δὲ ἐς ὕστερον ἢ ἀκμῇ, ἐς ἐκεῖνο καὶ πρὸ ἐκείνου μικρὸν ἀφαιρετέον. Ἐμπροσθεν δὲ πιωτέως διαιτᾶν, ὡς ἂν ἐξαρκέσῃ ὁ νοσέων.

Quibus igitur statim vigor adest, statim tenuiter alendi. Quibus vero in posterum vigor, his ad illud et paulo ante illud *tempus* subtrahendum. Antea vero uberius alendum, ut sufficiat æger.

They in whom the greatest vigor of disease is immediately perceived, are to be immediately sparingly supplied with food: but from those in whom it occurs later, the food must at that time or a little earlier be abstracted. Previously however we must nourish more freely that the sick may be supported.

XI.

Ἐν δὲ τοῖσιν παροξυσμοῖσιν ὑποστέλλεσθαι χρεῖ· τὸ προστιθέναι γὰρ βλάπτει. Καὶ ὁκόσα κατὰ περιόδους παροξύνεται, ἐν τοῖσι παροξυσμοῖσιν ὑποστέλλεσθαι χρεῖ.

In exacerbationibus *cibum* subtrahere oportet. Exhibere enim noxium est. Et quæcunque per circuitus exacerbantur, in exacerbationibus subtrahere oportet.

During the exacerbations of disease, food must be withdrawn; for it is then pernicious: and if the disease have periodic exacerbations, it must in the same manner be withheld.

XII.

Τοὺς δὲ παροξυσμοὺς καὶ τὰς καταστάσεις δηλώσουσιν αἱ νοῦσοι, καὶ αἱ ὥραι τοῦ ἔτεος, καὶ αἱ τῶν περιόδων πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐπιδόσεις, ἢν τε καθ' ἡμέρη, ἢν τε παρ' ἡμέρη, ἢν τε καὶ διὰ πλείονος χρόνου γίνωνται. Ἀτὰρ καὶ τοῖσιν ἐπιφαινομένοισιν, οἷον ἐν πλευριτικοῖσι πτύελον, ἢν αὐτικὰ ἐπιφαίνεται ἀρχομένου, βραχύνει· ἢν δ' ὕστερον ἐπιφαίνεται, μηκύνει. Καὶ οὔρα, καὶ ὑποχωρήματα, καὶ ἰδρῶτες, καὶ εὔκριτα, καὶ δύσκριτα, καὶ βραχέα, καὶ μακρὰ τὰ νοσήματα, ἐπιφαινόμενα δηλοῖ.

Hip.

B

Exacerbationes autem et constitutiones indicabunt morbi, et anni tempora, et periodorum ad invicem *collata* incrementa, sive quotidie, sive alternis diebus, sive longiore fiant tempore. Sed etiam iis quæ *mor* apparent *eadem indicantur*, velut in pleuriticis sputum, si statim appareat veniente *morbo*, abbreviat: si verò postea appareat, producit. Et urinæ, et alvi excrementa, et sudores, cum apparent, vel judicatu faciles, vel difficiles, vel breves, vel longos morbos *fore* indicant.

Now the diseases as well as the seasons, and the extent of the periods, whether occurring daily, or on alternate days, or at longer intervals, will indicate the paroxysms and their constitutions. Similar information is derived from the supervening occurrences: as the sputum in pleuritics, when it appears at the approach of the disease, shortens it: but if afterwards, prolongs it. In the same manner the urine, stools and sweat announce when they appear, the facility or difficulty of the crisis; the length or shortness of the disease.

XIII.

Γέροντες εὐφορώτατα νηστείην φέρουσι. Δεύτερον, οἱ καθεστηκότες. Ἠκίστα, μειράκια. Πάντων δὲ μάλιστα, παιδία· τουτέων δὲ αὐτέων, ἅπερ ἂν τύχη αὐτὰ ἐωυτῶν προθυμότερα ἔοντα.

Senes facillime jejunium ferunt: secundò ætate consistentes. Minimè adolescentes. Omnium minime pueri: ex his autem, qui inter ipsos sunt alacriores.

The old bear fasting most easily: next those who have reached the meridian of life; the young with great difficulty; and children with still greater difficulty, especially those of a lively disposition.

XIV.

Τὰ αὐξανόμενα πλεῖστον ἔχει τὸ ἔμφυτον θερμὸν, πλείστης οὖν δεῖται τροφῆς. Εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὸ σῶμα ἀναλίσκεται. Γέρουσι δὲ ὀλίγον τὸ θερμὸν· διὰ τοῦτο ἄρα ὀλίγων ὑπεκκαυμάτων δέονται· ὑπὸ πολλῶν γὰρ ἀποσβέννυται. Διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ πυρετοὶ τοῖσι γέρουσιν οὐχ' ὁμοίως ὀξέες· ψυχρὸν γὰρ τὸ σῶμα.

Quæ crescunt, plurimum habent calidi innati: plurimo igitur egent alimento: sin minus, corpus consumitur. Senibus autem paucus calor: propterea paucis fomitibus indigent, a multis enim extinguitur. Idcirco etiam febres senibus non similiter acutæ. Frigidum enim est corpus.

During the increase of the body there is the greatest quantity of internal heat: more food consequently is required to prevent its consumption. But in the old there is less heat; less food is therefore required; by much it would be extin-

guished. On that account fevers in them are not so acute. The body indeed is cold.

XV.

Αἱ κοιλίαι χειμῶνος καὶ ἤρος θερμότεραι φύσει, καὶ ὕπνοι μακρότατοι. Ἐν ταύτησιν οὖν τῆσιν ἄρχῃσι καὶ τὰ προσάματα πλείω δοτέον. Καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἔμφυτον θερμὸν πλεῖον ἔχουσι τροφῆς οὖν πλείονος δέονται. Σημεῖον, αἱ ἡλικίαι καὶ οἱ ἀθληταί.

Ventres hyeme et vere natura sunt calidissimi, et somni longissimi. In his igitur temporibus etiam alimenta plura exhibenda. Innatum enim calorem majorem habent. Nutrimento igitur copiosiore indigent. Indicium sunt, ætates et athletæ.

In the winter and the spring, the belly is naturally the hottest, and the sleep the longest; in these seasons therefore more food must be taken. The internal heat being greater, a more copious supply of nutriment is necessarily required. Of this the young and the athletic are proofs.

XVI.

Αἱ ὑγραὶ δίαται πᾶσι τοῖσι πυρεταίνουσι ξυμφέρουσι· μάλιστα

δὲ παιδίοισι καὶ τοῖσιν ἄλλοισι τοῖσιν οὕτως εἰθισμένοισι διαιτᾶσθαι.

Victus humidus febricitantibus omnibus confert, maximè verò pueris et aliis tali victu uti consuetis.

Liquid diet agrees best with the feverish; but especially with children and with those accustomed to it.

XVII.

Καὶ οἷσιν ἅπαξ, ἢ δις, καὶ πλείω, ἢ ἐλάσσω, καὶ κατὰ μέρος, δοτέον δέ τι καὶ τῷ ἔθει, καὶ τῇ ὥρῃ, καὶ τῇ χώρῃ, καὶ τῇ ἡλικίῃ.

Et quibus semel aut bis, et plura vel pauciora, et per partes offerri conducatur, videndum. Concedendum autem aliquid et consuetudini, et tempestati, et regioni, et ætati.

It must also be determined whether food is to be given once or twice in the day, and whether abundantly or sparingly, or in small portions. Attention must likewise be paid to habit, to the season of the year, to the country, and to age.

XVIII.

Θέρεος, καὶ φθινοπώρου, σιτία δυσφορώτατα φέρουσι· χειμῶνος, ῥήϊστα· ἤρος, δεύτερον.

Æstate et autumnno cibos difficillimè ferunt: hyeme facilimè, deinde vere.

In summer and autumn, digestion is the most difficult; in winter the most easy, and next in spring.

XIX.

Τοῖσιν ἐν τῆσι περιόδοισι παροξυνομένοισι, μηδὲν δίδόναι, μηδ' ἀναγκάζειν, ἀλλ' ἀφαιρέειν τῶν προσθεσίων, πρὸ τῶν κρισίων.

His qui per circuitus exacerbantur, nihil dare oportet, neque cogere, sed auferre de appositionibus ante judicationes.

During periodic exacerbations nothing ought to be given, and nothing ought to be restrained; but before the crisis, food ought to be withdrawn.

XX.

Τὰ κρινόμενα, καὶ τὰ κεκριμένα ἀρτίως, μὴ κινέειν, μηδὲ νεωτεροποιέειν, μήτε φαρμακείησι, μήτ' ἄλλοισιν ἐρεθισμοῖσιν, ἀλλ' ἔᾶν.

Quæ judicantur et judicata sunt perfectè, neque movere oportet, neque innovare, sive purgantibus sive aliis irritamentis, sed sinere.

Whilst the crisis is forming, and when it is complete, nothing ought to be moved, or to be introduced, whether by purgatives, or other irritants; but all should be left at rest.

XXI.

Ἄ δεῖ ἄγειν, ὅκου ἂν μάλιστα ῥέπη, ταύτη ἄγειν, διὰ τῶν
ξυμφερόντων χωρίων.

Quæ ducere oportet, quò maximè vergant, eò ducenda,
per loca convenientia.

Those humors which ought to be evacuated, should be directed whither they have a tendency, and through convenient passages.

XXII.

Πέποινα φαρμακεύειν, καὶ κινέειν, μὴ ὠμὰ, μηδὲ ἐν ἀρχῆσιν,
ἢ μὴ ὀργᾶ. Τὰ δὲ πλεῖστα οὐκ ὀργᾶ.

Concocta purgare et movere oportet, non cruda, neque in
principiis, nisi turgeant. Plurima verò non turgent.

Humors which are concocted ought alone to be purged
and moved, not those which are crude nor early in the dis-

ease, unless there be turgescence; but turgescence does not commonly occur.

XXIII.

Τὰ χωρέοντα μὴ τῷ πλήθει τεκμαίρεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὡς ἂν χωρῆῃ οἷα δεῖ, καὶ φέρει εὐφόρως. Καὶ ὅκου δεῖ μέχρι λειποθυμίας ἄγειν, καὶ τοῦτο ποιέειν, ἢν ἐξαρκέσῃ ὁ νοσέων.

Quæ prodeunt non copiâ sunt æstimanda, sed si prodeant qualia oportet, et facillè ferat. Et ubi ad animi deliquium ducere oportet, hoc etiam faciendum, si æger sufficiat.

Evacuations ought not to be estimated according to their quantity, but as they take place properly, and are easily endured. When it is necessary to extend them to fainting, it must be done, if the strength of the patient be adequate.

XXIV.

Ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξέσι πάθεσιν ὀλιγάκις, καὶ ἐν ἀρχῆσι, τῆσι φαρμακείῃσι χρέεσθαι, καὶ τοῦτο προεξευκρινήσαντας ποιέειν.

In acutis affectionibus rarò, et in principiis, purgante utendum, atque hoc diligenti priùs adhibita cautione faciendum.

In acute diseases, even at their commencement, purgatives must seldom be used: nor, without exercising the greatest circumspection.

XXV.

*Ἦν, οἷα δεῖ καθαίρεσθαι, καθαίρωνται, συμφέρει τε, καὶ εὐφώ-
ρως φέρουσι. Τὰ δ' ἐναντία, δυσχερῶς.*

Si, qualia purgari oportet, purgentur, confert et facile ferunt: si verò contraria, difficulter.

If those matters be evacuated which ought to be evacuated, the evacuation is advantageous and easily endured; but with difficulty if otherwise.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ.

I.

Ἄν ὃ νοσήματι ὕπνος πόνον ποιέει, θανάσιμον· ἢν δὲ ὕπνος
ὠφελήη, οὐ θανάσιμον.

Quo in morbo somnus laborem facit, lethale: si verò
somnus juvet, non est lethale.

When in disease sleep produces fatigue, it is a fatal sign:
but if, on the other hand, refreshment occurs, it is not fatal.

II.

Ὅκου παραφροσύνην ὕπνος παύη, ἀγαθόν.

Ubi somnus delirium sedat, bonum.

When sleep removes delirium, it is a favorable omen.

III.

Ὕπνος, ἀγρυπνίη, ἀμφοτέρα τοῦ μετρίου μᾶλλον γενόμενα, κακόν.

Somnus, vigilia, utraque modum excedentia, malum.

Sleep or watchfulness exceeding that which is customary, augurs unfavorably.

IV.

Οὐ πλησμονή, οὐ λιμός, οὐδ' ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἀγαθόν, ὅ, τι, ἂν μᾶλλον τῆς φύσεως ᾖ.

Non satietas, non fames, neque aliud quicquam bonum est, quod naturæ modum excedat.

Neither fasting, nor fulness, nor any other excess, is advantageous.

V.

Κόποι αὐτόματοι φράζουσι νούσους.

Spontanæ lassitudines morbos denuntiant.

Lassitude without exertion denotes disease.

VI.

Ὅσοι πονέοντες τι τοῦ σώματος, τὰ πολλὰ τῶν πόνων οὐκ αἰσθάνονται, τουτέοισιν ἡ γνώμη νοσέει.

Quicumque aliqua corporis parte dolentes, dolorem ferè non sentiunt, his mens ægrotat.

They who are diseased in any part, and do not commonly experience pain, are diseased in mind.

VII.

Τὰ ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ λεπτυνόμενα σώματα, νωθρῶς ἐπανατρέφειν δεῖ· τὰ δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ ὀλίγως.

Quæ longo tempore extenuantur corpora, lentè reficere oportet: quæ verò brevi, celeriter.

Bodies which during a long period have become extenuated, must be slowly supplied with nourishment: but more quickly if the exhaustion have been rapid.

VIII.

Ἄν ἐκ νόσου τροφήν λαμβάνων τις μὴ ἰσχύη, σημαίνει ὅτι πλείονι τροφῇ τὸ σῶμα χρέεται· ἢν δὲ, τροφήν μὴ λαμβάνοντος, τοῦτο γίγνηται, χρὴ εἰδέναι, ὅτι κενώσιος δεῖται.

Si à morbo cibum quis capiens non roboretur, indicat corpus uberiori alimento uti. Si verò cibum non capienti hoc eveniat, evacuatione opus habere nosse oportet.

If a convalescent be not strengthened in proportion to the food which he receives, he takes too much nourishment; but if defect of strength occur in one not taking food, he ought to be purged.

IX.

Τὰ σώματα χρὴ, ὅκου ἂν τις βούληται καθαίρειν, εὖροα ποιέειν.

Corpora ubi quis purgare voluerit, facilè fluentia reddere oportet.

When it is necessary to purge, the humors must first be rendered fluent.

X.

Τὰ μὴ καθαρὰ τῶν σωμάτων, ὁκόσον ἂν θρέψῃς, μᾶλλον βλάψεις.

Impura corpora, quò magis nutriveris, eò magis lædes.

The more impure bodies are fed, the more diseased they become.

XI.

Ῥᾶον πληροῦσθαι ποτοῦ, ἢ σιτίου.

Facilius est repleri potu, quàm cibo.

It is more easy to produce repletion by liquid than by solid food.

XII.

Τὰ ἐγκαταλιμπανόμενα ἐν τῆσι νόσοισι μετὰ κρίσιν, ὑποστρώφας ποιέειν εἴωθεν.

Quæ in morbis post crisim relinquuntur, recidivas facere solent.

The humors which remain after a crisis, commonly occasion a relapse.

XIII.

Ὅκοσοισι κρίσις γίνεται, τουτέοισιν ἡ νύξ δύσφορος, πρὸ τοῦ παροξυσμοῦ· ἢ δὲ ἐπιούσα εὐφορωτέρη ὡς ἐπιτοπολύ.

Quibus crisis fit, his nox ante exacerbationem gravis est : subsequens verò levior plerumque.

Those who experience a crisis pass the night which precedes the paroxysm very painfully; but that which follows more comfortably.

XIV.

Ἐν τῆσι τῆς κοιλίης ῥύσεσιν αἱ μεταβολαὶ τῶν διαχωρημάτων ὠφελέουσιν, ἢν μὴ ἐς τὰ πονηρὰ μεταβάλλῃ.

In alvi profluviis mutationes excrementorum juvant, nisi in prava mutantur.

In diarrhœa, if the color of the fœces change, relief occurs ; unless the change be for the worse.

XV.

Ὄκου φάρυγξ νοσέει, ἢ φύματα ἐν τῷ σώματι ἐκφύεται, σκέπτεσθαι χρὴ τὰς ἐκκρίσιας· ἣν γὰρ χολώδεις ἔωσι, τὸ σῶμα ξυνοσέει· ἣν δὲ ὁμοίαι τοῖσιν ὑγιαίνουσι γίνωνται, ἀσφαλὲς τὸ σῶμα τρέφειν.

Ubi fauces ægrotant, aut tubercula in corpore exoriuntur, excretiones inspicere oportet: si enim biliosæ fuerint, corpus unà ægrotat: si verò similes sanis fiant, tutum est corpus nutrire.

When the fauces are diseased, or tubercles appear on the surface of the body, the excretions ought to be observed; for if they are bilious the whole body participates in the disease, but if healthy in appearance, then food may be safely employed.

XVI.

Ὄκου λιμὸς, οὐ δεῖ πονέειν.

Ubi fames, non oportet laborare.

Whilst fasting, labor must be avoided.

XVII.

Ὅκου ἂν τροφή παρὰ φύσιν πλείων ἐσέλθῃ, τοῦτο νοῦσον ποιέει.
Δηλοῖ δὲ ἡ ἴησις.

Ubi cibus præter naturam copiosior ingressus fuerit, id morbum facit. Ostendit autem sanatio.

Food when taken in greater quantity than nature requires, causes disease. This the method of cure demonstrates.

XVIII.

Τῶν τρεφόντων ἀθρόως καὶ ταχέως, ταχεῖαι καὶ αἱ διαχωρήσεις γίνονται.

Eorum quæ confertim et celeriter nutriunt, celeres etiam fiunt egestiones.

The excretions from those aliments which nourish quickly and abundantly, are rapid.

XIX.

Τῶν ὀξέων νοσημάτων οὐ πάνπαν ἀσφαλέες αἱ προδιαγορεύσεις, οὔτε τοῦ θανάτου, οὔτε τῆς υγείης.

Acutorum morborum non omninò tutæ sunt prædictiones, neque mortis, neque sanitatis.

Predictions in acute diseases, whether favorable or unfavorable, are not absolutely certain.

XX.

Ὀκόσοισι νέοισιν ἐοῦσιν αἱ κοιλίαι ὑγραί εἰσι, τούτέοισιν ἀπογηράσκουσι ξηραίνονται. Ὀκόσοισι δὲ νέοισιν ἐοῦσιν αἱ κοιλίαι ξηραί εἰσι, τούτέοισι πρεσβυτέροισι γινομένοισιν ὑγραίνονται.

Quibus, dum sunt juvenes, alvi sunt humidæ, iis senescentibus siccantur. Quibus vero, dum sunt juvenes, alvi sunt siccæ, his senescentibus humectantur.

They who in youth have relaxed bowels, in old age become constipated. But they who in youth are constipated, in advanced life have the bowels relaxed.

XXI.

Λιμὸν θώρηξις λύει.

Famem vini potio solvit.

Wine removes the sensation of hunger.

XXII.

Ἀπὸ πλησμονῆς ὀκόσα ἂν νοσήματα γένηται, κένωσις ἰῆται.
Καὶ ὀκόσα ἀπὸ κενώσιος, πλησμονή. Καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἢ ὑπεναν-
τίωσις.

A repletione quicunque fiunt morbi, evacuatio sanat. Et quicunque ab evacuatione, repletio. Et aliorum contrarietas sanat.

Diseases produced by repletion, are cured by evacuation; and if by inanition, by repletion: and with respect to other diseases, by their opposites.

XXIII, XXIV.

Τὰ ὀξέα τῶν νοσημάτων κρίνεται ἐν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέρησι.

Acuti morbi in quatuordecim diebus judicantur.

Acute diseases have a crisis in fourteen days.

Τῶν ἐπτὰ ἢ τετάρτη ἐπίδηλος. Ἐτέρης ἐβδομάδος ἢ ὀγδοῆ ἀρχή. Θεωρητὴ δὲ ἢ ἐνδεκάτη· αὕτη γάρ ἐστι τετάρτη τῆς ἐτέρης ἐβδομάδος. Θεωρητὴ δὲ πάλιν ἢ ἐπτακαιδεκάτη· αὕτη γάρ ἐστι τετάρτη μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς τεσσαρεσκαδεκάτης· ἐβδόμη δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνδεκάτης.

Septimorum quartus est index. Alterius septimanæ octavus est initium. Notandus verò undecimus : is enim quartus est alterius septimanæ. Notandus rursus decimus septimus : hic enim est quartus quidem à decimo quarto : septimus verò ab undecimo.

The fourth day is the index of the seventh : the eighth is the commencement of the second week. The eleventh day is also important, being the fourth of the second week : and the seventeenth, being the fourth from the fourteenth, and the seventh from the eleventh.

XXV.

Οἱ θερινοὶ τεταρταῖοι τὰ πολλὰ γίνονται βραχέες· οἱ δὲ φθινοπωρινοὶ, καὶ μακροὶ μάλιστα οἱ πρὸς τὸν χειμῶνα συνάπτοντες.

Quartanæ æstivæ plerumque fiunt breves: autumnales verò longæ, et maximè quæ prope hyemem incidunt.

The quartan fevers of summer are commonly short; but those of autumn long; especially if they occur near the beginning of winter.

XXVI.

Πυρετὸν ἐπὶ σπασμῶ βέλτιον γενέσθαι, ἢ σπασμὸν ἐπὶ πυρετῶ.

Febrem convulsioni supervenire melius est, quàm convulsionem feбри.

It is better that fever should succeed convulsion, than convulsion fever.

XXVII.

Τοῖσι μὴ κατὰ λόγον κουφίζουσιν, οὐ δεῖ πιστεύειν, οὐδὲ φοβεῖσθαι λίην τὰ μοχθηρὰ γινόμενα παραλόγως. Τὰ γὰρ πολλὰ τῶν τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἀβέβαια, καὶ οὐ πάνυ τοι διαμένειν, οὐδὲ χρονίζεω εἶωθε.

His, quæ non secundum rationem levant, credere non oportet, neque timere valdè quæ præter rationem fiunt prava.

Multa enim horum sunt inconstantia, nec admodum permanere, neque durare solent.

Diminution of disease occurring without obvious cause, must not be trusted; nor augmentation happening without sufficient reason be feared; for they are in general uncertain and transient changes.

XXVIII.

Τῶν πυρεσσόντων μὴ παντάπασιν ἐπιπολαίως, τὸ διαμένειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τὸ σῶμα, ἢ δὲ συντήκεσθαι μᾶλλον τοῦ κατὰ λόγον, μοχθηρόν. Τὸ μὲν γὰρ μῆκος νούσου σημαίνει, τὸ δὲ ἀσθένειαν.

Febricitantium non omninò leviter, permanere, et nihil remittere corpus, aut etiam magis quàm pro ratione colliquefieri malum est. Illud enim morbi longitudinem indicat, hoc verò infirmitatem.

If the body when attacked with a severe fever remain in the same state; if it do not diminish, or if it become excessively emaciated, the situation is alike dangerous; for the one indicates a long disease, the other excessive weakness.

XXIX, XXX.

Ἄρχομένων τῶν νόσων, ἢν τι δοκέη κινέειν, κίνει. Ἀκμαζουσῶν δὲ, ἡσυχίην ἔχειν βέλτιόν ἐστι.

Incipientibus morbis, si quid movendum videatur, move: vigentibus verò, quiescere melius est.

At the commencement of disease, if active measures be required, let them be resorted to; but during the greatest vigor of the disease it is better to remain inactive.

Περὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰ τέλη πάντα ἀσθενέστερα· περὶ δὲ τὰς ἀκμὰς, ἰσχυρότερα.

Circa principia et fines omnia sunt debiliora. Circa vigores verò vehementiora.

About the beginning and end of disease every thing is the weakest; but about the height the most vehement.

XXXI.

Τῷ ἐξ ἀρρώστιας εὐσιτέοντι, μηδὲν ἐπιδιδόναι τὸ σῶμα, μοχθηρόν.

A morbo bellè comedenti, nihil proficere corpus, malum est.

It is a bad sign when during convalescence sufficient food is consumed, and the body is not improved by it.

XXXII.

Ὡς τὰ πολλὰ πάντες οἱ φαύλως ἔχοντες, κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν εὐσιτέοντες, καὶ μηδὲν ἐπιδιδόντες, πρὸς τῷ τέλει πάλιν ἀσιτεύουσιν· οἱ δὲ κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ἀσιτέοντες ἰσχυρῶς, ὕστερον δὲ εὐσιτέοντες, βέλτιον ἀπαλλάσσουν.

Ut plurimum omnes qui malè habent, circa principia quidem benè comedentes, et nihil proficientes, ad finem rursus cibum non appetunt. Qui verò circa initia quidem cibum omninò non appetunt, postea autem benè appetunt, meliùs liberantur.

In general, the sick who at first eat freely, and do not improve, lose at last their appetite; whilst on the contrary, they who in the beginning are entirely without appetite, but soon desire food, recover from their disease.

XXXIII.

Ἐν πάσῃ νόσῳ τὸ ἐρρῶσθαι τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ εὖ ἔχειν πρὸς τὰς προσφορὰς, ἀγαθόν. τὸ δὲ ἐναντίον, κακόν.

In omni morbo mente valere, et benè se habere ad ea quæ offeruntur, bonum est: contrarium verò, malum.

In every disease to possess a sound mind, and to receive freely what is administered, are favorable omens; but the contrary, unfavorable.

XXXIV.

Ἐν τῆσι νόσοισιν ἧσσον κινδυνεύουσιν, οἷσιν ἂν οἰκείη τῆς φύσεως, καὶ τῆς ἡλικίης, καὶ τῆς ἔξις, καὶ τῆς ὥρης ἢ νοῦσος ἢ μᾶλλον, ἢ οἷσιν ἂν μὴ οἰκείη κατὰ τι τούτων.

In morbis minùs periclitantur, quorum naturæ, et ætati, et habitui, et tempori magis similis fuerit morbus, quàm in quibus horum nulli fuerit similis.

They whose diseases are most analogous to the strength, age, constitution of the body and season, are exposed to less danger than those who do not preserve any of these relations.

Hipp.

E

XXXV.

Ἐν πάσῃσι τῆσι νούσοισι, τὰ περὶ τὸν ὀμφαλὸν, καὶ τὸ ἥτρον, πάχος ἔχειν, βέλτιόν ἐστι· τὸ δὲ σφόδρα λεπτὸν καὶ ἐκτετηκὸς, μοχθηρόν. ἐπισφαλές δὲ τὸ τοιοῦτον, καὶ πρὸς τὰς κάτω καθάρσιας.

In omnibus morbis, quæ partes ad umbilicum et imum ventrem sunt, crassitudinem habere, melius est. Valdè autem tenues et eliquatas ipsas habere, malum. Periculosum verò illud est, etiam ad infernas purgationes.

In every disease it is better that the umbilical and hypogastric regions should preserve a certain degree of fulness. Extreme thinness, or wasting of these parts, is an unfavourable sign. To purge under these circumstances would even be dangerous.

XXXVI, XXXVII.

Οἱ ὑγιεινῶς ἔχοντες τὰ σώματα, ἐν τῆσι φαρμακείῃσι καθαιρόμενοι ἐκλύονται ταχέως, καὶ οἱ πονηρῇ τροφῇ χρεώμενοι.

Qui sana habent corpora, pharmacis purgati citò exsolvuntur, ut et qui pravo utuntur cibo.

They who possess a healthy constitution, are quickly depressed by purgatives, as well as they who use bad food.

Οἱ εὖ τὰ σώματα ἔχοντες, φαρμακεύεσθαι ἐργώδεις.

Qui benè valent corpore, purgatu sunt difficiles.

They who have healthy bodies are purged with difficulty.

XXXVIII.

Τὸ σμικρῷ χειῖρον, καὶ πόμα, καὶ σιτίον, ἥδιον δὲ, τῶν βελτιόνων μὲν, ἀηδεστέρων δὲ, μᾶλλον αἰρετέον.

Paulò deterior, et potus, et cibus, jucundior autem, eligendus potiùs, quàm meliores quidem, sed ingratiore.

Food and drink, if agreeable, although less salubrious, are preferable to the more salubrious, if less grateful.

XXXIX.

Οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τῶν νέων τὰ μὲν πολλὰ νοσέουσιν ἥσσον. ὅσα δ' ἂν αὐτέοισι χρόνια νοσήματα γένηται, τὰ πολλὰ ξυναποθνήσκει.

Senes ut plurimum quidem juvenibus minus ægrotant. Quicumque verò ipsis morbi fiunt diuturni, plerumque commoriuntur.

Old persons, in general, have less violent diseases than the young; but if they be attacked by any chronic affection, they are commonly destroyed by it.

XL.

Βράγχοι, καὶ κόρυζαι, τοῖσι σφόδρα πρεσβύτησιν οὐ πεπαίνονται

Raucedines, et gravedines, in valdè senibus non coquantur.

Hoarseness, and Gravedo, occurring in those who are very old, are not perfectly concocted.

XLI.

Οἱ ἐκλυόμενοι πολλάκις καὶ ἰσχυρῶς, ἄνευ φανερῆς προφάσιος, ἐξαπίνης τελευτῶσι.

Qui sæpè et vehementer, absque manifestâ causâ, animo linquuntur, ex improvise moriuntur.

They who are frequently subject to deliquium animi, without any evident cause, die suddenly at last.

XLII.

Λύειν ἀποπληξίην, ἰσχυρὴν μὲν, ἀδύνατον· ἀσθενέα δὲ, οὐ ρηϊδίον.

Solvere apoplexiam, vehementem quidem, impossibile: debilem verò, non facile.

It is impossible to cure apoplexy when severe, and very difficult even when slight.

XLIII.

Τῶν ἀπαγχομένων, καὶ καταλυομένων, μηδέπω δὲ τεθνηκότων,
οὐκ ἀναφέρουσιν, οἷσιν ἂν ἀφρὸς ἦ περὶ τὸ στόμα.

Ex iis, qui strangulantur, et resolvuntur, nondum autem
sunt mortui, non se recolligunt, quibus spuma circa os
fuerit.

They who are suffocated, or who have fainted, but who are
not yet dead, do not recover, if froth have collected about the
mouth.

XLIV.

Οἱ παχέες σφόδρα κατὰ φύσιν, ταχυθάνατοι γίνονται μᾶλλον
τῶν ἰσχνῶν.

Qui naturâ sunt valdè crassi, magis subitò moriuntur,
quàm graciles.

Persons who are naturally of a full habit die suddenly,
more frequently than those who are slender.

XLV.

Τῶν ἐπιληπτικῶν τοῖσι νέοισιν ἀπαλλαγὴν αἱ μεταβολαὶ, μάλιστα τῆς ἡλικίης, καὶ τῶν χωρίων, καὶ τῶν βίων, ποιέουσι.

Epilepticis pueris, mutationes, maximè ætatis, et regionum, et vitarum, liberationem faciunt.

Among children subject to epilepsy, changes, especially of age, of country, and of manner of living, effect a cure.

XLVI.

Δύο πόνων ἅμα γινομένων μὴ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον, ὁ σφοδρότερος ἀμαυροῖ τὸν ἕτερον.

Duobus doloribus simul obortis, non in eodem loco, vehementior obscurat alterum.

Of two pains existing at the same time, but not in the same place, the stronger obscures the other.

XLVII.

Περὶ τὰς γενέσιας τοῦ πύου, οἱ πόνοι, καὶ οἱ πυρετοὶ ξυμβαίνουσι μᾶλλον, ἢ γενομένου.

Circa puris generationes, dolores, et febres magis accidunt, quàm *ipso* facto.

Pain and fever are more considerable at the commencement of suppuration, than when it is completed.

XLVIII.

Ἐν πάσῃ κινήσει τοῦ σώματος, ὁκόταν ἀρχεται πονέειν, τὸ διαναπαύειν εὐθὺς ἀκοπον.

In omni corporis motu, quando dolere cæperit, interquiescere statim lassitudinem curat.

In every exertion of the body when pain begins to be experienced, it is immediately relieved by rest.

XLIX.

Οἱ εἰθισμένοι τοὺς συνήθεας πόνους φέρειν, καὶ ἕωςιν ἀσθενέες ἢ γέροντες, τῶν ἀσυνήθων, ἰσχυρῶν τε καὶ νέων, ῥᾶον φέρουσι.

Consueti solitos labores ferre, etiamsi fuerint debiles aut senes, insuetis, robustis *licet* et juvenibus, facilius ferunt.

They who are accustomed to daily labor, although even weak or old, endure it more easily than the robust or young who are unaccustomed to it.

L.

Τὰ ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου συνήθεα, καὶ ἢ χεῖρω, τῶν ἀσυνήθων ἥσσον ἐνοχλεῖν εἴωθε. δεῖ οὖν καὶ ἐς τὰ ἀσυνήθεα μεταβάλλειν.

A multo tempore consueta, etiamsi fuerint deteriora, insuetis minùs turbare solent. Oportet igitur etiam ad insolita mutare.

Things to which for a long time the body has been accustomed, occasion less inconvenience, than others more salutary to which it has not been habituated. It is therefore necessary occasionally to change the habits.

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LI.

Τὸ κατὰ πολὺ, καὶ ἐξαπίνης, κενοῦν, ἢ πληροῦν, ἢ θερμαίνειν, ἢ ψύχειν, ἢ ἄλλως ὀκοσοῦν τὸ σῶμα κινεῖν, σφαλερόν. καὶ γὰρ πᾶν τὸ πολὺ τῇ φύσει πολέμιον. τὸ δὲ κατ' ὀλίγον, ἀσφαλές· καὶ ἄλλως ἦν καὶ τὶς ἐξ ἑτέρου ἐφ' ἕτερον μεταβαίνει.

Multum, et derepentè, evacuare, aut replere, aut calefacere, aut frigefacere, aut aliter quocunque modo corpus movere, periculosum est. Nam etiam omne multum (i. e. *nimum*) naturæ est inimicum. Quod verò paulatim fit, tutum est: tum aliàs, tum si quis ex altero ad alterum transeat.

Suddenly and considerably to empty or to replenish, to warm or to cool, or by any other mode to move the body, is dangerous; for every excess is inimical to nature. Whatever is done gradually, is safe: but if the transition should be from one extreme to the other, it is dangerous.

LII.

Πάντα κατὰ λόγον ποιέοντι, καὶ μὴ γινομένων τῶν κατὰ λόγον, μὴ μεταβαίνειν ἐφ' ἕτερον, μένοντος τοῦ δόξαντος ἐξ ἀρχῆς.

Omnia secundum rationem facienti, et non secundum ratio-

nem evenientibus, non transeundum ad aliud, manente *eo*, quod visum est ab initio.

If that be not accomplished, which is expected from rational endeavours, the same object remaining, no change must be made.

LIII.

Ὅκοσοι τὰς κοιλίας ὑγρὰς ἔχουσι, νέοι μὲν ὄντες, βέλτιον ἀπαλλάσσουσι τῶν τὰς ξηρὰς ἔχόντων. ἐς δὲ τὸ γῆρας, χειρὸν ἀπαλλάσσουσι· ξηραίνονται γὰρ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, τοῖσιν ἀπογηράσκουσι.

Quicumque alvos habent humidus, dum quidem juvenes sunt, meliùs liberantur his, qui siccus habent. Ad senectutem enim, pejùs liberantur: siccantur enim ut plurimùm senescentibus.

They who during youth have open bowels, are more easily freed from disease than those who are constipated: in advanced life however it is otherwise, for the bowels are then commonly more confined.

LIV.

Μεγέθει δὲ σώματος ἐννεάσαι μὲν, ἐλευθέριον καὶ οὐκ ἀειδές·
ἐγγηράσαι δὲ, δύσχρηστον, καὶ χεῖρον τῶν ἐλασσόνων.

Procero corpore juventutem quidem degere liberale est,
nec deforme: insenescere verò, incommodum, et parvis
deterius.

In young people, a tall form is noble, and beneficial: but
when age approaches, the form becomes impaired, and is
less advantageous than shortness.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ.

I.

ΑΙ μεταβολαὶ τῶν ὁρέων, μάλιστα τίκτουσι νοσήματα· καὶ ἐν τῆσιν ὄρχισιν αἱ μεγάλαι μεταλλαγαὶ, ἢ ψύξιος, ἢ θάλψιος, καὶ τ' ἄλλα κατὰ λόγον οὕτως.

Mutationes anni temporum, maximè pariunt morbos : et in ipsis temporibus magnæ mutationes, aut frigoris, aut caloris, et alia pro ratione eodem modo.

The changes of the seasons are the principal causes of disease : and in the same seasons great changes of temperature ; so likewise of others according to their degree.

II.

Τῶν φυσίων, αἱ μὲν πρὸς θέρος, αἱ δὲ πρὸς χειμῶνα, εἰ ἢ κακῶς πεφύκασι.

Naturarum, aliæ quidem ad æstatem, aliæ verò ad hyemem, benè aut malè sunt constitutæ.

Of constitutions, some indeed are well adapted to summer, others to winter, and the reverse.

III.

Τῶν νόσων ἄλλαι πρὸς ἄλλας εὖ ἢ κακῶς πεφύκασι· καὶ ἡλικίαι τινὲς πρὸς ὥρας, καὶ χώρας, καὶ διαίτας.

Morborum alii ad alia tempora benè aut malè se habent : et ætates quædam ad tempora, et regiones, et victus.

In relation to particular seasons, some diseases are more mild, others more severe : there are even certain ages which agree better with certain seasons, as well as climate and food.

IV.

Ἐν τῆσιν ὥρῃσιν, ὅταν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρης, ὅτι μὲν θάλπος, ὅτι δὲ ψύχος γίγνηται, φθινοπωρινὰ τὰ νοσήματα προσδέχεται χρεῖ.

In temporibus, quando eâdem die, modò calor, modò frigus fit, autumnales morbos expectare oportet.

When, during the same day, the weather is sometimes hot and sometimes cold, we must expect the diseases of autumn.

V.

Νότοι βαρυήκοι, ἀχλυώδεις, καρηβαρικοί, νώθροι, διαλυτικοί. ὁκόταν οὔτος δυναστεύῃ, τοιαῦτα ἐν τῆσιν ἀρρώστίησι πάσχουσιν. ἤν δὲ βόρειον ᾗ, βήχες, Φαρύγγες κοιλίαι σκληραὶ, δυσουρία, Φρικώδεις, ὀδύνη πλευρέων, στηθέων· ὁκόταν οὔτος δυναστεύῃ, τοιαῦτα ἐν τῆσιν ἀρρώστίησι προσδέχεσθαι χρή.

Austri auditum gravantes, caliginosi, caput gravantes, segnes, dissolventes. Quum hic dominatum tenuerit, talia in morbis patiuntur. Si verò aquilonium fuerit *anni tempus*, tusses, fauces *asperæ*, alvi duræ, urinæ difficultates, horrores, dolores costarum, pectorum. Quum hic dominatus fuerit, talia in morbis expectare oportet.

The South winds obstruct the hearing, impair the sight, relax and weaken the body, produce torpor, and render the head heavy. When this temperature prevails, its effects are felt more particularly by those who are diseased. North winds occasion cough, diseases of the throat, constipation,

dysuria, rigors, pains in the side and chest. This temperature prevailing, we must expect these symptoms in diseases.

VI.

Ὄκóταν θέρος γένηται ἤρι ὁμοιον, ιδρω̃τας ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι πολλοὺς προσδέχεται χρή.

Quum æstas fit veri similis, sudores in febris multis expectare oportet.

If the summer resemble the spring, excessive sweating in fevers may be expected.

VII.

Ἐν τοῖσιν ἀρχμοῖσι πυρετοὶ ὀξέες γίνονται. καὶ ἤν μὲν ἐπὶ πλεόν ἤ τὸ ἔτος τοιούτεον ἔον, οἶην τὴν κατάστασιν ἐποίησεν, ὡς ἐπιτοπολὺ καὶ τὰ νοσήματα τοιαῦτα δεῖ προσδέχεται.

In siccitatibus febres acutæ fiunt. Et, si quidem annus pro majori parte talis fuerit, qualem fecit constitutionem, ut plurimum etiam tales morbos expectare oportet.

In dry seasons fevers become acute; and if the greater

part of the year shall have been such as it hath rendered the constitution, we may chiefly expect similar diseases.

VIII.

Ἐν τοῖσι καθεστέωσι καιροῖσιν, ἣν ὠραίως τὰ ὠραῖα ἀποδιδάσιν, εὐσταθέες, καὶ εὐκρινέες αἱ νοῦσοι γίνονται· ἐν δὲ τοῖσιν ἀκαταστάτοισιν, ἀκατάστατοι, καὶ δύσκριτοι.

In constantibus temporibus, si tempestivè tempestiva reddantur, constantes, et judicatu faciles fiunt morbi: in inconstantibus autem, inconstantes, et difficiles judicatu.

In regular seasons succeeding each other in order, the diseases are regular, and their crises easily determined: irregularity of seasons, on the contrary, produces irregularity of disease, and crises which are with difficulty ascertained.

IX.

Ἐν φθινοπώρῳ ὀξύταται αἱ νοῦσοι, καὶ θανατωδέσταται τὸ ἐπίπαν· ἢ δὲ ὑγιεινότατον, καὶ ἥκιστα θανατώδες.

In autumnno morbi acutissimi, et perniciosissimi omninò: ver autem saluberrimum, et minimè exitiale.

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Diseases during the autumn are very severe and destructive: the spring, on the contrary, is very salubrious, and the diseases are seldom fatal.

X.

Τὸ φθινόπωρον τοῖς φθίνουσι κακόν.

Autumnus tabidis malus.

Autumn is noxious to the phthisical.

XI.

Περὶ δὲ τῶν ὠρέων, ἣν μὲν ὁ χειμὼν ἀρχιμηρὸς καὶ βόρειος γένηται, τὸ δὲ ἔαρ ἔπομβρον καὶ νότιον, ἀνάγκη τοῦ θέρεος πυρετούς ὀξέας, καὶ ὀφθαλμίας, καὶ δυσεντερίας γίνεσθαι, μάλιστα δὲ τῆσι γυναιξί, καὶ ἀνδράσι τοῖσιν ὑγροῖσι τὰς φύσιας.

De temporibus, si quidem hyems sicca et aquilonia fuerit, ver autem pluviosum et australe, æstate necesse est febres acutas fieri, et ophthalmias, et dysenterias, maximè autem mulieribus, et viris naturâ humidis.

In regard to the seasons, if the winter have been dry and cold, and the spring moist and warm, in summer acute fevers, ophthalmias, and dysenteries must necessarily occur; chiefly however among females, and men of pituitous temperament.

XII.

Ἦν δὲ νότιος ὁ χειμῶν, καὶ ἔπομβρος, καὶ εὐδῖος γίνηται, τὸ δὲ ἔαρ αὐχμηρὸν καὶ βόρειον, αἱ μὲν γυναῖκες, ἧσιν οἱ τόκοι πρὸς τὸ ηρ, ἐκ πάσης προφάσιος ἐκτιτρώσκουσιν· αἱ δ' ἂν τέκωσιν, ἀκρατέα καὶ νοσώδεα τὰ παιδία τίκτουςιν, ὥστε ἢ παραυτίκα ἀπόλλυσθαι, ἢ λέπτα καὶ νοσώδεα ζῆν ἔοντα. τοῖσι δὲ ἄλλοισι βροτοῖσι δυσεντερῖαι, καὶ ὀφθαλμῖαι ξηραὶ γίνονται· τοῖσι δὲ πρεσβυτέροισι κἀταρροὶ συντόμως ἀπολλύντες.

Si verò hyems australis, et pluviosa, et tranquilla sit, ver autem siccum et aquilonium, mulieres quidem, quibus partus in ver incidit, ex omni occasione abortiunt: quæ verò pepererint, infirmos et morbosos pariunt pueros; ita ut vel statim illi pereant, vel tenues et morbosi vivant. Ceteris verò mortalibus dysenteria, et ophthalmia sicca fiunt: senioribus autem catarrhi brevi perimentes.

But if the winter have been rainy and mild, and the spring dry and cold, pregnant women who expect to be delivered

during the spring, are liable to abortion from the slightest cause; whilst those who do not miscarry, give birth to weak and diseased children, either dying very soon, or living as valetudinarians. Other persons are subject to dysentery, and dry ophthalmia, and the aged are attacked by destructive catarrhs.

XIII.

^α Ἦν δὲ τὸ θέρος αὐχμηρὸν καὶ βόρειον γένηται, τὸ δὲ φθινόπωρον ἔπομβρον καὶ νότιον, κεφαλαλγίαι ἐς τὸν χειμῶνα γίνονται, καὶ βῆχες, καὶ βράγχοι, καὶ κόρυζαι· ἐνίοισι δὲ καὶ φθίσεις.

Si verò æstas sicca et aquilonia fiat, autumnus autem pluviosus et australis, capitis dolores ad hyemem fiunt, et tusses, et raucedines, et gravedines: quibusdam verò etiam tabes.

But if a dry and cold summer be succeeded by a moist and warm autumn, from the commencement of winter pains in the head occur, with cough, hoarseness, coryza, and in some even consumption.

XIV.

^α Ἦν δὲ βόρειον ἢ καὶ ἀνυδρον, τοῖσι μὲν ὑγροῖσιν ἐοῦσι τὰς

φύσιας, καὶ τῆσι γυναιξί, ξύμφορον· τοῖσι δὲ λοιποῖσιν ὀφθαλμῖαι ἔσονται ξηραὶ, καὶ πυρετοὶ ὀξείες, καὶ κόρυζαι (χρόνιαι) ἐνίοισι δὲ καὶ μελαγχολίαι.

Si verò aquilonius et sine pluviis *autumnus* fuerit, iis quidem qui naturâ sunt humidi, et mulieribus, commodus erit: reliquis verò erunt ophthalmiæ siccaë, et febres acutæ, et gravedines (diuturnæ): nonnullis verò etiam melancholiæ.

Should the autumn be cold, and without rain, it will be a favorable season for men, and for women of a moist temperament; in others however it will cause dry ophthalmias, severe fevers, chronic catarrh, and in some even melancholy.

XV.

Τῶν δὲ καταστασίων τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, τὸ μὲν ὅλον, οἱ αὐχοὶ τῶν ἐπομβρίων εἰσὶν ὑγιεινότεροι, καὶ ἥσσον θανατώδεις.

Ex anni verò constitutionibus, in universum quidem, siccitates pluviosis sunt salubriores, et minùs lethales.

With respect to the seasons in general, those which are dry are more salubrious and less fatal than the rainy.

XVI.

Νοσήματα δὲ ἐν μὲν τῆσιν ἐπομβρίησιν ὡς τὰ πολλὰ γίνεται, πυρετοὶ τε μακροὶ, καὶ κοιλίης ῥύσιες, καὶ σηπεδόνες, καὶ ἐπίληπτοι, καὶ ἀπόπληκτοι, καὶ κυνάγχαι. ἐν δὲ τοῖσιν αὐχμοῖσι, φθινώδεις, ὀφθαλμῖαι, ἀρθρίτιδες, στραγγουρίαι, καὶ δυσεντερίαι.

Morbi autem in pluviosis quidem plerumque fiunt, et febres longæ, et alvi fluxiones, et putredines, et epileptici, et apoplectici, et anginæ. In siccitatibus verò, tabidi, ophthalmiæ, arthritides, urinæ stillicidia, et dysenteria.

In rainy seasons the greatest number of diseases occur; especially protracted fevers, diarrhœas, putrid complaints, epilepsies, apoplexies, and quinsies: but in dry seasons, phthisis, ophthalmia, arthritis, dysentery, and strangury prevail.

XVII.

Αἱ δὲ καθ' ἡμέρην καταστάσεις, αἱ μὲν βόραιοι, τὰ τε σώματα ξυλιστῶσι, καὶ εὐτονα, καὶ εὐκίνητα, καὶ εὐχρόα, καὶ εὐηκοώτερα ποιεοῦσι, καὶ τὰς κοιλίας ξηραίνουσι, καὶ τὰ ὄμματα δάκνουσι, καὶ περὶ τὸν θώρηκα ἄλγημα, ἣν τι προὔπαρχη, μᾶλλον πονέουσιν. αἱ δὲ νότιοι διαλύουσι τὰ σώματα καὶ ὑγραίνουσι, καὶ βαρυηκοίας, καὶ καρηβαρίας ποιέουσιν, καὶ ἰλίγγους ἐν τοῖσιν ὀφθαλμοῖσι, καὶ τοῖσι σώμασι δυσκινήσιν, καὶ τὰς κοιλίας ὑγραίνουσι.

Quotidianæ autem constitutiones, aquiloniæ quidem, corpora compingunt, et robusta, et facilè mobilia, et benè colorata, et meliùs audientia faciunt, et alvos siccant, et oculos mordent, et dolorem circa thoracem, si quis præexistat, majorem faciunt. Austrinæ verò, corpora dissolvunt, et humectant, et auditus graves, et capitis gravitates faciunt, et vertigines in oculis, et corporibus motum difficilem, et alvos humectant.

But with respect to the daily state of the weather, the Boreal contracts the body, rendering it robust, active, and well colored, and the sense of hearing more acute ; it also occasions the bowels to become bound, the eyes to smart, and pain to arise about the chest, or if previously existing, to become more severe. The Austral state, on the contrary, relaxes the body, overcharges it with moisture, deadens the sense of hearing, renders the head heavy, and causes vertigo, inactivity, and diarrhœa.

XVIII.

Κατὰ δὲ τὰς ὥρας, τοῦ μὲν ἤρος, καὶ ἄκρου τοῦ θέρεος, οἱ παῖδες, καὶ οἱ τουτέων ἐχόμενοι τῆσιν ἡλικίησιν, ἀριστά τε διάγουσι, καὶ ὑγιαίνουσι μάλιστα. τοῦ δὲ θέρεος, καὶ τοῦ φθινοπώρου μέχρι μὲν τινος, οἱ γέροντες. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν τοῦ φθινοπώρου, καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος, οἱ μέσοι τῆσιν ἡλικίησι.

Secundum tempora autem, vere quidem, et primâ æstate, pueri, et his ætate proximi, optimè degunt, et maximè sani sunt. Æstate verò, et autumnno ad aliquam quidem partem, senes. Reliquo autem autumnno, et hyeme, qui medii sunt ætate.

As to the seasons themselves, infants and young persons pass very well through the spring and the beginning of summer, enjoying perfect health : the aged likewise through summer, and a part of autumn ; but those of middle age are best adapted to the latter part of this season, and to winter.

XIX.

Νουσματα δὲ πάντα μὲν ἐν πάσῃσι τῆσιν ὥρῃσι γίνεται, μᾶλλον δ' ἔνια κατ' ἐνίας αὐτέων καὶ γίνεται, καὶ παροξύνεται.

Morbi autem omnes quidem in omnibus temporibus fiunt : nonnulli verò in quibusdam ipsorum magis et fiunt et exacerbantur.

Diseases of every description occur in each of the seasons ; but some are more frequent, and others acquire additional violence, in certain seasons.

XX.

Τοῦ μὲν γὰρ ἤρος, τὰ μανικὰ, καὶ τὰ μελαγχολικὰ, καὶ τὰ ἐπιληπτικὰ, καὶ αἵματος ῥύσιες, καὶ κυνάγχαι, καὶ κορύζαι, καὶ βράγχοι, καὶ βῆχες, καὶ λέπραι, καὶ λειχήνες, καὶ ἀλφοὶ, καὶ ἐξανθήσεις ἐλκώδεις πλεῖσται, καὶ φύματα, καὶ ἀρθριτικά.

Nam vere quidem, insanix, et melancholix, et epilepsix, et sanguinis fluxiones, et anginæ, et gravedines, et raucedines, et tusses, et lepræ, et impetigenes, et vitiligines, et pustulæ ulcerosæ plurimæ, et tubercula, et articulorum dolores.

The diseases incident to spring are mania, melancholia, epilepsy, hæmorrhages, angina, hoarseness, coryza, cough, leprosy, impetigo, and vitiligo; many ulcerating pustules, tubercles, and pains of the joints.

XXI.

Τοῦ δὲ θέρους, ἑνιά τε τουτέων, καὶ πυρετοὶ ξυνεχέες, καὶ καῦσοι, καὶ τριταῖοι πλεῖστοι, καὶ τεταρταῖοι, καὶ ἔμετοι, καὶ διάρροιαι, καὶ
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ὀφθαλμῖαι, καὶ ὠτῶν πόνοι, καὶ στομάτων ἐλκώσιες, καὶ σηπεδόνες αἰδοίων, καὶ ἰδῶρα.

Æstate verò, et horum nonnulli, et febres continuæ, et ardentes, et tertianæ plurimæ, et quartanæ, et vomitus, et alvi fluxus, et ophthalmiæ, et aurium dolores, et oris exulcerationes, et pudendorum putredines, et sudamina.

Several of these diseases also occur in summer, together with ardent and continued fevers, and many tertians and quartans, vomiting, diarrhœa, inflammation of the eyes, pains of the ears, ulceration of the mouth, putrid ulcers of the genitals, and sweating.

XXII.

Τοῦ δὲ φθινοπώρου, καὶ τῶν θερινῶν τὰ πολλὰ, καὶ πυρετοὶ τεταρταῖοι, καὶ πλάνητες, καὶ σπληῆνες, καὶ ὕδρωπες, καὶ φθίσιες, καὶ στραγγουρίαι, καὶ λειεντερίαι, καὶ δυσεντερίαι, καὶ ἰσχιάδες, καὶ κυνάγχαι, καὶ ἄσθματα, καὶ εἰλεοὶ, καὶ ἐπιληψίαι, καὶ τὰ μανικά, καὶ τὰ μελαγχολικά.

Autumno autem, et multi ex æstivis, et febres quartanæ, et erroneæ, et lienes, et hydropes, et tabes, et urinæ stillicidia, et lenteria, et dysenteria, et coxæ *dolores*, et angina, et asthmata, et volvuli, et epilepsia, et insania, et melancholia.

In autumn many maladies which occur in summer prevail, besides quartan and erratic fevers, affections of the spleen, dropsy, consumption, strangury, dysentery, sciatica, quinsy, asthma, volvulus, epilepsy, mania, and melancholy.

XXIII.

Τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος, πλευρίτιδες, περιπνευμονίαι, λήθαργοι, κόρυζαι, βράγχοι, βῆχες, πόνοι στηθέων, καὶ πλευρέων, καὶ ὀσφύος, καὶ κεφαλαλγίαι, ἴλιγγοι, ἀποπληξίαι.

Hyeme verò, pleuritides, peripneumonia, lethargi, gravedines, raucedines, tusses, dolores pectorum, et laterum, et lumborum, et capitis dolores, vertigines, apoplexia.

In winter, however, occur pleurisy, peripneumony, lethargy, hoarseness, cough, pain in the chest, sides, loins, and head, with vertigo and apoplexy.

XXIV.

Ἐν δὲ τῆσιν ἐλικίησι τοιάδε ξυμβαίνει. τοῖσι μὲν σμικροῖσι καὶ νεογνοῖσι παιδίοισιν, ἄφθαι, ἔμετοι, βῆχες, ἀγρυπνίαι, φόβοι, ὀμφαλοῦ φλεγμοναί, ὠτων ὑγρότητες.

In ætatibus autem talia eveniunt. Parvis quidem et recens natis pueris, aphthæ, vomitus, tusses, vigiliæ, pavores, umbilici inflammationes, aurium humiditates.

According to the age diseases generally also occur. Infants and young children are subject to aphthæ, vomiting, cough, watching, starting, inflammation of the navel, and discharge from the ears.

XXV.

Πρὸς δὲ τὸ ὀδοντοφυεῖν προσάγουσιν, οὖλων ὀδαξισμοὶ, πυρετοὶ, σπασμοὶ, διάρροιαί, καὶ μάλιστα, ὅταν ἀνάγωσι τοὺς κυνόδοντας, καὶ τοῖσι παχυτάτοισι τῶν παιδίων, καὶ τοῖσι σκληρὰς τὰς κοιλίας ἔχουσι.

Ad dentitionem verò accedentibus, gingivarum pruritus, febres, convulsiones, alvi profluvia, et maximè ubi caninos dentes producunt, et iis qui inter pueros sunt crassissimi, et qui alvos duras habent.

But at the period of teething, irritation of the gums, fevers, convulsions, and looseness occur, especially when the canine teeth are producing; and particularly to those who are plethoric and costive.

XXVI.

Πρεσβυτέροισι δὲ γενομένοισι, παρίσθμια, σπονδύλου τοῦ κατὰ τὸ ἰνίον εἴσω ἄσιες, ἄσθματα, λιθιάσιες, ἔλμινθες στρογγύλαι, ἀσκαρίδες, ἀκροχορδόνες, σατυριασμοὶ, (στραγγουρίαι,) χοιράδες, καὶ τᾶλλα φύματα, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ προειρημένα.

Iis autem qui ætate sunt majores, tonsillæ *inflammatae*, verticuli in occipitio introrsum extrusiones, asthmata, calculorum generationes, lumbrici rotundi, ascarides, verrucæ pensiles, satyriasmī, (stranguriæ,) strumæ, et alia tubercula, maximè verò suprà dicta.

In those who are older the tonsils inflame, the vertebræ near the occiput become enlarged, dyspnœa occurs, calculi are formed, round worms, and ascarides appear, with small warts, satyriasis, (strangury,) scrophulous swellings and other tubercles; but chiefly those above mentioned.

XXVII.

Τοῖσι δὲ ἔτι πρεσβυτέροισι, καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἡβην προσάγουσι, τουτέων τε τὰ πολλὰ, καὶ πυρετοὶ χρόνιοι μᾶλλον, καὶ ἐκ ῥινῶν αἵματος ῥύσιες.

Ætate verò adhuc provectoribus, et ad pubertatem accedentibus, et multa ex illis, et febres diuturnæ magis, et ex naribus sanguinis fluxiones.

They who have nearly reached the period of puberty experience many of those diseases, but are most liable to be attacked by protracted fevers, and discharges of blood from the nose.

XXVIII.

Τὰ δὲ πλεῖστα τοῖσι παιδίοισι πάθρα κρίνεται, τὰ μὲν ἐν τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρησι· τὰ δὲ, ἐν ἑπτὰ μηνσί· τὰ δὲ, ἐν ἑπτὰ ἔτεσι· τὰ δὲ, πρὸς τὴν ἡβην προσάγουσιν. ὅσα δ' ἂν διαμείνη τοῖσιν παιδίοισι, καὶ μὴ ἀπολυθῆ περὶ τὸ ἡβάσκειν, ἢ τῆσι θήλεσι περὶ τὰς τῶν καταμενίων ῥήξιαι, χρονίζειν εἴωθεν.

Plurimæ quidem affectiones pueris judicantur, aliæ in quadraginta diebus: aliæ in septem mensibus: aliæ in septem annis: aliæ *ipsis* ad pubertatem accedentibus. Quæ verò pueris permanserint, neque solutæ fuerint circa pubertatem, aut fœminis circa menstruorum eruptiones, perseverare solent.

Of the diseases of children, the principal part terminate in forty days, others in seven months, others in seven years, and some on the approach of puberty; but those diseases which have continued beyond infancy, and which have not yielded to puberty among males, or to the first appearance of the menses among females, are commonly permanent.

XXIX.

Τοῖσι δὲ νεηνίσκοισιν, αἵματος πτύσεις, φθίσεις, πυρετοὶ ὄξεις, ἐπιληψίαι, καὶ τᾶλλα νοσήματα, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ προειρημένα.

Juvenibus autem, sanguinis expuitiones, tabes, febres acutæ, epilepsiæ, et alii morbi, maximè suprâ nominati.

The diseases of adults are spitting of blood, phthisis, acute fevers, epilepsy, and the greatest portion of other diseases, but especially those already mentioned.

XXX.

Τοῖσι δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆν ἡλικίην ταύτην, ἄσθματα, πλευρίτιδες, περιπνευμονίαι, λήθαργοι, φρενίτιδες, καῦσοι, διάρροιαὶ χρόνιαι, χολέραι, δυσεντερίαι, λειεντερίαι, αἰμορροΐδες.

Ultra hanc ætatem verò *progressis*, asthmata, pleuritides, peripneumonix, lethargi, phrenitides, febres ardentes, alvi

profluvia diuturna, cholerae, dysenteriae, lenteriae, haemorrhoides.

Beyond this age, asthma, pleurisy, peripneumony, lethargy, phrenzy, ardent fevers and chronic diarrhoea prevail; likewise cholera, dysentery, lenteria and haemorrhoids.

XXXI.

Τοῖσι δὲ πρεσβύτησι, δύσπνοιαι, κατάρροι βηχώδεις, στραγγου-
ρίαι, δυσουρίαι, ἄρθρων πόνοι, νεφρίτιδες, ἴλιγγοι, ἀποπληξίαι, κα-
χεξίαι, ξυσμοὶ τοῦ σώματος ὅλου, ἀγρυπνίαι, κοιλίης καὶ ὀφθαλ-
μῶν καὶ ῥινῶν ὑγρότητες, ἀμβλυωπίαι, γλαυκώσεις, βαρυηχοΐαι.

Senibus autem, spirandi difficultates, catarrhi tussiculosi, stranguriae, dysuriae, articulorum dolores, nephritides, vertigines, apoplexiae, mali corporis habitus, pruritus totius corporis, vigiliae, alvi et oculorum et narium humiditates, visus hebetudines, glaucedines, auditus gravitates.

Hipp.

I

Lastly, the old are attacked by difficulty of breathing, catarrh with cough, pain and difficulty in discharging the urine, gout, inflammation of the kidneys, vertigo, apoplexy, cachexy, itching of the whole body, want of sleep, diarrhœa, and discharges from the eyes and nose; they become likewise subject to defect or loss of vision, and to loss of hearing.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝ.

I.

Τὰς κυούσας φαρμακεύειν, ἢν ὀργᾶ, τετράμηνα, καὶ ἄχρι ἑπτὰ μηνῶν ἤσσον δὲ ταύτας· τὰ δὲ νήπια, καὶ πρεσβύτερα, εὐλαβέεσθαι χρή.

Prægnantes purgandæ, si *materia* turgeat, quadrimestres, et usque ad septimum mensem: hæ verò minùs. Juniores autem, et seniores *fætus*, cautè vitare oportet.

Pregnant women if plethoric may be purged from the fourth to the seventh month; but even within these periods moderately: earlier or later purging must be cautiously avoided.

II.

Ἐν τῆσι φαρμακείησι τοιαῦτα ἄγειν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος, ὁκοῖα καὶ αὐτόματα ἴοντα χρήσιμα· τὰ δ' ἐναντίως ἴοντα, παύειν.

In purgationibus talia è corpore sunt ducenda, qualia etiam spontè prodeuntia utilia sunt: contrario autem modo prodeuntia, sistenda.

Those humors ought to be expelled by purging, which would be evacuated spontaneously with advantage: but if otherwise, they ought to be restrained.

III.

Ἦν μὲν, οἷα δεῖ καθαίρεσθαι, καθαίρωνται, συμφέροι τε καὶ εὐφώως φέρουσι· τὰ δὲ ἐναντία, δυσχερῶς.

Si quidem, qualia purgari oportet, purgentur, confert, et facile ferunt: contraria verò, difficulter.

If indeed those things are expelled which ought to be removed, purging is advantageous, and is easily endured; but if the reverse, with difficulty.

IV.

Φαρμακεύειν, θέρεος μὲν, μᾶλλον τὰς ἄνω· χειμῶνος δὲ, τὰς κάτω.

Purgandum, æstate quidem, magis superiores ventres: hyeme verò, inferiores.

In summer we must evacuate principally by the stomach, but in winter by the bowels.

V.

ὑπὸ κύνα, καὶ πρὸ κυνὸς, ἐργώδεις αἱ φαρμακεῖαι.

Sub Cane, et ante Canem, difficiles sunt purgationes.

Previous to, and during the influence of the Dog-star, purgations are difficult.

VI.

Τοὺς ἰσχνοὺς, καὶ εὐημέας, ἄνω φαρμακεύειν, ὑποστελλομένους χειμῶνα.

Graciles, et facilè vomentes, sursum purgandi, vitantes hyemem.

The slender, and they who vomit readily, ought to be purged by vomiting, except during winter.

VII.

Τοὺς δὲ δυσημέας, καὶ μέσως εὐσάρκους, κάτω, ὑποστελλομένους θέρος.

Difficulter autem vomentes, et mediocriter carnosì, deorsum, vitantes æstatem.

But they who vomit with difficulty, and are moderately fat, ought, excepting in summer, to be purged downwards.

VIII.

Τοὺς δὲ φθινώδεις, ὑποστελλομένους τὰς ἄνω (φαρμακείας).

Tabidi verò, vitantes (purgationes) sursum.

Refrain however from causing the phthisical to vomit.

IX.

Τοὺς δὲ μελαγχολικούς, ἀδροτέρως τὰς κάτω· τῷ αὐτῷ λογισμῷ
τὰναντία προστιθείς.

Melancholicos autem, uberiùs deorsum *purgabis*. Eâdem
ratione, contraria adhibens.

But purge freely the melancholic by stool, and with

the same intention make likewise application of things opposite.

X.

Φαρμακεύειν ἐν τοῖσι λίην ὀξέσιν; ἢν ὄργᾶ, αὐθημερόν· χρονίζειν γὰρ ἐν τοῖσι τοιούτοισι, κακόν.

Purgandum in valdè acutis, si turgeat *materia*, eâdem die: morari enim in talibus, malum est.

In very acute diseases we must purge on the same day that turgescence occurs; for in such cases delays are dangerous.

XI.

Ὅσοισι στρόφοι, καὶ περὶ τὸν ὀμφαλὸν πόνοι, καὶ ὀσφύος ἀλγῆμα, μὴ λυόμενον, μήτε ὑπὸ φαρμακείης, μήτ' ἄλλως, ἐς ὕδρωπα ξηρὸν δρύεται.

Quibus tormina, et circa umbilicum dolores, et lumborum dolor, qui neque purgante, neque aliter solvitur, in hydropem siccum firmatur.

They who are not relieved by purging and other means from tormina, and pains around the navel and in the loins, become affected with tympanites.

XII.

Ὅκóοισι κοιλίαι λειεντεριώδεις, χειμῶνος φαρμακεύειν ἄνω, κακόν.

Quibus alvi sunt lientericæ, eos hyeme sursum purgare, malum est.

It is dangerous to make the lienteric vomit during winter.

XIII.

Πρὸς τοὺς ἐλλεβόρους, τοῖσι μὴ ῥηϊδίως ἄνω καθαιρομένοισι, πρὸ
 Hipp. K

τῆς πόσιος προὔγραινειν τὰ σώματα, πλείονι τροφῇ, καὶ ἀναπαύσει.

Ad elleboros, qui non facilè sursum purgantur, *iis* ante positionem corpora præhumectanda, copiosiore alimento, et quiete.

They who are with difficulty made to vomit by Hellebore, ought, before the potion, to have their bodies softened by more copious aliments, and by repose.

XIV.

Ἐπὴν πῖη τις ἐλλέβορον, πρὸς μὲν τὰς κινήσιας τῶν σωμάτων, μᾶλλον ἄγειν· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ὕπνους, καὶ μὴ κινήσιας, ἦσσον· δηλοῖ δὲ καὶ ἡ ναυτιλίη, ὅτι κίνησις τὰ σώματα ταράσσει.

Ubi biberit quis elleborum, ad motiones quidem corporum, magis ducit. Ad somnos verò, et quietem, minùs. Declarat autem etiam navigatio, quod motus turbat corpora.

When Hellebore has been taken, let the body be generall kept in motion, enjoying less rest, and less sleep. For even sailing proves that motion disturbs the functions of the body.

XV.

Ἐπὴν βούλη μᾶλλον ἄγειν τὸν ἐλλεβόρον, κίνει τὸ σῶμα· ἐπὴν δὲ
 παῦσαι, ὕπνον ποίει, καὶ μὴ κίνει.

Quando vis magis ducere elleborum, moveto corpus.
 Quando verò cessare, somnum facito, et non moveto.

When it is desirable to encrease the effect of Hellebore, let
 exercise be taken; but when otherwise, remain at rest, and
 promote sleep.

XVI.

Ἐλλέβορος ἐπικίνδυνος τοῖσι τὰς σάρκας ὑγίαιας ἔχουσι· σπασ-
 μὸν γὰρ ἐμποιέει.

Elleborus periculosus est sanas carnes habentibus; convul-
 sionem enim inducit.

Hellebore is dangerous to those who possess rigid fibres, because it produces convulsions.

XVII.

Ἀπυρέτω ἔοντι, ἀποσιτή, καὶ καρδιωγμὸς, καὶ σκοτόδιος, καὶ στόμα ἐκπικρούμενον, ἄνω φαρμακείης δεῖσθαι, σημαίνει.

Non febricitanti, appetitus dejectus, et oris ventriculi morsus, et tenebricosa vertigo, et os amarescens, sursum purgante opus esse, indicat.

Want of appetite without fever, and gnawing pain at the orifice of the stomach, with vertiginous blindness, and bitterness of the mouth, indicate a necessity for vomiting.

XVIII.

Τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν φρενῶν ὀδυνήματα, ὀκόσα καθάρσιος δέονται, ἄνω φαρμακείης δεῖσθαι, σημαίνει· ὀκόσα δὲ κάτω, κάτω.

Supra septum transversum dolores, qui purgatione egent,

sursum purgante opus esse, indicant. Qui verò infra, deorsum.

Pains situated above the Diaphragm, which require purgation, indicate vomiting; and those which are below it, indicate evacuation downwards.

XIX.

Ὁκόσοι ἐν τῆσι φαρμακοποσίησι μὴ διψῶσι καθαιρόμενοι, οὐ παύονται, πρὶν ἢ διψήσωσιν.

Qui in purgantium potionibus non sitiunt, dum purgantur, non cessant, priusquam sitiverint.

They who do not experience thirst, during the operation of purgative potions, until they are thirsty continue to be purged.

XX.

Ἀπυρέτοισιν εὐῶσιν ἢ γένηται στρόφος, καὶ γουνάτων βάρος, καὶ ὀσφύος ἄλγημα, κάτω φαρμακείης δεῖσθαι, σημαίνει.

Non febricitantibus si fiat tormen, et genuum gravitas, et umborum dolor, deorsum purgante opus esse indicat.

If without fever, tormina and weight in the knees, and pains in the loins are felt, evacuation by the bowels is indicated.

XXI.

Ἐποχωρήματα μέλανα, ὁκοῖον αἷμα μέλαν, ἀπ' αὐτομάτου ἰόντα, καὶ ξὺν πυρετῶ, καὶ ἄνευ πυρετοῦ, κάκιστα· καὶ, ὁκόσῳ ἂν τὰ χρώματα ὑποχωρημάτων πλείω πονηρότερα ᾖ, μᾶλλον κάκιον· ξὺν φαρμάκῳ δὲ, ἄμεινον· καὶ, ὁκόσῳ ἂν χρώματα πλείω, οὐ πονηρὰ.

Dejectiones nigræ, qualis sanguis niger, sponte prodeuntes, et cum febre, et sine febre, pessimæ. Et, quantò colores dejectionum plures fuerunt pejores, eò deterius: cum purgante verò, melius. Et, quantò colores plures, non mali sunt.

Spontaneous evacuations which are black, or resembling black blood, whether occurring with fever or without fever, are very unfavorable; and the more numerous the bad colors, the more mischief is denoted: when these colors, although

various, occur in consequence of a purgative, the evil is not so considerable.

XXII.

Νουσημάτων όκόσων άρχομένων, ήν χολή μέλαινα ή άνω ή κάτω επέλθη, θανάσιμον.

Morbis quibusvis incipientibus, si bilis atra vel sursum vel deorsum prodierit, lethale.

If black bile be evacuated upwards or downwards, at the commencement of a disease, it is a fatal symptom.

XXIII.

Όκόσοισιν εκ νουσημάτων όξέων, ή εκ πολυχρονίων, ή εκ τραμάτων, ή άλλως πως λεπτυνομένοις, χολή μέλαινα, ή όκοϊον αίμα μέλαν, επέλθη, τή ύστεραίη άποθνήσκουσι.

Quibuscunque, ex morbis acutis, aut ex diuturnis, aut ex

vulneribus, aut aliter quocunque modo extenuatis, bilis atra, vel qualis sanguis niger, prodierit, postridie moriuntur.

Persons exhausted by disease, either acute or protracted, or by the effects of a wound, or by any other cause, evacuating by stool black bile, or that which resembles black blood, die on the following day.

XXIV.

Δυσεντερία, ἢν ἀπὸ χολῆς μελαίνης ἀρξῆται, θανάσιμον.

Dysenteria, si ab atra bile inceperit, lethale.

Black bile appearing at the commencement of dysentery is a fatal omen.

XXV.

Αἷμα ὄνω μὲν, ὁκοῖον ἂν ᾖ, κακόν· κάτω δὲ, ἀγαθόν, μέλαν ὑποχωρόον.

Sanguis sursum quidem, qualiscunque sit, malum. Deorsum verò, bonum, niger subtus secedens.

All evacuation of blood upwards, is of unfavorable import; but black blood passing downwards in small quantity, augurs favorably.

XXVI.

Ἐν ὑπὸ δυσεντερίης ἐχομένῳ οἴον σάρκες ὑποχωρήσωσι, θανάσιμον.

Si à dysenteria detento velut carunculæ secesserint, lethale est.

If in the stools of the dysenteric, substances of a fleshy appearance are seen, the disease will be mortal.

XXVII.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν αἰμορραγέει πλήθος ὀκοθινοῦν, ἐν τῆσιν ἀναλήψεσι, τουτέοισιν αἱ κοιλίαι καθυγραίνονται.

Hipp.

L

Quibus per febres sanguinis copia undecunque eruperit, in refectionibus, his alvi humectantur.

Copious hæmorrhages during fevers, from whatever parts they flow, are succeeded during convalescence by relaxation of the bowels.

XXVIII.

Ὅσοισι χολώδεα τὰ διαχωρήματα, κωφώσιος ἐπιγνομένης, παύεται· καὶ ὅσοισι κώφωσις, χολωδέων ἐπιγνομένων, παύεται.

Quibus biliosæ sunt egestionēs, surditate superveniente, cessant. Et quibus surditas, biliosis supervenientibus, cessat.

Bilious evacuations cease, when deafness supervenes; and deafness is removed, when bilious evacuations supervene.

XXIX.

Ὅσοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν ἐκταίοισιν ἐοῦσι ῥίγεα γίνεται, δύσκριτα.

Quibus per febres sextâ die rigores fiunt, difficulter judicantur.

If rigors occur on the sixth day of fevers, the crises are with difficulty determined.

XXX.

Ὅκοσοισι παροξυσμοὶ γίνονται, ἣν ἀν ὥρην ἀφῆ ὁ πυρετὸς, ἐς τὴν αὐριον τὴναὐτὴν ὥρην ἣν λάβη, δύσκριτα.

Quibus exacerbationes fiunt, quâcunque horâ dimiserit febris, postridie eâdem horâ si corripuerit, difficulter judicantur.

In fevers with paroxysms, if an accession should return the next day at the same hour at which it ceased the day before, the crises are formed with difficulty.

XXXI.

Τοῖσι κοπίδεσιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν, ἐς ἄρθρα, καὶ παρὰ τὰς γνάθους μάλιστα, αἱ ἀποστάσεις γίνονται.

Lassatis per febres, ad articulos, et circa maxillas maximè, abscessus fiunt.

They who experience extreme lassitude during fevers are affected with abscesses about the joints, and especially about the cheeks.

XXXII.

Ὀκύσοισι δὲ ἀνισταμένοισιν ἐκ τῶν νόσων τι πονέει, ἐνταῦθα αἱ ἀποστάσιες γίνονται.

Quibus ex morbo resurgentibus aliquid dolet, ibi abscessus fiunt.

When during convalescence pain continues in any part, an abscess is forming in it.

XXXIII.

Ἀτὰρ, ἢν καὶ προπεπονηκός τι ᾗ πρὸ τοῦ νοσέειν, ἐνταῦθα στηρίζει ἢ νοῦσος.

Sed et, si quid doluerit ante morbum, ibi se figit morbus.

But if any part be painful previous to the disease, in that part the disease will become fixed.

XXXIV.

**Ἦν ὑπὸ πυρετοῦ ἔχομένῳ, οἰδήματος μὴ ἔόντος ἐν τῇ φάρυγγι, πνίξις ἐξαίφνης ἐπιγίγνηται, θανάσιμον.*

Si à febre detento, tumore in faucibus non existente, suffocatio ex improvise superveniat, lethale.

Strangulation occurring suddenly in fever, without any previous tumor in the throat, is fatal.

XXXV.

**Ἦν ὑπὸ πυρετοῦ ἔχομένῳ ὁ τράχηλος ἐξαίφνης ἐπιστραφῆ, καὶ μόλις καταπίνειν δύνηται, οἰδήματος μὴ ἔόντος, θανάσιμον.*

Si à febre detento collum derepente inversum fuerit, et vix deglutire possit, tumore non existente, lethale.

If during fever the neck shall have been suddenly twisted, and deglutition be rendered difficult without any tumor, it is a fatal sign.

XXXVI.

Ἰδρώτες πυρεταίνουσιν ἢν ἄρξωνται, ἀγαθοὶ τριταῖοι, καὶ πεμπταῖοι, καὶ ἑβδομαῖοι, καὶ ἑνναταῖοι, καὶ ἑνδεκαταῖοι, καὶ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκαταῖοι, καὶ ἑπτακαίδεκαταῖοι, καὶ μίγη καὶ εἰκοστῇ, καὶ ἑβδόμη καὶ εἰκοστῇ, καὶ τριακοστῇ πρώτῃ, καὶ τριακοστῇ τετάρτῃ· οὗτοι γὰρ οἱ ἰδρώτες νόσους κρίνουσιν. Οἱ δὲ μὴ οὕτως γινόμενοι, πόνον σημαίνουσι, καὶ μῆκος νόσου, καὶ ὑποτροπιασμούς.

Sudores febricitantibus si inceperint, boni sunt die tertiâ, et quintâ, et septimâ, et nonâ, et undecimâ, et quartâ decimâ, et septimâ decimâ, et vigesimâ primâ, et vigesimâ septimâ, et trigesimâ primâ, et trigesimâ quartâ. Hi enim sudores morbos judicant. Qui verò ita non fiunt, laborem significant, et morbi longitudinem, et recidivas.

Sweating is favorable during fevers if it commence on the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, twenty-first, twenty-seventh, thirty-first, and thirty-

fourth day ; for these sweats bring the disease to a crisis : but if they occur on other days, they denote pain, protracted disease, or relapse.

XXXVII.

Οἱ ψυχροὶ ἰδρώτες, ξὺν μὲν ὀξείῃ πυρετῷ γινόμενοι, θάνατον· ξὺν
πρηϋτέρῳ δὲ, μῆκος νόσου σημαίνουσι.

Sudores frigidi, cum acutâ quidem febre evenientes, mortem ; cum mitiore verò, morbi longitudinem significant.

Cold sweats, indeed, which appear during acute fever, precede death ; but during less violent fever, indicate prolonged disease.

XXXVIII.

Καὶ ὅκου ἐνι τοῦ σώματος ἰδρῶς, ἐνταῦθα φράζει τὴν νοῦσον.

Et quâ corporis parte inest sudor, ibi morbum esse indicat.

The sweat, by appearing on any part of the body, shows that the disease is seated there.

XXXIX.

Καὶ ὅκου ἐνι τοῦ σώματος θερμὸν, ἢ ψυχρὸν, ἐνταῦθα ἡ νοῦσος.

Et quâ corporis parte inest calor aut frigus, ibi morbus est.

In whatever part of the body excess of heat or cold is felt, the disease is there to be discovered.

XL.

Καὶ ὅκου ἐν ὅλῳ τῷ σώματι μεταβολαί, καὶ ἢν τὸ σῶμα καταψύχεται, ἢ αὔθις θερμαίνεται, ἢ χρῶμα ἕτερον ἐξ ἑτέρου γίγνηται, μῆκος νοῦσου σημαίνει.

Et ubi in toto corpore mutationes, et si corpus perfrigeretur, aut rursus calefiat, aut color alius ex alio fiat, morbi longitudinem significat

Changes in the state of the whole body, or sudden alterations of heat and cold, or one color quickly succeeding another, denote long disease.

XLI.

Ἰδρῶς πολὺς ἐξ ὕπνου ἄνευ φανερῆς αἰτίας γινόμενος, τὸ σῶμα σημαίνει ὅτι πλείονι τροφῇ χρέεται. ἢν δὲ τροφήν μὴ λαμβάνοντι τοῦτο γίγνηται, σημαίνει ὅτι κενώσιος δέεται.

Sudor multus à somno citra causam manifestam factus, corpus uberiori alimento uti significat. Si verò cibum non capienti hoc fiat, evacuationem indigere significat.

Copious sweating during sleep, without a manifest cause, indicates that too much food has been used; but denotes, if food have not been taken, that evacuations are required.

XLII.

Ἰδρῶς πολὺς, ψυχρὸς ἢ θερμὸς, ἀεὶ ῥέων, ὁ μὲν ψυχρὸς μείζω, ὁ δὲ θερμὸς ἐλάσσω νοῦσον σημαίνει.

Hipp.

M

Sudor multus, frigidus aut calidus, semper fluens, frigidus quidem majorem, calidus verò minorem morbum significat.

Continual copious sweating denotes, if cold, a more dangerous disease; if hot, a disease less severe.

XLIII.

Οἱ πυρετοὶ, ὀκότες μὴ διαλείποντες διὰ τρίτης ἰσχυρότεροι γίνονται, μᾶλλον ἐπικίνδυνοι· ὅταν δ' ἂν τρόπῳ διαλείπωσι, σημαίνει ὅτι ἀκίνδυνοι.

Febres, quæcunque non intermittentes tertiâ die vehementiores fiunt, magis periculosæ: quocunque autem modo intermittant, quod sine periculo sint significat.

Continued fevers, which acquire new violence on the third day are more dangerous; but in whatever manner they may become intermittent, it is a sign that they are not dangerous.

XLIV.

Ὀκόσοισι πυρετοὶ μακροὶ, τουτέοισι φύματα ἐς τὰ ἄρθρα, ἢ πόνοι ἐγγίνονται.

Quibus febres longæ, his tubercula ad articulos, aut dolores fiunt.

When fevers are protracted, pains, or abscesses in the joints, may be expected.

XLV.

Ὀκόσοισι φύματα ἐς τὰ ἄρθρα, ἢ πόνοι ἐκ πυρετῶν μακρῶν γίνονται, οὗτοι σιτίοισι πλείοσι χρέονται.

Quibus tubercula ad articulos, aut dolores ex febris longis fiunt, hi plurimis utuntur cibis.

They who after long fevers are affected with pains or tumors about the joints, take too much food.

XLVI.

Ἐν ῥίγος ἐπιπίπτῃ πυρετῷ μὴ διαλείποντι, ἤδη ἀσθενεῖ ἔοντι, θανάσιμον.

Si rigor incidat feбри non intermittenti, debili jam existenti *ægro*, lethale.

Rigor in continued fever, when great exhaustion already exists, indicates a fatal termination.

XLVII.

Αἱ ἀποχρέμψεις αἱ ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι μὴ διαλείπουσιν αἱ πελιδναί, καὶ αἱματώδεις, καὶ δυσώδεις, καὶ χολώδεις, πᾶσαι κακαί. ἀποχωροῦσαι δὲ καλῶς, ἀγαθαί. καὶ κατὰ τὰς διαχωρήσιας, καὶ κατὰ τὰ οὔρα. ἢν δὲ μὴ τι τῶν ξυμφερόντων ἐκκρίνηται διὰ τῶν τόπων τούτων, κακόν.

Exscreationes in febribus non intermittentibus lividæ, et cruentæ, et graveolentes, et biliosæ, omnes malæ sunt. At

probè secedentes, bonæ. *Et eadem ratio est quoad alvi egestiones, et quoad urinas. Si verò nihil ex conducentibus excernatur per hæc loca, malum.*

Dark, bloody, fetid, and bilious expectorations, are unfavorable appearances in continued fever; but if easily expelled, they are favorable. The same prognosis belongs to the stools and urine. If, on the contrary, no useful evacuation be effected by these excretions, they are pernicious.

XLVIII.

Ἐν τοῖσι μὴ διαλείπουσι πυρετοῖσιν, ἣν τὰ μὲν ἔξω ψυχρὰ ᾖ, τὰ δὲ ἔνδον καίηται, καὶ δίψην ἔχῃ, θανάσιμον.

In non intermittentibus febribus, si externa quidem frigida sint, interna verò urantur, et sitim habeant, lethale.

When in continued fevers the external surface of the body is cold, and internally great heat is felt, with thirst, the affection is mortal.

XLIX.

Ἐν μὴ διαλείποντι πυρετῷ, ἢν χειῖλος ἢ ὄφρυς, ἢ ὄφθαλμὸς, ἢ ῥίς διαστραφῆ, ἢν μὴ βλέπη, ἢν μὴ ἀκούη, ἤδη ἀσθενέος ἔοντος τοῦ σώματος, ὅ, τι ἂν τούτων γένηται, ἐγγὺς ὁ θάνατος.

In febre non intermittente, si labium, aut supercilium, aut oculus, aut nasus pervertatur, si non videat, si non audiat, corpore jam debili existente, quicquid horum fiat, in propinquo mors est.

If, in continued fever, the lip, the eye-lid, the eye, or the nose be convulsed, if sight and hearing be lost, the body already being much exhausted, death is near at hand, although only one of these symptoms be present.

L.

Ἄν ἐν πυρετῷ μὴ διαλείποντι δύσπνοια γένηται, καὶ παραφροσύνη, θάνασιμον.

Ubi in febre non intermittente difficultas spirandi, et delirium fit, lethale.

When in continued fever dyspnœa occurs and delirium supervenes, it is a fatal omen.

LI.

Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν ἀποστήματα, μὴ λυόμενα πρὸς τὰς πρώτας κρίσεις, μῆκος νόσου σημαίνει.

In febribus abscessus, qui non solvuntur ad primas judicationes, morbi longitudinem significant.

Abscesses which do not suppurate at the first crisis of fevers, indicate continuance of disease.

LII.

Ὀκόσοι ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν, ἢ ἐν τῆσιν ἀλλήσιν ἀρρώστίησι, κατὰ προαίρεσιν δακρύουσιν, οὐδὲν ἄτοπον. ὀκόσοι δὲ μὴ κατὰ προαίρεσιν, ἀτοπώτερον.

Quicumque in febribus, aut in aliis infirmitatibus, ex proposito (i. e. *ob causam*) lachrymantur, nihil inconueniens. Qui verò non ex proposito, magis inconueniens.

In fevers or other maladies, if tears be voluntarily shed, the indication is not unfavorable ; but if they flow involuntarily, the danger is considerable.

LIII.

Ὁκόσοισι δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀδόντων ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι περίγλισχρα γίνεται, ἰσχυρότεροι γίνονται οἱ πυρετοί.

Quibus in febre ad dentes viscosa circumnascuntur, *his* febres fiunt vehementiores.

Fevers become most violent in those, around whose teeth viscid matters collect.

LIV.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἐπὶ πολὺ βῆχες ξηραὶ, βραχέα ἐρεθίζουσαι, ἐν πυρετοῖσι καυσώδεσιν, οὐ πάνυ τοὶ διψώδεες εἰσίν.

Quibus diu tusses siccae, paulum irritantes, in febribus ardentibus, non admodum siticulosi sunt.

They who are subject for a long period to dry and slightly irritating coughs, when affected with ardent fever, are not very thirsty.

LV.

Οἱ ἐπὶ βουβῶσι πυρετοὶ, πάντες κακοὶ, πλὴν τῶν ἐφημέρων.

In bubonibus febres, omnes malae, praeter ephemeram.

All the fevers which supervene on buboes, those of one day's duration excepted, are pernicious.

LVI.

Πυρέσσοντι ἰδρῶς ἐπιγεγόμενος, μὴ ἐκλείποντος τοῦ πυρετοῦ, κακόν. μηκύνει γὰρ ἡ νοῦσος, καὶ ὑγρασίην πλείω σημαίνει.

Hipp.

N

Febricitanti sudor superveniens, febre non remittente, malum. Prolongatur enim morbus, et copiosiore humiditatem indicat.

When sweating occurs during fever without occasioning a remission, it is an unfavorable omen; for the disease is prolonged, and excess of moisture is indicated.

LVII.

Ἐπὶ σπασμοῦ ἢ τετάνου ἐνοχλουμένῳ πυρετὸς ἐπιγεγόμενος λύει τὸ νόσημα.

A convulsione aut tetano (i. e. rigore) detento febris superveniens solvit morbum.

Fever supervening on convulsions, or tetanus, removes the disease.

LVIII.

Ἐπὶ καύσου ἐχομένῳ, ἐπιγεγομένου ῥίγους, λύσις (γίνεται.)

A febre ardente detento, rigore superveniente, solutio (fit).

Rigor occurring during ardent fever, effects its solution.

LIX.

Τριταῖος ἀκριβῆς κρίνεται ἐν ἑπτὰ περιόδοισι τὸ μακρότατον.

Tertiana exquisita in septem ad summum circuitibus judicatur.

In a well-formed tertian, the crisis occurs after the seventh accession at the farthest.

LX.

Ὅσοις ἐν ταῖσι πυρετοῖσι τὰ ὦτα κωφωθῆ, αἷμα ἐκ ῥινῶν ῥυέν, ἢ κοιλίῃ ἐκταραχθεῖσα, λύει τὸ νόσημα.

Quibus in febre aures obsurduerint, *his* sanguis e naribus effluens, aut alvus exturbata, morbum solvit.

If deafness occur during fever, it will be removed by diarrhœa, or bleeding from the nose.

LXI.

Πυρέσσονται, ἢν μὴ ἐν περισσῆσιν ἡμέρησιν ἀφῆ ὁ πυρετὸς, ὑποτροπιάζειν εἴωθεν.

Febricitanti, nisi in diebus imparibus dimiserit febris, reverti solet.

Unless a fever shall have ceased on the uneven days, a relapse is probable.

LXII.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν ἰκτεροὶ ἐπιγίγνονται πρὸ τῶν ἑπτὰ ἡμερῶν, κακόν. (ἢν μὴ ξυνδόσιες ὑγρῶν κατὰ τὴν κοιλίην γένωνται.)

Quibus in febre morbus regius supervenit ante septimum

diem, malum est: (nisi confluxus humorum per alvum fiant.)

Jaundice appearing during fever before the seventh day, is unfavorable, unless accompanied by copious evacuations from the intestines.

LXIII.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι καθ' ἡμέρην ρίγεα γίνεται, καθ' ἡμέρην οἱ πυρετοὶ λύονται.

Quibus, in febribus quotidie rigores fiunt, quotidie febres solvuntur.

When rigor is daily renewed during fever, there is every day apyrexia.

LXIV.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τῇ ἐβδόμῃ, ἢ τῇ ἐννάτῃ, ἢ τῇ

ένδεκάτη, ἢ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτη ἰκτεροι ἐπιγίνονται, ἀγαθόν· ἢν μὴ τὸ δεξιὸν ὑποχόνδριον σκληρὸν ᾖ· ἢν δὲ μὴ, οὐκ ἀγαθόν.

Quibus in febre septimâ, aut nonâ, aut undecimâ, aut quartâ decimâ morbus regius supervenit, bonum est; nisi dextrum hypochondrium durum sit: alioqui, non bonum.

If jaundice occur on the seventh, ninth, eleventh, or fourteenth day of fever, it is a favorable event; unless hardness be felt in the right hypochondrium; for then it is unfavorable.

LXV.

Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι περὶ τὴν κοιλίην καῦμα ἰσχυρὸν, καὶ καρδιαγμὸς, κακόν.

In febribus circa ventrem æstus vehemens, et oris ventriculi dolor, malum.

Excessive heat about the belly, and pain at the pit of the stomach, are bad indications during fever.

LXVI.

Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τοῖσιν ὀξέσιν, οἱ σπασμοὶ, καὶ οἱ περὶ τὰ σπλάγχνα πόνοι ἰσχυροὶ, κακόν.

In febris acutis, convulsiones, et circa viscera dolores vehementes, malum.

Mischief is denoted when during acute fevers convulsions occur, or severe pains amongst the viscera are experienced.

LXVII.

Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων φόβοι, ἢ σπασμοὶ, κακόν.

In febris, ex somnis pavores, aut convulsiones, malum.

In fevers, fright or convulsions occurring during sleep augur unfavorably.

LXVIII.

Ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τὸ πνεῦμα προσκόπτον, κακόν. σπασμὸν γὰρ σημαίνει.

In febris spiritus offendens, malum: convulsionem enim significat.

Interrupted breathing is a very bad sign in fevers, because it indicates a convulsive state.

LXIX.

Ὀκόσοισιν οὔρα παχέα, θρομβώδεια, ὀλίγα, οὐκ ἀπυρέτοισι, πλήθος ἐπελθὼν ἐκ τουτέων λεπτόν, ὠφελέει. μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἔρχεται, οἷσιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς, ἢ διὰ ταχέων, ὑπόστασιν ἴσχει.

Quibus urinæ crassæ, grumosæ, paucæ, non sine febre, copia ex his succedens tenuis, juvat. Tales autem maximè prodeunt, quibus ab initio, aut brevi, subsidentiam continent.

An abundant evacuation of limpid urine, succeeding thick grumous urine discharged in small quantity, relieves those affected with fever. Indeed this change follows especially that condition, which from the beginning, or soon afterwards, affords the sediment.

LXX.

Ὅσοισι δὲ ἐν πυρετοῖσι τὰ οὔρα ἀνατεταραγμένα, οἷον ὑποζυγίων, τούτοις κεφαλαλγίαι ἢ πάρειςιν, ἢ παρέσονται.

Quibus autem in febre urinæ conturbatæ, qualis jumentorum, his capitis dolores aut adsunt aut aderunt.

Turbid urine, such as that of cattle, denotes that the head is, or will be affected with pain.

LXXI.

Ὅσοισι ἑβδομαῖα κρίνεται, τούτοις ἐπινέφελον ἴσχει τὸ οὔρον τῇ τετάρτῃ ἐρυθρὸν, καὶ τὰλλα κατὰ λόγον.

Hipp.

O

Quibus morbi septimâ die judicantur, iis nubeculam rubram urina die quartâ continet, et alia secundum rationem.

The urine on the fourth day contains a red cloud; if the disease ought to have a crisis on the seventh; other appearances concurring in the same proportion.

LXXII.

Ὅσοισιν οὖρα διαφανέα, λευκά, πονηρά. μάλιστα δὲ ἐν τοῖσιν φρενιτικοῖσιν ἐπιφαίνεται.

Quibus urinæ pellucidæ, albæ, malæ. Maximè autem in phreneticis observantur.

Pellucid and white urine are bad signs; but they are chiefly observed in the phrenetic.

LXXIII.

Ὅσοισιν ὑποχόνδρια μετέωρα διαβορβορίζοντα, ὁσφύος ἀλγῆμα-

τος ἐπιγινόμενου, αἱ κοιλίαι τουτέοισι καθυγραίνονται· ἢν μὴ φύσαι καταρράγῳσιν, ἢ οὔρου πλῆθος ἐπέλθῃ. ἐν πυρετοῖσι δὲ ταῦτα.

Quibus hypochondria elevata sunt murmurantia, dolore lumborum superveniente, his alvi humectantur: nisi flatus erupuerint, aut urinæ copia prodierit. In febribus autem hæc.

When the hypochondria are elevated by wind, and pain of the loins arises, the bowels become relaxed, except wind be discharged, or there be a copious flow of urine. These things take place in fevers.

LXXIV.

Ὅκόςοισιν ἐλπὶς ἐς ἄρθρα ἀφίστασθαι, ῥύεται τῆς ἀποστάσιος οὔρου πολὺ, καὶ παχὺ, καὶ λευκὸν γιγνόμενον, οἷον ἐν τοῖσι κοπῶδεσι πυρετοῖσι τεταρταίοισιν ἄρχεται ἐνίοισι γίγνεσθαι. ἢν δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ῥινῶν αἰμορράγησι, καὶ πάνυ ταχὺ λύεται.

Quibus spes est abscessum fore ad articulos, eos abscessu liberat urina multa, et crassa, et alba reddita, qualis in febr-

bus, cum lassitudine, quartâ die quibusdam fieri incipit. Si verò ex naribus sanguis eruperit, brevi admodum solvit.

They who have reason to expect abscesses in the joints, are freed from them by discharging copiously thick and white urine, such as sometimes begins to be passed on the fourth day of fevers attended by severe lassitude. But if at the same time blood be discharged from the nose, the relief is more expeditious.

LXXV.

Ἡν αἷμα, ἢ πύον οὐρέη, τῶν νεφρῶν, ἢ τῆς κύστιος ἔλκωσιν σημαίνει.

Si quis sanguinem, aut pus mingat, renum aut vesicæ exulcerationem significat.

The discharge of blood or pus from the bladder, denotes ulceration of the kidneys, or of the bladder.

LXXVI.

Ὀκόσοισιν ἐν τῷ οὐρῷ παχεῖ ἔόντι, σαρκία μικρὰ ἢ ὡσπερ τρίχες ξυνεξέρχονται, τούτοις ἀπὸ τῶν νεφρῶν ἐκκρίνεται.

Quibus in urinâ crassâ existente, carunculæ parvæ, aut veluti pili, unâ exeunt, his de renibus excernuntur.

When small caruncles or filamentous substances are discharged with the urine, they are excreted from the kidneys.

LXXVII.

Ὀκόσοισιν ἐν τῷ οὐρῷ παχεῖ ἔόντι, πιτυρώδεια ξυνεξουρέεται, τούτοις ἢ κύστις ψωριᾶ.

Quibus in urinâ crassâ existente, furfuracea simul minguntur, iis vesica scabie laborat.

Furfuraceous matter evacuated with the urine, denotes a scabious state of the bladder.

LXXVIII.

Ὅσοι ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου αἷμα οὐρέουσι, τουτέοισιν ἀπὸ τῶν νεφρῶν φλεβίου ῥῆξιν σημαίνει.

Qui spontè sanguinem mingunt, his à renibus venæ ruptionem significat.

Blood spontaneously discharged with the urine, denotes the rupture of a vessel in the kidneys.

LXXIX.

Ὅσοισιν ἐν τῷ οὐρῷ ψαμμώδεια ὑφίσταται, τουτέοισιν ἡ κύστις λιθιά.

Quibus in urinâ, arenosa subsident, illis vesica calculo laborat.

Calculus forms in the bladders of those in whose urine sandy particles are deposited.

LXXX.

Ἐν αἷμα οὐρέη, καὶ θρόμβους, καὶ στραγγουρίην ἔχῃ, καὶ ὀδύνη ἐμπίπτῃ ἐς τὸ ὑπογάστριον, καὶ ἐς τὸ περίναιον, τὰ περὶ τὴν κύστιν πονέει.

Si quis sanguinem mingat, et grumos, et urinæ stillicidium habeat, et dolor incidat ad imum ventrem, et interfemineum, partes circa vesicam laborant.

When pure blood and clots are discharged with urine, strangury, pain at the bottom of the belly and in the perinæum likewise occurring, there exists disease in the bladder.

LXXXI.

Ἐν αἷμα, καὶ πύον οὐρέη, καὶ λεπίδας, καὶ ὀσμὴ βαρεῖή ᾗ, τῆς κύστιος ἔλκωσιν σημαίνει.

Si *quis* sanguinem, et pus mingat, et squamas, et odor gravis sit, vesicæ exulcerationem significat.

The discharge of blood and of pus, with scaly particles of a disagreeable odor, denote ulceration of the bladder.

LXXXII.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἐν τῇ οὐρήθρῃ φῦμα φύεται, τουτέοισι, διαπυήσαντος καὶ ἐκραγέντος, λύσις.

Quibus in urinariâ fistulâ tuberculum nascitur, his, suppurato *eo* et perrupto, solutio *fit*.

When a swelling arises in the urethra, suppuration and discharge remove it.

LXXXIII.

Οὔρησις νύκτωρ πολλὴ γιγνομένη, σμικρὴν τὴν ὑποχώρησιν σημαίνει.

Mictio noctu multa contingens, parvam dejectionem significat.

Copious excretion of urine during the night, announces less copious evacuation by the bowels.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΕΜΠΤΟΝ.

I.

ΣΠΑΣΜΟΣ ἐξ ἐλλεβόρου, θανάσιμον.

Convulsio ex elleboro, lethale.

Convulsions produced by Hellebore, are mortal.

II.

Ἐπὶ τρώματι σπασμὸς ἐπιγενόμενος, θανάσιμον.

Vulneri convulsio superveniens, lethale.

Convulsions occurring after a wound, are fatal.

III.

Αἵματος πολλοῦ ῥυέντος, σπασμὸς, ἢ λυγμὸς ἐπιγενόμενος, κακόν.

Sanguine multo effuso, convulsio, aut singultus superveniens, malum.

If after much loss of blood, convulsions or hiccough occur, there is danger.

IV.

Ἐπὶ ὑπερκαθάρσει σπασμὸς, ἢ λυγμὸς ἐπιγενόμενος, κακόν.

Purgationi immodicæ convulsio, aut singultus superveniens, malum.

Convulsions or hiccough, during excessive purging, are unfavorable symptoms.

V.

Ἦν μεθύων ἐξαίφνης ἄφωνός τις γένηται, σπασθεὶς ἀποθνήσκει, ἢν μὴ πυρετὸς ἐπιλάβῃ, ἢ ἐς τὴν ὥρην ἐλθὼν, καθ' ἣν αἱ κραί-
πάλαι λύονται, φθέγγεται.

Si quis ebrius ex improvise mutus fiat, convulsus moritur, nisi febris corripuerit, aut ubi ad horam, quâ crapulæ solvuntur, pervenit, locutus fuerit.

If a person when intoxicated suddenly lose the power of speech, he dies convulsed, except he be attacked by fever, or his speech return as soon as drunkenness ceases.

VI.

Ὅκοσοι ὑπὸ τετάνου ἀλίσκονται, ἐν τέσσαρσιν ἡμέρησιν ἀπόλ-
λυνται. ἢν δὲ ταύτας διαφύγωσιν, ὑγίεις γίνονται.

Qui à tetano (i. e. rigore) corripuntur, in quatuor diebus pereunt. Si verò hos effugerint, sani fiunt.

They who are attacked with tetanus, die within four days ; but recover if they pass that period.

VII.

Τὰ ἐπιληπτικὰ ὀκόσοισι πρὸ τῆς ἡβῆς γίγνεται, μετὰστασιν ἴσχει. ὀκόσοισι δὲ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐτέων γίγνεται, τούτέοισι τὰ πολλὰ ξυναποθνήσκει.

Quibus epilepsiæ ante pubertatem contingunt, mutationem habent. Quibus verò accidunt viginti annos *natis*, hi plerumque commoriuntur.

Epilepsy which occurs before puberty, may be removed ; but occurring after the age of twenty five, it continues through life.

VIII.

Ὀκόσοι πλευριτικοὶ γενόμενοι οὐκ ἀνακαθαίρονται ἐν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέρησι, τούτέοισιν ἐς ἐμπύημα μεθίσταται.

Qui pleuritici facti, non repurgantur supernè in quatuordecim diebus, his in suppurationem convertitur.

If pleurisy be not cured by expectoration in fourteen days, suppuration will take place.

IX.

Φθίσις γίνεται μάλιστα ηλικίησι τῆσιν ἀπὸ ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἐτέων μέχρι πέντε καὶ τριήκοντα.

Tabes maximè fit ætatibus, ab anno octavo decimo, usque ad quintum trigesimum.

From eighteen to thirty five years of age, attacks of Phthisis are the most frequent.

X.

Ὁκόσοισι κυνάγχην διαφεύγουσιν, ἐς τὸν πνεύμονα τρέπεται, ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρησιν ἀποθνήσκουσιν. ἢν δὲ ταύτας διαφύγωσιν, ἔμπυσι γίνονται.

Quibus anginam effugientibus ad pulmonem vertitur, in septem diebus moriuntur. Si verò hos effugerint, suppurati fiunt.

When inflammation quits the throat to extend to the lungs, death takes place in seven days. If this period be exceeded, empyema occurs.

XI.

Τοῖσιν ὑπὸ τῶν φθισίων ἐνοχλουμένοισιν, ἤν τὸ πτύσμα, ὅπερ ἀν ἀποβήσσωσι, βαρὺ ὄζει ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνθρακας ἐπιχεόμενον, καὶ αἱ τρίχες ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς ῥέωσι, θανατῶδες.

A tabe vexatis si sputum, quod extussiunt, prunis super-fusum graviter oleat, et capilli de capite defluant, lethale.

If the fluid expectorated by the phthisical, yield when exposed to heat, a fetid odor, and the hairs fall off, death is denoted.

XII.

Ὅσοισιν ἂν φθισιῶσιν αἱ τρίχες ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς ῥέωσιν, οὗτοι διαρροίης ἐπιγυνομένης, ἀποθνήσκουσιν.

Quibus tabe laborantibus capilli de capite defluunt, hi, alvi fluxu superveniente, moriuntur.

The phthisical whose hairs fall off, die if diarrhœa supervene.

XIII.

Ὅσοι αἷμα ἀφρώδες ἀναπτύουσιν, τουτέοισιν ἐκ τοῦ πνεύμονος ἡ τοιαύτη ἀναγωγὴ γίγνεται.

Qui sanguinem spumosum exspuunt, his ex pulmone rejectio fit.

Blood, if frothy when expectorated, proceeds from the lungs.

XIV.

Ἐπὶ φθίσιος ἔχομένῳ διάρροια ἐπιγενομένη θανατῶδες.

A tabe detento alvi profluvium superveniens, lethale.

Diarrhœa occurring to the phthisical is fatal.

XV.

Ὅσοι ἐκ πλευρίτιδος ἔμπυοι γίνονται, ἢν ἀνακαθαρθῶσιν ἐν τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρησιν, ἀφ' ἧς ἂν ἡ ῥῆξις γένηται, παύονται· ἢν δὲ μὴ, ἐς φθίσιν μεθίστανται.

Qui ex pleuritide suppurati fiunt, si intra quadraginta dies, ex quo ruptio fuerit facta, repurgentur supernè, liberantur: si verò minùs, ad tabem transeunt.

When pleurisy terminates in suppuration, it may be cured, if the matter be expectorated in forty days after the vomica bursts; if otherwise, phthisis is the consequence.

Hipp.

Q

XVI.

Τὸ θερμὸν βλάπτει ταῦτα τοῖσι πλεονάκισι χρεομένοισι· σαρκῶν ἐκθίλυνσιν, νεύρων ἀκράτειαν, γνώμης νάρκωσιν, αἰμορραγίας, λειποθυμίας· ταῦτα, οἷσι θάνατος.

Calidum, eo frequenter utentibus, has affert noxas: carnis effœmationem, nervorum impotentiam, mentis torporem, sanguinis eruptiones, animi deliquia: hæc, quibus mors.

Heat when too freely applied, produces the following inconveniences; it relaxes the muscles, weakens the nerves, stupifies the mind, occasions hæmorrhages, and induces fainting, which may terminate in death.

XVII.

Τὸ δὲ ψυχρὸν, σπασμούς, τετάνους, μελασμούς, καὶ ῥίγεια πυρετώδεα.

Frigidum autem, convulsiones, tetanos, i. e. *rigores*, nigrores, et rigores febriles.

Cold produces spasms, tetanus, gangrene, and febrile rigors.

XVIII.

Τὸ ψυχρὸν πολέμιον ὀστέοισιν, ὀδοῦσι, νεύροις, ἐγκεφάλῳ, νωτιαίῳ μυελῷ· τὸ δὲ θερμὸν, ὠφέλιμον.

Frigidum inimicum ossibus, dentibus, nervis, cerebro, spinali medullæ: calidum verò, utile.

Cold is prejudicial to the bones, the teeth, the brain, the nerves, and the spinal marrow; heat, on the contrary, is favorable to them.

XIX.

Ὅσα κατέψυκται, ἐκθερμαίνειν δεῖ, πλὴν ὅσα αἰμορραγέει ἢ μέλλει.

Quæ perfrigerata sunt, excalefacere oportet, præterquàm quæ sanguinem profundunt, aut sunt profusura.

Apply heat to parts which have been exceedingly chilled, excepting those from whence blood is flowing, or expected to flow.

XX.

Ἐλκεσι τὸ μὲν ψυχρὸν δακνωῶδες, δέρμα περισκληρύνει, ὀδύνην ἀνεκπύητον ποιέει, μελασμοὺς, ρίγηα πυρετώδεα, σπασμοὺς, καὶ τετάνους.

Ulceribus frigidum quidem mordax, cutem obdurat, dolorem non suppurantem facit, nigrores, rigores febriles, convulsiones, et tetanos, i. e. *rigores*.

Cold is corrosive when applied to ulcers; it hardens the skin, produces pain, arrests suppuration, promotes gangrene, and occasions febrile rigors, spasms, and tetanus.

XXI.

Ἔστι δὲ, ὅκου ἐπὶ τετάνου ἄνευ ἔλκεος νέω εὐσάρκω, θέρεος μέσου, ψυχροῦ πολλοῦ κατάχυσις ἐπανάκλησιν θέρμης ποιεῖται. θέρμη δὲ ταῦτα ρύεται.

Est verò, ubi in tetano, i. e. *rigore*, sine ulcere, juveni benè carnosò, æstate mediâ, frigidæ multæ affusio caloris revocationem facit. Calor autem hæc solvit.

When a vigorous young man, free from ulcers, is seized with tetanus in the middle of summer, a liberal affusion of cold water produces a return of heat. Heat overcomes this disease.

XXII.

Τὸ θερμὸν ἐκπυητικόν, οὐκ ἐπὶ παντὶ ἔλκει, μέγιστον σημεῖον ἐς ἀσφαλείην· δέρμα μαλάσσει, ἰσχυαίνει, ἀνώδυνον, ριγέων, σπασμῶν, τετάνων παρηγορικόν· τὴν δὲ ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ καρῆβαρίην λύει· πλεῖστον δὲ διαφέρει ὀστέων κατάγμασι· τουτέων δὲ μάλιστα, τοῖσιν ἐν κεφαλῇ ἔλκεα ἔχουσι· καὶ ὁκόσα ὑπὸ ψύξιος θνήσκει, ἢ ἐλκοῦται·

καὶ ἔρπησιν ἐσθιομένοισιν, ἔδρη, αἰδοίω, ὑστέρη, κύστει· τούτέοισι τὸ μὲν θερμὸν φίλον καὶ κρῖνον· τὸ δὲ ψυχρὸν πολέμιον καὶ κτεῖνον.

Calidum suppuratorium, non in omni ulcere, maximum signum ad securitatem: cutem emollit, attenuat, dolores sedat, rigores, convulsiones, tetanos, i. e. *rigores*, mitigat: capitis verò gravitatem solvit: plurimum autem confert ossium fracturis: maximè verò denudatis: ex his quidem maximè, qui in capite ulcera habeant: et quæ à frigore moriuntur, aut ulcerantur: et herpetibus exedentibus, sedi, pudendo, utero, vesicæ. His calidum quidem amicum et decretorium: frigidum verò inimicum et occidens.

Warmth is suppurative and the best sign of healing, but is not applicable to every ulcer. It renders the skin softer and thinner, calms pain, mitigates rigor, convulsions, and tetanus; it removes heaviness of the head, is favorable generally to fractures of the bones, especially when they are denuded, and to those of the head when there is a wound; it is useful to parts which are ulcerated, or sphacelated from cold; to spreading cutaneous affections, to the anus, the genitals, the uterus, and the bladder. In these cases warmth

is favorable and resolvent; cold, on the contrary, is hurtful and fatal.

XXIII.

Ἐν τούτοις δὲ δεῖ τῷ ψυχρῷ χρέεσθαι, ὁκόθεν αἰμορραγείη, ἢ μέλλει, μὴ ἐπ' αὐτὰ, ἀλλὰ περὶ αὐτὰ, ὁκόθεν ἐπιρρεῖ. καὶ ὁκόσαι φλεγμοναί, ἢ ἐπιφλογίσματα ἐς τὸ ἐρυθρὸν καὶ ὕφαιμον ῥέποντα νεαρῷ αἵματι, ἐπὶ ταῦτα. ἐπεὶ τάγε παλαιὰ μελαίνει· καὶ ἐρυσίπελας τὸ μὴ ἐλκούμενον (ὠφελεῖ) ἐπεὶ τόγε ἐλκούμενον βλάπτει.

In his autem frigido uti oportet, unde sanguis erumpit, aut erupturus est: non super ipsa, sed circa hæc, unde influit. Et quæcunque inflammationes, aut flammei ardores ad rubrum et sanguineum colorem vergentes novo sanguine, super ipsos: nam inveteratos nigrefacit: erysipelas etiam non exulceratum (juvat:) quoniam exulceratum lædit.

Cold must be applied when hæmorrhage exists, or when it is apprehended: not however to the part itself, but to the parts adjoining. It is useful for all inflammations, or flushes, which tend to a blood-red color, from the blood recently admitted; for if they be inveterate it causes them

to become dark. Cold is useful in erysipelas without ulceration; it is on the contrary hurtful where there is ulceration.

XXIV.

Τὰ ψυχρὰ, οἶον χιῶν, κρύσταλλος, τῷ στήθει πολέμια, βηχέων κινήτικὰ, αἰμορροϊκὰ.

Frigida, velut nix, glacies, pectori inimica, tusses movent; sanguinis eruptiones, ac catarrhos inducunt.

Cold substances, such as snow and ice, are inimical to the chest, producing cough, catarrh, and spitting of blood.

XXV.

Τὰ δὲ ἐν ἄρθροισιν οἰδήματα καὶ ἀλγήματα ἄτερ ἔλκεος, καὶ ποδαγρικὰ, καὶ σπάσματα, τούτων τὰ πλεῖστα τὸ ψυχρὸν πολλὸν καταχεόμενον ῥηίζει τε καὶ ἰσχυαίνει, καὶ ὀδύνην λύει. νάρκη γὰρ μετρίῃ ὀδύνης λυτική.

Tumores autem in articulis et dolores absque ulcere, et podagricos, et convulsiones, horum plurima, frigida multa affusa et levat, et attenuat, et dolorem solvit. Torpor enim modicus doloris solvendi vim habet.

When the joints are affected with painful tumors, which do not ulcerate, or are attacked with gout, or when convulsions arise, resolution and diminution of pain are produced by the free affusion of cold water. For moderate torpor has the power of mitigating pain.

XXVI.

Ἰὼν τὸ ταχέως θερμαινόμενον, καὶ ταχέως ψυχόμενον, κουφότατον.

Aqua quæ citò calefit, et citò refrigeratur, levissima.

Water which quickly becomes warm, and quickly cools, is the lightest.

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XXVII.

Ὅκóοισι δὲ πιεῖν ὀρέξεις νύκτωρ, τοῖσι πάνυ διψῶσιν, ἣν ἐπι-
κοιμηθῶσιν, ἀγαθόν.

Quibus autem bibendi appetentiæ noctu, iis valdè sitienti-
bus, si obdormierint, bonum.

It is a favorable sign, when they who during the night
are exceedingly thirsty, fall asleep whilst they are thirsty.

XXVIII.

Γυναικείων ἀγωγὸν ἢ ἐν ἀρώμασι πυρίῃ πολλαχοῦ δὲ καὶ ἐς
ἄλλα χρησίμη ἀν ἦν, εἰ μὴ καρηβαρίας ἐνεποιεῖ.

Suffitus aromatum muliebria ducit. Sæpius autem ad alia
utilis esset, nisi capitis gravitates induceret.

Aromatic fumigations excite the menstrual discharge, and

would for this, as well as other purposes, be often useful, if oppression of the head were not induced.

XXIX.

Τὰς κυύσας φαρμακεύειν, ἢν ὀργᾶ, τετράμηνα, καὶ ἄχρι ἑπτὰ μηνῶν ἤσσον δὲ ταύτας. τὰ δὲ νήπια, καὶ πρεσβύτερα εὐλαβέεσθαι χρή.

Prægnantes purgandæ, si turgeat *materia*, quadrimestres, et usque ad septimum mensem: hæ verò minùs. Juniores autem, et seniores *fætus*, cautè vitare oportet.

The pregnant, if plethoric, must be purged from the fourth to the seventh month, but not so much at other periods, lest the *fætus* should be injured.

XXX.

Γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ ἀπὸ τινος τῶν ὀξέων νοσημάτων ληφθῆναι, θανάσιμον.

Mulierem in utero gerentem ab acuto aliquo morbo corripitur, lethale.

A woman attacked when pregnant with an acute disease, is in danger of death.

XXXI.

Γυνή ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα φλεβοτομηθεῖσα ἐκτιτρώσκει· καὶ μᾶλλον, εἰ μεῖζον εἴη τὸ ἔμβρυον.

Mulier in utero gerens sectâ venâ abortit: et magis, si major fuerit fœtus.

Bleeding during pregnancy occasions abortion, especially when far advanced.

XXXII.

Γυναικὶ αἷμα ἐμεούσῃ, τῶν καταμηνίων ραγέντων, λύσις γίνεται.

Mulieri sanguinem evomenti, menstruis erumpentibus, solutio fit.

An eruption of the menses produces a cessation of vomiting of blood.

XXXIII.

Γυναικὶ τῶν καταμηνίων ἐκλειπόντων, αἷμα ἐκ τῶν ῥινῶν ῥυῆναι, ἀγαθόν.

Mulieri, menstruis deficientibus, è naribus sanguinem fluere, bonum.

To a woman whose menstrual discharge is deficient, a hæmorrhage from the nose is favorable.

XXXIV.

Γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ ἢ ἐν τῇ κοιλίῃ πολλὰ ῥυτῆ, κίνδυνος ἐκτρέψαι.

Mulieri in utero gerenti, si alvus multùm fluxerit, periculum ne abortiat.

If during pregnancy a diarrhœa occur, abortion may be apprehended.

XXXV.

Γυναικὶ ὑπὸ ὑστερικῶν ἐνοχλουμένη, ἢ δυστοκούσῃ, πταρμὸς ἐπιγενόμενος, ἀγαθόν.

Mulieri ab uterinâ passione vexatæ, aut difficulter parienti, sternutatio superveniens, bonum.

Sneezing, when it occurs during a hysteric paroxysm, or labor, is favorable.

XXXVI.

Γυναικὶ τὰ καταμήνια ἄχροα, καὶ μὴ κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ ἀεὶ γιγνόμενα, καθάρσιος δεῖσθαι σημαίνει.

Mulieri menses decolores, neque secundum eadem (*tempus et modum*) semper prodeuntes, purgatione opus esse significant.

When the Catamenia are discolored or occur irregularly, purging is indicated.

XXXVII.

Γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ, ἣν οἱ μασθοὶ ἐξαίφνης ἰσχυνοὶ γένωνται, ἐκτιτρώσκει.

Mulieri in utero gerenti, si mammæ ex improviso graciles fiant, abortit.

If the breasts suddenly become flaccid during pregnancy, there is danger of abortion.

XXXVIII.

Γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ, ἣν ὁ ἕτερος μασθὸς ἰσχνὸς γένηται δι-

δυμα ἐχούση, θάτερον ἐκπιτρώσκει· καὶ, ἤν μὲν ὁ δεξιὸς ἰσχυρὸς γένηται, τὸ ἄρσεν· ἤν δὲ ὁ ἀριστερὸς, τὸ θῆλυ.

Mulieri in utero gerenti, si altera mamma gracilis fiat gemellos gestanti, alterutrum abortit. Et, si quidem dextra gracilis fiat, marem: si verò sinistra, fœminam.

When the pregnant uterus contains twins, if one breast become flaccid, one of the twins is expelled; if the right breast, the male; but if the left, the female.

XXXIX.

Ἐν γυνή μὴ κύουσα, μηδὲ τετοκυῖα, γάλα ἔχη, ταύτη τὰ καταμήνια ἐκλέλοιπε.

Si mulier quæ nec prægnans est, nec peperit, lac habeat, ei menstrua defecerunt.

If a woman who is neither pregnant, nor lately delivered, have milk in her breasts, she labors under obstructed menstruation.

XL.

Γυναιξίν ὀκόσησιν ἐς τοὺς τιτθοὺς αἷμα συστρέφεται, μανίην σημαίνει.

Mulieribus quibus in mammas sanguis convertitur, insaniam significat.

When blood is determined to the breasts of females, it denotes an attack of mania.

XLI.

Γυναῖκα ἢν θέλῃς εἰδέναι εἰ κύει, ἐπὴν καθεύδειν μέλλῃ, (ἀδείπνω ἐούσῃ) μελίκρατον δίδόναι πιεῖν. κἢν μὲν στρόφον ἔχῃ περὶ τὴν γαστέρα, κύει· ἢν δὲ μὴ, οὐ κύει.

Mulierem si velis cognoscere, an prægna sit, ubi dormitura est, (incœnatae) aquam mulsam bibendam dato. Et si

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quidem tormen habeat circa ventrem, prægnans est; si verò minùs, prægnans non est.

Should it be desirable to ascertain whether a woman be pregnant or not, let her when about to sleep (without supper) drink water in which honey is dissolved: if pains about the belly occur, she is pregnant; but if otherwise, she is not.

XLII.

Γυνὴ ἔγκυος, εἰ μὲν ἄρρεν κύει, εὐχρους ἐστίν· ἢν δὲ θῆλυ, δύσ-
χρους.

Mulier prægnans, si quidem marem gestat, benè colorata est; si verò fœminam, male colorata.

If a woman be pregnant with a boy, her color is good; but if with a female, it is bad.

XLIII.

* Ἦν γυναικὶ κυούσῃ ἐρυσίπελας ἐν τῇ ὑστέρῃ γένηται, θανατῶδες.

Si mulieri prægnanti erysipelas in utero fiat, lethale.

Erysipelas attacking the internal surface of the pregnant uterus, is destructive.

XLIV.

Ὀκόσαι παρὰ φύσιν λέπται εὐῶσαι ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσιν, ἐκτιτρώσκουσι, πρὶν ἢ παχυνθῆναι.

Quæ præter naturam tenues existentes in utero gerunt, abortiunt, priusquam crassescant.

Pregnant women who are exceedingly thin, miscarry, unless they begin to acquire strength.

XLV.

Ὀκόσαι δὲ μετρίως τὸ σῶμα ἔχουσιν ἐκτιτρώσκουσι δίμηνα καὶ τρίμηνα ἄτερ προφάσιως φανερῆς, ταύτησιν αἱ κοτυληδόνες μύξης μεσταί εἰσι, καὶ οὐ δύνανται κρατεῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ βάρους τὸ ἔμβρυον, ἀλλ' ἀπορρήγνυνται.

Quæ verò mediocriter corpus habentes abortiunt bimestres et trimestres, sine causâ manifestâ, his uteri acetabula muco plena sunt, et non possunt continere fœtum præ gravitate, sed abrumpuntur.

They who are moderately fat, and suffer abortion in the second or third month, without any manifest cause, have the orifices of the uterine vessels filled with mucus, and are not capable of supporting the fœtus ; therefore abortion occurs.

XLVI.

Ὅκοσαι παρὰ φύσιν παχεῖαι ἐοῦσαι μὴ ξυλλαμβάνουσιν τῇ ἐν γαστρὶ, ταύτησι τὸ ἐπίπλοον τὸ στόμα τῶν ὑστερῶν ἀποπιέζει, καὶ, πρὶν ἢ λεπτυνθῆναι, οὐ κύουσιν.

Quæ præter naturam crassæ existentes, non concipiunt in utero, his omentum os uteri comprimit, et, priusquam attenuentur, prægnantes non fiunt.

Women who are exceedingly fat do not conceive, because the omentum compresses the orifice of the uterus ; and until they become thin, they cannot be impregnated.

XLVII.

**Ἦν ὑστέρα ἐν τῷ ἰσχίῳ ἐγκειμένη διαπυήσῃ, ἀνάγκη ἔμμοτον γενέσθαι.*

Si uterus coxæ incumbens suppuratus fuerit, necesse est medicamenta in linteo carpto applicari.

If the uterus in that part which rests upon the ischium shall have suppurated, lint medicated should be applied.

XLVIII.

**Ἐμβρυα, τὰ μὲν ἄρσενα ἐν τοῖσι δεξιοῖσι, τὰ δὲ θήλεα ἐν τοῖσιν ἀριστεροῖσι μᾶλλον.*

Fœtus, mares quidem in dextris, fœminæ verò in sinistris magis.

The male fœtus is situate chiefly on the right, and the female on the left side of the womb.

XLIX.

Ἐς ὑστέρων ἐκπτώσιας πταρμικὸν ἐπιτιθεῖς, ἐπιλαμβάνειν τοὺς μυκτῆρας καὶ τὸ στόμα.

Ut secundæ excidant, sternutatorio indito, nares et os apprehendere oportet.

For the expulsion of the placenta, a sternutatory may be employed, the nose and mouth being stopped.

L.

Γυναικὶ τὰ καταμήνια ἢν βούλη ἐπισχεῖν, σικύην ὡς μεγίστην πρὸς τοὺς τιτθοὺς πρόσβαλλε.

Mulieri menstrua si velis cohibere, cucurbitam quàm maximam ad mammas appone.

To stop excessive evacuations of the menses, a large cupping glass may be applied to the breasts.

LI.

Ὅσῳαι ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσι, τουτέων τὸ στόμα τῶν ὑστερῶν ξυμμέμυκεν.

Quæ in utero gerunt, harum os uteri clausum est.

As soon as conception takes place, the mouth of the uterus is closed.

LII.

**Ἦν γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ γάλα πολὺ ἐκ τῶν μαζῶν ῥυῆ, ἀσθενὲς τὸ ἔμβρυον σημαίνει· ἢν δὲ στερεοὶ οἱ μαστοὶ ἔωσιν, ὑγιεινότερον τὸ ἔμβρυον σημαίνει.*

Mulieri in utero gerenti si multum lactis ex mammis fluxerit, infirmum foetum significat. Si verò solidæ fuerint mammæ, saniozem foetum significat.

If milk flow abundantly from the breasts of a pregnant

woman, weakness of the fœtus is indicated ; if on the contrary the breasts be firm, a healthier fœtus is denoted.

LIII.

Ὅκόςαι διαφθείρειν μέλλουσι τὰ ἔμβρυα, ταύτησιν οἱ τίτθοι ἰσχυροὶ γίνονται· ἢν δὲ πάλιν σκληροὶ γένωνται, ὀδύνη ἔσται, ἢ ἐν τοῖσι τιτθοῖσιν, ἢ ἐν τοῖσιν ἰσχυίοισιν, ἢ ἐν τοῖσιν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, ἢ ἐν τοῖσι γούνασι, καὶ οὐ διαφθείρουσιν.

Quæ perdituræ sunt fœtus, his mammæ graciles fiunt. Si verò rursus duræ fiant, dolor erit, aut in mammis, aut in coxis, aut in oculis, aut in genibus, et non perdunt.

When abortion is threatened, the breasts become flaccid : but if they become hard again, there will be pain either in them, or in the hips, or in the eyes, or in the knees, and the fœtus is retained.

LIV.

Ὅκόςησι τὸ στόμα τῶν ὑστερῶν σκληρόν ἐστι, ταύτησιν ἀνάγκη τὸ στόμα τῶν ὑστερῶν ξυμμύειν.

Quibus os uteri durum est, his necesse est os uteri clausum esse.

When the neck of the uterus is hard, its orifice is necessarily closed.

LV.

Ὅκοσαι ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσαι ὑπὸ πυρετῶν λαμβάνονται, καὶ ἰσχυρῶς ἰσχναίνονται, ἄνευ προφάσιος φανερῆς, τίκτουσι χαλεπῶς καὶ ἐπικινδύνως, ἢ ἐκτιτρώσκουσαι κινδύνευουσιν.

Quæcunque in utero gerentes à febris corripuntur, et vehementer attenuantur absque manifestâ occasione, difficulter et periculose pariunt, aut abortientes periclitantur.

Women who are attacked with fever, or become exceedingly thin during pregnancy, without manifest cause, are delivered with pain and danger, or even are endangered by miscarriage.

LVI.

Ἐπὶ ῥόῳ γυναικείῳ σπασμὸς καὶ λειποθυμία ἢν ἐπιγένηται, κακόν.

Si fluxui muliebri convulsio et animi deliquium superveniat, malum.

If convulsion or fainting occur with the menstrual discharge, it is an unfavorable omen.

LVII.

Καταμηνίων γινομένων πλειόνων, νοῦσοι ξυμβαίνουσι· καὶ μὴ γινομένων, ἀπὸ τῆς ὑστέρης γίνονται νοῦσοι.

Mensibus copiosioribus prodeuntibus, morbi contingunt : et non prodeuntibus, ab utero fiunt morbi.

Menstruation if too abundant produces disease ; and if it do not occur, affections caused by the uterus supervene.

LVIII.

Ἐπὶ ἀρχῶ φλεγμαίνονται, καὶ ἐπὶ ὑστέρῃ φλεγμαινούσῃ, καὶ ἐπὶ νεφροῖσιν ἐμπύοισι, στραγγουρίη ἐπιγίνεται. ἐπὶ δὲ ἥπατι φλεγμαίνονται, λυγξ ἐπιγίνεται.

Recto intestino inflammato, et utero inflammato, et renibus suppuratis, urinæ stillicidium supervenit. Hepati autem inflammato singultus supervenit.

Strangury supervenes on inflammation of the rectum, and the uterus, as well as on suppuration of the kidneys; and hic-cough on inflammation of the liver.

LIX.

Γύνη ἣν μὴ λαμβάνῃ ἐν γαστρὶ, βούλη δὲ εἰδέναι εἰ λήψεται, περικαλύψας ἱματίοισι, θυμία κάτω. κῆν μὲν πορεύεσθαι σοι δοκέῃ ἢ ὀδμῇ διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἐς τὰς ῥῖνας καὶ ἐς τὸ στόμα, γίνωσκε, ὅτι αὐτὴ οὐ δι' ἑαυτὴν ἄγονός ἐστιν.

Mulier si in ventre non concipiat, velis autem scire, an conceptura sit, vestibis circumtectam subtèr suffito; et si quidem procedere tibi videatur odor per corpus ad nares et ad os, scito, hanc non propter se ipsam infœcundam esse.

If a woman do not conceive, and it is desirable to determine whether she can be impregnated, expose her to an aromatic fumigation whilst surrounded with clothes; if the odor appear to have ascended through the body toward the nose and the mouth, be assured that, on her own account, she is not barren.

LX.

Ἐν γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ αἱ καθάρσεις πορεύονται, ἀδύνατον τὸ ἔμβρυον ὑγιαίνειν.

Si mulieri in utero gerenti purgationes prodeant, fœtum sanum esse impossibile.

If menstruation take place during pregnancy, it is impossible that the fœtus should be healthy.

LXI.

Ἐν γυναικὶ καθάρσιες μὴ πορεύωνται, μήτε φρίκης, μήτε πυρετοῦ ἐπιγενομένου, ἄσαι δὲ αὐτῇ προσπίπτωσι, λογίζου ταύτην ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν.

Si mulieri purgationes non prodeant, neque horrore, neque febre superveniente; cibi autem fastidia ipsi accidant, hanc in utero gerere putato.

If the catamenia are suppressed, without being followed by rigor, or fever, but by disinclination for food, pregnancy may be suspected.

LXII.

Ὀκόσαι ψυχρὰς καὶ πυκνὰς τὰς μήτρας ἔχουσι, οὐ κυίσκουσι, καὶ ὀκόσαι καθύγρους ἔχουσι τὰς μήτρας, οὐ κυίσκουσιν. ἀποσβέννυται γὰρ αὐταῖς ὁ γόνος. καὶ ὀκόσαι ξηρὰς μᾶλλον καὶ περικαεῖς· ἐνδείη γὰρ τῆς τροφῆς φθείρεται τὸ σπέρμα. ὀκόσαι δὲ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τὴν κρᾶσιν ἔχουσι σύμμετρον, αἱ τοιαῦται ἐπίτεκνοι γίνονται.

Quæ frigidos ac densos uteros habent, non concipiunt. Et quæ præhumidos habent uteros, non concipiunt: extinguitur enim ipsis genitura. Et quæ siccos magis, et adurentes: alimenti enim inopiâ semen corrumpitur. Quæ verò ex utrisque temperamentum habent moderatum, hæ ipsæ proliferæ fiunt.

Women in whom the uterus is cold and dense, or remarkably humid, do not conceive, for the semen is destroyed. And when the uterus is too dry and hot, conception does not occur, because the semen corrupts for want of nourishment. But they who have these temperaments combined in due proportion, are most fruitful.

LXIII.

Παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρρένων. ἡ γὰρ δι' ἀραιότητα τοῦ σώματος τὸ πνεῦμα ἔξω φέρεται, πρὸς τὸ μὴ παραπέμπειν τὸ σπέρμα. ἡ δὲ διὰ τὴν πυκνότητα τὸ ὑγρὸν οὐ διαχωρῆει ἔξω. ἡ δὲ διὰ τὴν ψυχρότητα οὐκ ἐκपुरιᾶται. ὥστε ἀθροίζεσθαι πρὸς τὸν τόπον τοῦτον. ἡ δὲ διὰ τὴν θερμασίην τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο γίνεται.

Similiter autem etiam in masculis. Aut enim propter corporis raritatem spiritus extrà fertur, ut semen non demittat. Aut propter densitatem humidum non pervadit foras. Aut propter frigiditatem non incalescit, ut ad hunc locum congregetur. Aut propter caliditatem hoc idem contingit.

The same observations may be made respecting men. For either, the body being too permeable, the prolific spirit transpires, so that the semen cannot be expelled ; or because of too great density the moisture cannot escape ; or because of natural coldness, the effervescence required for producing a complete expulsion is wanting ; or the same happens because of too much heat.

LXIV.

Γάλα διδόναι κεφαλαλγέουσι, κακόν. κακόν δὲ καὶ πυρεταίνουσι, καὶ οἷσιν ὑποχόνδρια μετέωρα διαβορβορίζοντα, καὶ τοῖσι διψώδεσι. κακόν δὲ καὶ οἷσι χολώδεες αἱ ὑποχωρήσιες, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι ὀξέσι πυρετοῖσιν ἐοῦσι. καὶ οἷσιν αἵματος πολλοῦ διαχώρησις γέγονεν. ἀρμόζει δὲ τοῖσι φθινώδεσι μὴ λίην πολλῶ πυρέσσουσι διδόναι (γάλα), καὶ ἐν πυρετοῖσι μακροῖσι καὶ βληχροῖσι, μηδενὸς τῶν προειρημένων σημείων παρεόντος· παρὰ λόγον δὲ ἐκτετηκόσιν.

Lac dare capite dolentibus, malum. Malum verò etiam febricitantibus, et quibus hypochondria elevata *sunt* murmurantia, et siticulosus. Malum autem et quibus dejectiones biliosæ, et qui in acutis sunt febribus; et quibus copiosi sanguinis facta est egestio. Convenit verò tabidis non admodum valdè febricitantibus (lac) dare, et in febribus longis et languidis, nullo ex suprà dictis signis præsentè : et præter rationem quidem extenuatis.

It is pernicious to allow milk when there exist pains of the head, fever, flatulency, thirst, bilious evacuations, acute fever, and hæmorrhages. It is beneficial, on the contrary, in consumption, provided there be not much fever, and in slight protracted fevers, when the symptoms before mentioned are not present. Lastly, it is beneficial to those who are emaciated without any apparent reason.

LXV.

Ὁκόσοισιν οἰδήματα ἐφ' ἑλκεσι φαίνονται, οὐ μάλα σπῶνται, οὐδὲ μαίνονται. τουτέων δὲ ἀφανισθέντων ἐξαίφνης, τοῖσι μὲν ὀπισθεν, σπασμοὶ, τέτανοι· τοῖσι δὲ ἔμπροσθεν, μανίαι, ἢ ὀδύνη πλευροῦ ὀξεῖαι, ἢ ἐμπύησις, ἢ δυσεντερία, ἢ ἐρυθρὰ ἢ τὰ οἰδήματα.

Quibus tumores in ulceribus apparent, non valdè convelluntur, neque insaniunt. His autem derepentè disparentibus, quibus in posticâ quidem parte *fuerint*, convulsiones, tetani, i. e. *rigores*: quibus verò in anticâ, insanix, aut lateris dolores acuti, aut suppuratio, aut dysenteria, si rubicundi fuerint tumores.

When ulcers are attended with tumors, neither convulsions nor delirium occur: but the tumors suddenly disappearing, if the ulcer be situate on the back part of the body, spasms and tetanus supervene; but if on the fore part, acute pain of the side, or empyema, or dysentery, if the swellings be red.

LXVI.

³ *Ην, τραυμάτων ισχυρῶν ἑόντων καὶ πονηρῶν, οἰδήματα μὴ φαίνηται, μέγα κακόν.*

Si, magnis et pravis existentibus vulneribus, tumores non appareant, ingens malum.

If in large and dangerous wounds swellings do not occur, the mischief is very great.

Hipp.

U

LXVII.

Τὰ χαῦνα, χρηστά· τὰ δὲ ἔνωμα, κακά.

Laxi tumores, boni; crudi verò, mali.

Soft tumors are safe; but the crude are dangerous.

LXVIII.

Τῷ τὰ ὀπισθεν τῆς κεφαλῆς ὀδυνωμένῳ, ἢ ἐν μετώπῳ ὀρθὴ φλέψ
τμηθεῖσα ὠφελέει.

*Posticâ capitis parte dolenti, recta in fronte vena secta
juvat.*

The back part of the head being in pain, relief is obtained
by opening a vein in the forehead.

LXIX.

Ῥίγεα ἄρχεται, γυναίξι μὲν ἐξ ὀσφύος μᾶλλον, καὶ διὰ νώτου εἰς κεφαλὴν. ἀνδράσι δὲ, μᾶλλον ὀπισθεν, ἢ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ σώματος, οἷον ἀπὸ τε πηχέων καὶ μηρῶν. ἀτὰρ καὶ τὸ δέρμα ἀραιόν. δηλοῖ δὲ τοῦτο ἡ θρίξ.

Rigores incipiunt, mulieribus quidem ex lumbis magis, et per dorsum ad caput. Viris autem, posticâ magis parte, quàm anticâ corporis, velut ex cubitis ac femoribus. Sed et cutis *viris* rara est. Hoc quidem pilus indicat.

Rigors commence in women from the loins principally, and ascend through the back to the head: but in men they begin behind rather than in the front of the body, as from the elbows and thighs; the skin in men is also coarser, and the pores are larger. This indeed the hair indicates.

LXX.

Οἱ ὑπὸ τεταρταίων ἀλισκόμενοι, ὑπὸ σπασμοῦ οὐ πάνυ τι ἀλίσ-

κονται. ἢν δὲ ἀλίσκωνται πρότερον, εἶτα ἐπιγένηται τεταρταῖος, παύονται.

A quartanis correpti, à convulsione non admodum corripuntur. Si verò priùs corripiantur, et postea quartana supervenerit, liberantur.

They who are attacked with quartan fevers, are seldom subject to convulsions; but if previously subject to them, they are relieved by the supervening quartan fever.

LXXI.

Ὅκοσοῖσι δέρματα περιτείνεται καρφαλέα καὶ σκληρὰ, ἄνευ ἰδρώτων τελευτῶσιν. ὁκοσοῖσι δὲ χαλαρὰ καὶ ἀραιὰ, σὺν ἰδρῶτι τελευτῶσιν.

Quibus cutis obtenditur arida ac dura, sine sudore moriuntur. Quibus verò laxa ac rara, cum sudore moriuntur.

Death takes place without sweating, when during the disease, the skin has remained hard, dry, and tight: the reverse occurs when the skin is thin and relaxed.

LXXII.

Οἱ ἰκτερώδεες οὐ πάνυ τι πνευματώδεές εἰσιν.

Ictericus non admodum flatulenti sunt.

They who are affected with jaundice, are not very flatulent.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ἙΚΤΟΝ.

I.

Ἐν τῆσι χρονίησι λειεντερίησιν ὄξυρεγμὴ ἐπιγιγνομένη, μὴ γενομένη πρότερον, σημεῖον ἀγαθόν.

In diuturnis intestinorum lævitatibus ructus acidus superveniens, qui priùs non fuit, signum bonum.

Acid eructation occurring in chronic relaxations of the bowels, and not existing in the first stage of the disease, are favorable signs.

II.

Οἷσι ῥῖνες ὑγρότεραι φύσει, καὶ ἡ γονὴ ὑγροτέρη, ὑγιαίνουσι νοσηρότερον. οἷσι δὲ τάναντία, ὑγιεινότερον.

Quibus nares natura humidiores, et genitura humidior, imperfectiùs sani sunt : quibus verò contraria, perfectiùs.

They who have naturally moist nostrils, and very liquid semen, have imperfect health ; the contrary states accompany more robust conditions.

III.

Ἐν τῆσι μακρῆσι δυσεντερίησιν αἱ ἀποσιτίαι, κακόν· καὶ σὺν πυρετῶ, κάκιον.

In longis dysenteriis appetitus prostratus, malum ; et cum febre, pejus.

Disinclination for food augurs unfavorably in chronic dysentery, and still more unfavorably when fever prevails.

IV.

Τὰ περιμάδηρα ἔλκεα, κακοήθεια.

Ulceræ circum glabra, maligna.

Ulcers with smooth sanious margins are of bad character.

V.

Τῶν ὀδυνέων καὶ ἐν πλευρῆσι, καὶ ἐν στήθεσι, καὶ ἐν τοῖσιν ἄλλοις (μέρεσιν), ἥν μέγα διαφέρωσι, καταμαθητέον.

Dolores et in lateribus, et in pectoribus, et in aliis (partibus), si multùm differant, considerandum.

We must consider whether pains situate in the sides, and chest, and other parts, differ materially from each other.

VI.

Τὰ νεφριτικά, καὶ ὀκόσα κατὰ τὴν κύστιν ἀλγήματα, ἐργωδῶς
ὕγιάζεται τοῖσι πρεσβύτησι.

Renum et vesicæ dolores difficulter sanantur in senibus.

Pain occurring in the kidneys and bladder of the aged is removed with difficulty.

VII.

Τὰ ἀλγήματα τὰ κατὰ τὴν κοιλίην γινόμενα, τὰ μὲν μετέωρα,
κουφότερα· τὰ δὲ μὴ μετέωρα, ἰσχυρότερα.

*Dolores, qui in ventre fiunt, elevati quidem, leviores : non
elevati verò, vehementiores.*

Pains in the belly, which are attended with distention, are less severe ; with depression, more severe.

Hipp.

X

VIII.

Τοῖσιν ὑδρωπικοῖσι τὰ γινόμενα ἔλκεα ἐν τῷ σώματι, οὐ ῥηϊδίως
 ὑγιάζεται.

Hydropicis ulcera in corpore orta, non facilè sanantur.

Ulcers occurring in dropsical subjects are healed with
 difficulty.

IX.

Τὰ πλατέα ἐξανθήματα οὐ πάνυ τι κνησμώδεα.

Efflorescentiæ latae, non admodum pruriginosæ.

Large efflorescences do not cause great itching.

X.

Κεφαλήν πονέοντι, καὶ περιωδυνέοντι πύον, ἢ ὕδωρ, ἢ αἷμα ρυέν

κατὰ τὰς ῥίνας, ἢ κατὰ τὸ στόμα, ἢ κατὰ τὰ ὄτια, λύει τὸ νόσημα.

Caput laboranti, et circumcirca dolenti, pus, aut aqua, aut sanguis effluens per nares, aut per os, aut per aures, solvit morbum.

A discharge of pus, water, or blood, from the nose, mouth, or ears, when pain occurs in the head, or in its neighbourhood, removes the disease.

XI.

Τοῖσι μελαγχολικοῖσι, καὶ τοῖσι νεφριτικοῖσιν, αἰμορροῖδες ἐπιγινόμεναι, ἀγαθόν.

Melancholicis, et nephriticis, hæmorrhoides supervenientes, bonum.

Hæmorrhoids supervening on melancholy, or affections of the kidneys, are beneficial.

XII.

Αἰμορροΐδας ἰθύντι χρονίας, ἢν μὴ μία φυλαχθῆ, κίνδυνος ὕδρω-
πα ἐπιγενέσθαι, ἢ φθίσειν.

Hæmorrhoidas curanti diuturnas, nisi una servata fuerit,
periculum est ne hydrops superveniat, aut tabes.

In curing hæmorrhoids of long duration radically, if one
at least be not preserved, dropsy or consumption may be
expected to supervene.

XIII.

Ἐπὶ λυγμοῦ ἐχομένῳ πταρμοὶ ἐπιγενόμενοι, λύουσι τὸν λυγμόν.

A singultu detento sternutationes supervenientes, solvunt
singultum.

Sneezing suspends hiccough.

XIV.

Ἐπὶ ὕδρωπος ἐχομένῳ, τοῦ κατὰ τὰς φλέβας εἰς τὴν κοιλίην
ὑδατος ῥυέντος, λύσις.

Ab hydrope detento, si aqua secundum venas in alvum
fluxerit, solutio fit.

Dropsy is cured when the water is conveyed by the veins
into the intestines.

XV.

Ἐπὶ διάρροιας ἐχομένῳ μακρῆς, ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου ἔμετος ἐπιγενό-
μενος, λύει διάρροϊαν.

A diuturno alvi profluvio detento spontè superveniens
vomitus alvi profluvium solvit.

Chronic diarrhœa is removed by spontaneous vomiting.

XVI.

Ἰπὸ πλευρίτιδος ἢ ὑπὸ περιπνευμονίης ἐχομένῳ διάρροια ἐπιγενο-
μένη, κακόν.

A pleuritide aut à peripneumoniâ detento alvi profluvium
superveniens, malum.

When diarrhœa supervenes on pleurisy, or peripneumony,
it is unfavorable.

XVII.

Ὀφθαλμιῶντα ὑπὸ διάρροίης ληφθῆναι, ἀγαθόν.

Ophthalmiâ laborantem ab alvi profluvio corripiti, bonum.

In ophthalmia an attack of diarrhœa is beneficial.

XVIII.

Κύστιν διακοπέντι, ἢ ἐγκέφαλον, ἢ καρδίην, ἢ φρένας, ἢ τῶν ἐντέρων τι τῶν λεπτῶν, ἢ κοιλίην, ἢ ἥπαρ, θανατῶδες.

Cui persecta est vesica, aut cerebrum, aut cor, aut septum transversum, aut aliquod ex intestinis tenuibus, aut ventriculus, aut hepar, lethale.

Penetrating wounds of the bladder, brain, heart, diaphragm, small intestines, stomach, or liver, are fatal.

XIX.

Ἐπὴν διακοπῇ ὀστέον, ἢ χόνδρος, ἢ νεῦρον, ἢ γνάθου τὸ λεπτὸν, ἢ ἀκροποσθίη, οὔτε αὖξεται, οὔτε ξυμφύεται.

Ubi dissectum fuerit os, aut cartilago, aut nervus, aut genæ pars tenuis, aut præputium, neque augetur, neque coalescit.

Bone, cartilage, nerve, the thin part of the cheek, or pre-

puce, when divided, are not regenerated, nor do the parts reunite.

XX.

Ἐν εἰς τὴν κοιλίην αἷμα ἐκχυθῆ παρὰ φύσιν, ἀνάγκη ἐκπυηθῆναι.

Si in ventrem sanguis effusus fuerit præter naturam, necesse est suppurari.

If blood flow unnaturally into the belly, suppuration must ensue.

XXI.

Τοῖσι μαινομένοισι, κισσῶν, ἢ αἰμορροΐδων ἐπιγενομένων, τῆς μανίης λύσις.

Insanientibus, si varices, aut hæmorrhoides supervenerint, insanix solutio fit.

If varicose veins or hæmorrhoids occur during mania, the mania is cured.

XXII.

Ἐκείνα ῥήγματα ἐκ τοῦ νώτου ἐς τοὺς ἀγκῶνας καταβαίνει, φλεβοτομὴ λύει.

Quæ ruptiones ex dorso ad cubitos descendunt, venæ sectio solvit.

Eruptions which descend from the back to the elbows are cured by bleeding.

XXIII.

Ἐν φόβῳ καὶ δυσθυμίᾳ πολὺν χρόνον διατελέῃ, μελαγχολικὸν τὸ τοιοῦτον.

Si metus et tristitia multo tempore perseverent, melancholicum hoc ipsum.

Hipp.

Y

If fear and sorrow remain for a long period, they denote the approach of melancholy.

XXIV.

Ἐντέρων ἢν διακοπή τῶν λεπτῶν τι, οὐ συμφύεται.

Si ex intestinis tenuibus aliquod dissectum fuerit, non coalescit.

If any portion of the small intestines be cut through, the extremities do not reunite.

XXV.

Ἐρυσίπελας ἔξωθεν μὲν εἴσω τρέπεσθαι, οὐκ ἀγαθόν· ἔσωθεν δὲ ἔξω, ἀγαθόν.

Erysipelas foris quidem intrò verti, non bonum : intus verò foràs, bonum.

It is not favorable for erysipelas to pass from without inwards : but from within outwards is favorable.

XXVI.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἂν ἐν τοῖσι καύσοισι τρόμοι γένωνται, παρακοπή λύει.

Quibus in febre ardente tremores fiunt, delirium solvit.

When tremors occur in ardent fevers they are terminated by delirium.

XXVII.

Ὁκόσοι ἔμπυοι, ἢ ὑδρωπικοὶ καίονται, ἢ τέμνονται, ἐκρυέντος τοῦ πύου ἢ τοῦ ὕδατος ἀθρόου, πάντως ἀπόλλονται.

Qui suppurati, aut hydropici uruntur, aut secantur, hi, pure aut aquâ acervatim affluente, omninò moriuntur.

In dropsy, or internal suppuration, if large quantities of

water or pus be allowed to escape by incision, or caustic, the death of the patient is inevitable.

XXVIII.

Εὐνοῦχοι οὐ ποδαγριῶσιν, οὐδὲ φαλακροὶ γίνονται.

Eunuchi non laborant podagrâ, neque calvi fiunt.

Eunuchs are not affected by gout, nor do they become bald.

XXIX.

Γυνή οὐ ποδαγριᾶ, ἢν μὴ τὰ καταμήνια αὐτέῃ ἐκλίπη.

Mulier non laborat podagrâ, nisi menses ipsi defecerint.

Women are not troubled with gout unless menstruation is deficient.

XXX.

Παῖς οὐ ποδαγριᾶ, πρὸ τοῦ ἀφροδισιασμοῦ.

Puer non laborat podagrâ, ante Veneris usum.

Gout does not attack young men previous to sexual intercourse.

XXXI.

Ὀδύνας ὀφθαλμῶν ἀκρητοποσίη, ἢ λουτρὸν, ἢ πυρίη, ἢ φλεβοτομία, ἢ φαρμακείη λύει.

Oculorum dolores meri potus, aut balneum, aut fomentum, aut venæ sectio, aut purgatio solvit.

Pains of the eyes are cured by wine, by the bath, by fomentation, by bleeding, or by purging.

XXXII.

Τραυλοὶ ὑπὸ διάρροίης μάλιστα ἀλίσκονται μακρῆς.

Balbi ab alvi profluvio maximè corripiuntur longo.

Stammerers are particularly liable to obstinate diarrhœa.

XXXIII.

Οἱ ὀξυρεγμιώδεις οὐ πάνυ τι πλευριτικοὶ γίνονται.

Acidum ructantes non admodum pleuritici fiunt.

They who are subject to acid eructations are seldom attacked by pleurisy.

XXXIV.

Ὀκόσοι, φαλακροὶ, τουτέοισι κίρσοι μεγάλοι οὐ γίνονται. ὀκό-

σοῖσι δ' ἂν φαλακροῖσιν ἐοῦσι κίρσοι ἐπιγένωνται, πάλιν οὔτοι γίγνονται δασέες.

Qui calvi *sunt*, his varices magni non fiunt. Quibus verò dum sunt calvi superveniunt varices, hi rursus capillati fiunt.

The bald are not subject to varicose veins ; but should they occur, the hairs are reproduced.

XXXV.

Τοῖσιν ὑδρωπικοῖσι βῆξ ἐπιγενομένη, κακόν.

Hydropicis tussis superveniens, malum.

A cough occurring with dropsy is an unfavorable symptom.

XXXVI.

Δυσουρίην φλεβοτομὴ λύει· τὰ μνην δὲ τὰς εἶσω.

Urinæ difficultatem venæ sectio solvit: secundæ verò internæ.

Venesection removes the difficulty of making water; but internal veins must be opened.

XXXVII.

Ἐπὶ κυναγχῆς ἐχομένῳ οἴδημα γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ, ἀγαθόν· ἔξω γὰρ τρέπεται τὸ νόσημα.

Ab anginâ detento tumorem fieri in collo, bonum: foras enim morbus vertitur.

A tumor in the neck is a favorable sign in the quinsy, for the disease then tends externally.

XXXVIII.

Ὀκόσοισι κρυπτοὶ καρκῖνοι γίνονται, μὴ θεραπεύειν βέλτιον. θεραπευόμενοι γὰρ ἀπόλλυνται ταχέως. μὴ θεραπευόμενοι δὲ πλείω χρόνον διατελοῦσι.

Quibus occulti cancri fiunt, eos non curare melius est. Curati enim citò pereunt. Non curati verò longius tempus perdurant.

It is better not to cure hidden cancers, for they who are cured quickly perish ; whilst they who are not cured live longer.

XXXIX.

Σπασμὸς γίνεται ἢ ὑπὸ πληρώσιος, ἢ κενώσιος. οὕτω δὲ καὶ λυγμός.

Convulsio fit aut à repletione, aut evacuatione. Sic quidem etiam singultus.

Convulsions arise either from repletion or inanition; the same is true respecting hiccough.

XL.

Ὁκόσοισι περὶ τὸ ὑποχόνδριον πόνοι γίνονται ἄτερ φλεγμονῆς, τουτέοισι πυρετὸς ἐπιγενόμενος λύει τὸν πόνον.

Hipp.

Z

Quibus ad hypochondrium dolores fiunt absque inflammatione, his febris superveniens solvit dolorem.

Fever supervening on pains of the hypochondrium without inflammation, removes the pain.

XLI.

Ὅσοισι διὰ πύον τι ἐὼν ἐν τῷ σώματι μὴ διασημαίνει, τούτοις διὰ παχύτητα τοῦ πύου, ἢ τοῦ τόπου, οὐκ ἀποσημαίνει.

Quibus suppuratum quid in corpore existens, nullum sui signum prodit, his propter crassitudinem puris, aut loci, signum non exhibet.

When an internal abscess exists without signs of the presence of pus, it arises from the thickness of the matter, or the place in which it is situate.

XLII.

Ἐν τοῖσιν ἰκτερικοῖσι τὸ ἥπαρ σκληρὸν γενέσθαι, πονηρόν.

In ictericis hepar durum fieri, malum.

Hardness of the liver, in the jaundiced, is a bad sign.

XLIII.

Ὅσοι σπληνώδεις ὑπὸ δυσεντερίας ἀλίσκονται, τούτοις ἐπιγενομένης μακρῆς τῆς δυσεντερίας, ὕδρωψ ἐπιγίνεται, ἢ λιεντερία, καὶ ἀπόλλυνται.

Qui lienosi à dysenteriâ corripiuntur, his longâ superveniente dysenteriâ, hydrops supervenit, aut intestinorum lævitas, et pereunt.

They who have disease of the spleen, and are attacked by a dysentery, are subject if it remain long, to a dropsy or lientery, and are destroyed.

XLIV.

Ὅσοις ἐκ στραγγουρίας εἰλεὸς ἐπιγίνεται, ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρησιν ἀπόλλυνται, ἢν μὴ πυρετοῦ ἐπιγενομένου ἄλις τὸ οὔρον ῥυῆ.

Quibus ex urinæ stillicidio volvulus supervenit, in septem diebus pereunt, nisi febre superveniente urina abundè fluxerit.

If volvulus supervene on strangury, death takes place in seven days, unless fever followed by a copious discharge of urine occur.

XLV.

Ἐλκεα ὀκόσα ἐνιαύσια γίνεται, ἢ μακρότερον χρόνον ἴσχουσιν, ἀνάγκη ὀστέον ἀφίστασθαι, καὶ τὰς οὐλὰς κοίλας γίνεσθαι.

Ulcers quæcunque annua fiunt, aut longius tempus occupant, necesse est os abscedere, et cicatrices cavas fieri.

Ulcers which continue a year or more, necessarily cause a caries of the bone, and deep scars.

XLVI.

Ὀκόσοι ὑβροὶ ἐξ ἄσθματος, ἢ βηχὸς γίνονται πρὸ τῆς ἔβης, ἀπόλλυνται.

Qui gibbi ex asthmate, aut tussi fiunt ante pubertatem, pereunt.

They who from an asthma or cough have the spine incurvated before puberty, generally die.

XLVII.

Ὅκοσοισι φλεβοτομία, ἢ φαρμακείη ξυμφέρει, τουτέους προσήκον τοῦ ἤρος φλεβοτομεῖν, ἢ φαρμακεύειν.

Quibus venæsectio, aut purgatio conducit, his verè convenit venam secare, aut purgationem facere.

They to whom bleeding or purging is useful, ought to be bled or purged in the Spring.

XLVIII.

Τοῖσι σπληνώδεσι δυσεντερία ἐπιγενομένη, ἀγαθόν.

Lienosis dysenteria superveniens, bonum.

A dysentery is beneficial in diseases of the spleen.

XLIX.

Ὅσα ποδαγρικὰ νοσήματα γίνονται, ταῦτα ἐπιφλεγμῆναντα ἐν τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρησιν ἀποκαθίστανται.

Qui podagrici morbi fiunt, hi sedatâ inflammatione in quadraginta diebus decedunt.

Attacks of inflammatory gout are cured by resolution in forty days.

L.

Ὅσοισιν ἂν ὁ ἐγκέφαλος διακοπῆ, τουτέοισιν ἀνάγκη πυρετὸν καὶ χολῆς ἔμετον ἐπιγίγνεσθαι.

Quibus percissum fuerit cerebrum, his necesse est febrem et bilis vomitum supervenire.

Penetrating wounds of the brain are unavoidably followed by fever and bilious vomiting.

LI.

Ὅσοισιν ὑγιαίνουσιν ὀδύνη γίνονται ἐξαίφνης ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ, καὶ παραχρῆμα ἄφωνοι γίνονται, καὶ ῥέγχουσιν, ἀπόλλυνται ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρησιν ἢν, μὴ πυρετὸς ἐπιλάβῃ.

Quibus sanis dolores derepentè fiunt in capite, et statim muti fiunt, ac stertunt, in septem diebus pereunt, nisi febris apprehenderit.

Severe pains of the head suddenly seizing persons in health, accompanied with loss of speech, and stertorous respiration, destroy in seven days, unless fever appear.

LII.

Σκοπεῖν δὲ χρῆ καὶ τὰς ἀποφάσιαις τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐν τοῖσιν ὕπνοισιν. ἢν γάρ τι ὑποφαίνεται, ξυμβαλλομένων τῶν βλεφάρων,

τοῦ λευκοῦ, μὴ ἐκ διαρροΐης ἔοντι, ἢ ἐκ φαρμακοποσίης, φλαῦρον τὸ σημεῖον, καὶ θανατῶδες σφόδρα.

Considerare verò etiam oportet oculorum subtùs apparentia in somnis. Si enim albi quid, palpebris commissis, subtùs appareat, cui *id* non ex alvi profluvio est, aut ex potione purgante, pravum signum, et valdè lethale.

The state of the eyes during sleep ought to be considered : for the eye-lids being nearly closed, if the white be perceived, unless occurring from diarrhœa or a purgative, it is a very dangerous, even a fatal symptom.

LIII.

Αἱ παραφροσύναι, αἱ μὲν μετὰ γέλωτος γινόμεναι, ἀσφαλέστεραι· αἱ δὲ μετὰ σπουδῆς, ἐπισφαλέστεραι.

Deliria, cum risu quidem accidentia, securiora : cum studio verò, periculosiora.

Delirium which is lively, admits of hope ; but if attended with thoughtfulness, it is more dangerous.

LIV.

Ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξείσι πάθεσι τοῖσι μετὰ πυρετοῦ, αἱ κλαυθμώδεις ἀναπνοαὶ, κακαί.

In acutis affectionibus, quæ cum febre *sunt*, luctuosæ respirationes, malæ.

In acute affections, attended with fever, sighing is a very unfavorable sign.

LV.

Τὰ ποδαγρικὰ τοῦ ἤρος καὶ τοῦ φθινοπώρου κινέεται ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ.

Podagrici morbi vere et autumnno moventur ut plurimum.

Attacks of the gout return chiefly in Autumn and Spring.

LVI.

Τοῖσι μελαγχολικοῖσι νοσήμασιν ἐς τάδε ἐπικίνδυνοι αἱ ἀποσκήψιες, ἢ ἀποπληξίην τοῦ σώματος, ἢ σπασμὸν, ἢ μανίην, ἢ τύφλωσιν σημαίνουσι.

Morbis melancholicis ad hæc periculosi sunt *humorum* decubitus, aut corporis siderationem, aut convulsionem, aut insaniam, aut cæcitatem significant.

In melancholic diseases the deposition of the humors is always dangerous, because it presages either apoplexy, convulsions, mania or blindness.

LVII.

Ἀπόπληκτοὶ δὲ μάλιστα γίνονται, ἡλικίῃ τῇ ἀπὸ τεσσαράκοντα ἐτέων ἄχρις ἑξήκοντα.

Apoplectici autem fiunt maximè, ætate ab anno quadragesimo usque ad sexagesimum.

From the age of forty until sixty the greatest liability to apoplexy occurs.

LVIII.

Ἐν ἐπίπλοον ἐκπέσῃ, ἀνάγκη ἀποσαπῆναι.

Si omentum exciderit, necesse est putrefieri.

If the omentum escape, mortification must necessarily ensue.

LIX.

Ὀκόσοισιν ὑπὸ ἰσχιάδος ἐνοχλουμένοισι χρονίης ἐξίσταται τὸ ἰσχίον, καὶ πάλιν ἐμπίπτει, τούτέοισι μύξαι ἐπιγίνονται.

Quibus à diuturno coxendicis morbo vexatis coxa excidit, et rursus incidit, his mucus innascitur.

After protracted attacks of sciatica, when the head of the bone alternately escapes from and returns into the cavity, an accumulation of synovia occurs.

LX.

Ὀκόσοισιν ὑπὸ ἰσχιάδος ἐνοχλουμένοισι χρονίης τὸ ἰσχίον ἐξίσταται, τουτέοισι τήκεται τὸ σκέλος, καὶ χωλοῦνται, ἢν μὴ καυθῶσιν.

Quibus à diuturno coxendicis morbo vexatis coxa excidit, his crus tabescit, et claudicant, nisi usti fuerint.

When, in consequence of long continued disease of the hip-joint, the head of the thigh-bone is thrown out of the socket, the limb withers, and lameness occurs, unless the cautery be applied.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ἑΒΔΟΜΟΝ.

I.

Ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξείσιν νοσήμασι ψύξις ἀκρωτηρίων, κακόν.

In morbis acutis extremarum partium frigus, malum.

In acute diseases coldness of the extremities is a very bad sign.

II.

Ἐπὶ ὀστέῳ νοσέοντι σὰρξ πελιδνή, κακόν.

Ex osse ægrotante caro livida, malum.

When the flesh situate above a diseased bone becomes livid, it is an unfavorable sign.

III.

Ἐπὶ ἐμέτῳ λυγξ καὶ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἐρυθροὶ, κακόν.

A vomitu singultus et oculi rubri, malum.

When hiccough and redness of the eyes succeed vomiting, the indication is bad.

IV.

Ἐπὶ ἰδρώτι φρίκη, οὐ χρηστόν.

A sudore horror, non bonum.

Sweating, followed by rigor, augurs unfavorably.

V.

Ἐπὶ μανίῃ δυσεντερία, ἢ ὕδρωψ, ἢ ἔκστασις, ἀγαθόν.

Ab insaniâ dysenteria, aut hydrops, aut mentis emotio, bonum.

During mania the occurrence of dysentery, dropsy, or ecstasy, is favorable.

VI.

Ἐπὶ νόσῳ πολυχρονίῃ, ἀποσιτίῃ, καὶ ἀκρητοὶ ὑποχωρήσεις, κακόν.

In morbo diuturno appetitus prostratus, et meracæ dejectiones, malum.

In chronic diseases loss of appetite and evacuations of bile downwards indicate unfavorably.

VII.

Ἐκ πολυποσίης ῥίγος καὶ παραφροσύνη, κακόν.

A multo potu rigor et delirium, malum.

Rigor and delirium succeeding to excessive drinking, are fatal signs.

VIII.

Ἐπὶ φύματος εἰσω ῥήξιος ἔκλυσις, ἔμετος, καὶ λειποψυχίη γίγνεται.

A tumoris intus ruptione, exsolutio, vomitus, et animi deliquium fit.

Rupture of an internal abscess is followed by vomiting and fainting.

IX.

Ἐπὶ αἵματος ῥύσει παραφροσύνη, ἢ καὶ σπασμὸς, κακόν.

A sanguinis fluxu delirium, aut etiam convulsio, malum.

If delirium or even convulsion occur during hæmorrhage, great danger is announced.

X.

Ἐπὶ εἰλεῶ ἔμετος, ἢ λυγξ, ἢ σπασμὸς, ἢ παραφροσύνη, κακόν.

Ab ileo vomitus, aut singultus, aut convulsio, aut delirium, malum.

When during the iliac disease, vomiting, hiccough, delirium, or convulsion occurs, danger is denoted.

XI.

Ἐπὶ πλευρίτιδι περιπνευμονίη, κακόν.

A pleuritide peripneumonia, malum.

Peripneumony occurring along with pleurisy is an unfavorable event.

XII.

Ἐπὶ περιπνευμονίᾳ φρενίτις, κακόν.

A peripneumoniâ phrenitis, malum.

Phrenitis supervening to peripneumony is fatal.

XIII.

Ἐπὶ καύμασιν ἰσχυροῖσι σπασμὸς, ἢ τέτανος, κακόν.

Ab ardoribus vehementibus convulsio, aut tetanus, (*rigor*,) malum.

Convulsion or tetanus during excessive fever is a very bad sign.

XIV.

Ἐπὶ πληγῇ ἐς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἔκπληξις, ἢ παραφροσύνη, κακόν.

A plagâ in caput, stupor, aut delirium, malum.

Stupor or delirium following a blow on the head is dangerous.

XV.

Ἐπὶ αἵματος πτύσει πύου πτύσις, κακόν.

A sanguinis sputo, puris sputum, malum.

Expectoration of pus after spitting of blood is a bad omen.

XVI.

Ἐπὶ πύου πτύσει φθίσις καὶ ῥύσις. ἐπὴν δὲ τὸ πτύελον ἴσχηται, ἀποθνήσκουσιν.

A puris sputo, tabes et fluxus. Postquam verò sputum retinetur, moriuntur.

If the expectoration of pus be followed by emaciation and diarrhœa, the indication is very unfavorable; but when the expectoration ceases, death takes place.

XVII.

Ἐπὶ φλεγμονῇ τοῦ ἥπατος λυγξ, κακόν.

Ab hepatis inflammatione singultus, malum.

When the liver is inflamed hiccough is a dangerous sign.

XVIII.

Ἐπὶ ἀγρυπνίῃ σπασμὸς, ἢ παραφροσύνη, κακόν.

A vigiliâ convulsio, aut delirium, malum.

Convulsions or delirium following watchfulness is a bad sign.

XIX.

Ἐπὶ ὀστέου ψιλώσῃ ἐρυσίπελας, (κακόν.)

Ab ossis denudatione erysipelas, (malum.)

When a bone is denuded, the occurrence of erysipelas is a bad sign.

XX.

Ἐπὶ ἐρυσιπέλατι σηπεδῶν, ἢ ἐκπύησις, (κακόν.)

Ab erysipelate putredo, aut suppuratio, (malum.)

Erysipelas with sphacelus or suppuration is a dangerous state.

XXI.

Ἐπὶ ἰσχυρῷ σφυγμῷ ἐν τοῖσιν ἔλκεσιν αἰμορραγία, (κακόν.)

A forti pulsu in ulceribus, sanguinis eruptio, (malum.)

A discharge of blood from ulcers in consequence of strong arterial action affords a fatal indication.

XXII.

Ἐπὶ ὀδύνη πολυχρονίῃ τῶν περὶ τὴν κοιλίην, ἐκπύησις, (κακόν.)

A dolore diuturno partium circa ventrem, suppuratio, (malum.)

Suppuration after a chronic pain of the belly is fatal.

XXIII.

Ἐπὶ ἀκρήτῳ ὑποχωρήσει δυσεντερία, (κακόν.)

A meracâ dejectione dysenteria, (malum.)

It is a bad sign when dysentery succeeds evacuations of pure bile.

XXIV.

Ἐπὶ ὀστέου διακοπῇ παραφροσύνη, ἢν κενεὸν λάβῃ.

Ab osse percisso delirium, si in vacuum penetraverit.

Stupor or delirium after the division of the cranium, if the wound be penetrating, is a mortal sign.

XXV.

Ἐκ φαρμακοποσίης σπασμὸς, θανατῶδες.

A purgantis potione convulsio, lethale.

Convulsions after a purgative are fatal.

XXVI.

Ἐπὶ ὀδύνη ἰσχυρῇ τῶν περὶ τὴν κοιλίην, ἀκρωτηρίων ψύξις, κακόν.

A dolore vehementi partium circa ventrem, extremarum frigus, malum.

Cold extremities from severe pains of the belly announce danger.

XXVII.

Γυναικὶ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ τεινεσμός ἐπιγενόμενος, ἐκτεῶσαι ποιεῖι.

Mulieri in utero gerenti, tenesmus superveniens, abortire facit.

Tenesmus occurring during pregnancy, occasions abortion.

XXVIII.

Ὅ, τι ἂν ὀστέον, ἢ χόνδρος, ἢ νεῦρον ἀποκαπῆ ἐν τῷ σώματι, οὔτε αὖξεται, οὔτε ξυμφύεται.

Quodcunque os, aut cartilago, aut nervus in corpore dissectus fuerit, neque augetur, neque coalescit.

When a bone, a cartilage, or a nerve is divided in the body, it neither increases nor unites.

Hipp.

2 C

XXIX.

Ἦν ὑπὸ λευκοῦ φλέγματος ἔχομένῳ διάρροια ἐπιγίνηται ἰσχυρῇ, λύει τὴν νοῦσον.

Si à leucophlegmatia detento vehemens diarrhœa superveniat, morbum solvit.

Severe diarrhœa supervening on leucophlegmatia cures the disease.

XXX.

Ὅκοσοισιν ἀφρωδεα τὰ διαχωρήματα ἐν τῆσι διάρροίῃσι, τούτοις ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς φλέγμα καταρρέει.

Quibus spumosa egestiones in alvi profluviis, his de capite pituita defluit.

Pituita, which descends from the head, occasions the frothy evacuations during a diarrhœa.

XXXI.

Ὅκοσοισι πυρέσσουσιν ἐν τοῖσιν οὔροισι κριμνώδεις αἱ ὑποστάσεις γίνονται, μακρὴν τὴν ἀρρώστίην σημαίνουσιν.

Quibus febricitantibus, in urinis subsidentia fiunt crassiori farinae similes, longam infirmitatem significant.

When during fever the sediment of the urine resembles wheat-meal, it is a sign that the disease will be protracted.

XXXII.

Ὅκοσοισι δὲ χολώδεις αἱ ὑποστάσεις, ἄνωθεν δὲ λεπταί, ὀξείην ἀρρώστίην σημαίνει.

Quibus autem biliosae subsidentiae, ab initio verò tenues, acutum morbum significat.

Urine that is thin on the surface, and exhibits a bilious sediment, indicates that the disease is acute.

XXXIII.

Ὅσοισι δὲ διεστηκότα τὰ οὔρα γίνονται, τούτοις ταραχὴ ἰσχυρὴ ἐν τῷ σώματι ἐστίν.

Quibus autem urinæ distantes fiunt, iis vehemens est in corpore turbatio.

When urine changes, there is violent disturbance in the body.

XXXIV.

Ὅσοισι δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖσιν οὔροις ἐφιστανταὶ πομφόλυγες, νεφριτικὰ σημαίνουσι, καὶ μακρὴν τὴν ἀρρώστίην ἔσεσθαι.

Quibus verò in urinis bullæ superstant, renum affectiones significant, et longam fore invaletudinem.

Bubbles floating on the surface of urine denote affections of the kidneys, and that the disease will be long.

XXXV.

Ὀκόσοισι δὲ λιπαρὴ ἢ ἐπίστασις καὶ ἀθρόη, τουτέοισι νεφριτικὰ, καὶ ὀξεία σημαίνει.

Quibus autem pingue est et confertum quòd supernatat, his *affectiones* nephriticas, et acutas significat.

When urine is covered with a thick fatty coating, an affection of the kidneys and acuteness of the disease are indicated.

XXXVI.

Ὀκόσοισι δὲ, νεφριτικοῖσιν ἐοῦσι, τὰ προειρημένα συμβαίνει σημεῖα, πόνοι τε περὶ τοὺς μύας τοὺς ραχιαίους γίνονται, ἢν μὲν περὶ τοὺς ἔξω τόπους γένωνται, ἀπόστημα προσδέχου ἐσόμενον ἔξω· ἢν δὲ μᾶλλον οἱ πόνοι πρὸς τοὺς εἴσω τόπους γίνωνται, καὶ τὸ ἀπόστημα προσδέχου ἐσόμενον μᾶλλον εἴσω.

Quibus verò, nephriticis existentibus, prædicta signa acci-

dunt, et dolores circa musculos spinales fiunt, si quidem ad loca exteriora fiunt, abscessum exspecta futurum extrorsum. Si verò dolores fiant magis ad interna loca, etiam abscessum magis introrsum fore exspecta.

When a disease of the kidneys occurs, indicated by the preceding signs, if pains are felt among the spinal muscles tending outwards, an abscess situate externally may be expected. But should the pains tend more internally, the abscess will rather be internal.

XXXVII.

Ὅσοι αἷμα ἐμέουσιν, ἢν μὲν ἄνευ πυρετοῦ, σωτήριον· εἰ δὲ ξὺν πυρετῷ, κακόν. θεραπεύειν δὲ τοῖσι ψυχτικοῖσι, καὶ τοῖσι στυπτικοῖσι.

Qui sanguinem vomunt, si quidem sine febre, salutare : si verò cum febre, malum. Curandum autem refrigerantibus, et adstringentibus.

To vomit blood, without fever, may be salutary ; but if with fever, it is pernicious. It must then be remedied by refrigerants and astringents.

XXXVIII.

Κατάρροι ἐς τὴν ἄνω κοιλίην ἐκπυοῦνται ἐν ἡμέρησιν εἴκοσιν.

Destillationes in ventrem supernum, in viginti diebus suppurantur.

Catarrhs settling upon the chest, terminate by suppuration in twenty days.

XXXIX.

* Ἦν οὐρέη αἷμα καὶ θρόμβους, καὶ στραγγουρίην ἔχῃ, καὶ ὀδύνη ἐμπίπτῃ ἐς τὸ περὶναιον καὶ τὸ ὑπογάστριον, καὶ τὸν κτένα, τὰ περὶ τὴν κύστιν νοσέειν σημαίνει.

Si quis sanguinem et grumos mingat, et stranguriam habeat, et dolor incidat ad perinæum, et imum ventrem, et pectinem, partes circa vesicam laborare significat.

If pure blood with clots be discharged by the urethra ; if

the urine pass drop by drop, and pain be felt in the hypogastrium from the pubes to the perinæum, disease of the bladder is indicated.

XL.

Ἐν ἢ γλῶσσα ἐξαίφνης ἀκρατῆς γένηται, ἢ ἀποπληκτικόν τι τοῦ σώματος, μελαγχολικὸν τὸ τοιοῦτο γίγνεται.

Si lingua ex improvise impotens fiat, aut aliqua corporis pars siderata, melancholicum hoc ipsum fit.

If the tongue at once become immoveable, or any part of the body paralytic, black bile is the cause.

XLI.

Ἐν ὑπερκαθαιρομένων τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, λυγξ ἐπιγένηται, οὐκ ἀγαθόν.

Si senioribus nimium purgatis, singultus superveniat, non bonum.

If hiccough attack the aged after excessive purging, it augurs unfavorably.

XLII.

³Ἦν πυρετὸς μὴ ἀπὸ χολῆς ἔχη, ὕδατος πολλοῦ καὶ θερμοῦ κατα-
χεομένου κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς, λύσις τοῦ πυρετοῦ γίνεται.

Si febris, *quæ non est à bile*, detineat, aquâ multâ et calidâ in caput affusâ, febris solutio fit.

Fever not occasioned by bile, is cured by the free affusion of warm water upon the head.

XLIII.

Γυνὴ ἀμφιδέξιος οὐ γίνεται.

Mulier ambidextra non fit.

Woman is not ambidexter.

Hipp.

2 D

XLIV.

Ὅκοσοι ἔμπυοι καίονται, ἢ τέμνονται, ἢν μετὰ τὸ πύον καθαρὸν ῥυῆ καὶ λευκὸν, περιγίγνονται. ἢν δὲ ὕφαιμον καὶ βορβορῶδες, καὶ δυσῶδες, ἀπόλλυνται.

Qui suppurati uruntur, aut secantur, si quidem purum effluat pus et album, evadunt. Si verò subcruentum, et cænosum, ac graveolens, pereunt.

If from abscesses opened by caustic or the knife, pure white pus flows, health returns ; but if the pus be somewhat bloody, filthy, and fetid, death occurs.

XLV.

Ὅκοσοι τὸ ἥπαρ διάπυον καίονται (ἢ τέμνονται,) ἢν μετὰ τὸ πύον καθαρὸν ῥυῆ καὶ λευκὸν, περιγίγνονται· ἐν χιτῶνι γὰρ τὸ πύον τουτέοισιν ἔστιν· ἢν δὲ οἶον ἀμόργη ῥυῆ, ἀπόλλυνται.

Qui *ad* hepar suppuratum uruntur, (aut secantur,) si quidem purum effluat pus et album, superstites evadunt: ipsis enim pus est in tunicâ. Si verò effluat velut amurca, pereunt.

When an abscess of the liver has been opened, whether by incision or the caustic, if the pus which escapes be pure and white, recovery ensues, for it was contained in a cyst; but if the pus be like the lees of oil, death will follow.

XLVI.

Ὀδύνας ὀφθαλμῶν, ἄκρητον ποτίσας, καὶ λούσας πολλῶ θερμῶ, φλεβοτόμει.

In doloribus oculorum, postquam merum bibendum dederis, et multâ calidâ laveris, venam secato.

In pains of the eyes, after having administered pure wine, and free ablution with warm water, a vein must be opened.

XLVII.

Ἵδρωπιῶντα ἢν βήξις ἔχῃ, ἀνέλπιστός ἐστι.

Hydropicum si tussis habeat, desperatus est.

If a cough supervene on dropsy there is no hope.

XLVIII.

Στραγγουρίην, καὶ δυσουρίην θώρηξις, καὶ φλεβοτομὴ λύει. τὰ μ-
νειν δὲ τὰς εἴσω (φλέβας).

Urinæ stillicidium, et urinæ difficultatem vini potus, et venæ
sectio solvit. Secundæ verò internæ (venæ).

Dysury and strangury yield to wine and bleeding; but
an internal vein must be opened.

XLIX.

Ἐπὸ κυναγχῆς ἐχομένω οἰδήμα καὶ ἐρύθημα ἐν τῷ στήθει ἐπιγενόμενον, ἀγαθόν. Ἐξω γὰρ τρέπεται τὸ νόσημα.

Ab anginâ detento tumor et rubor in pectore superveniens, bonum : foras enim vertitur morbus.

When efflorescence or redness of the chest supervenes on swelling of the tonsils, it is a good sign ; for the disease then tends outwardly.

L.

Ὀκόσοισιν ἂν σφακελισθῇ ὁ ἐγκέφαλος, ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέρησιν ἀπολλύονται· ἢν δὲ ταύτας διαφύγωσιν, ὑγιέες γίνονται.

Quibus cerebrum sphacelo fuerit affectum, in tribus diebus pereunt : si verò hos effugerint, sani fiunt.

They whose brains are attacked with sphacelus die within three days ; but exceeding that period, they recover.

LI.

Πταρμὸς γίνεται ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς, διαθερμαινομένου τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου, ἢ διυγραιομένου τοῦ ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ κενοῦ. ὑπερχειῖται γὰρ ὁ ἀήρ ὁ ἐνεῶν ἔξω. ψοφεῖ δὲ, ὅτι διὰ στενοῦ ἢ διέξοδος αὐτῷ ἐστίν.

Sternutatio fit ex capite, percalefacto cerebro, aut perhumectato, *quod est* in capite, vacuo. Aër enim qui intus est supra modum (i. e. vi) foras effunditur. Strepit autem, quia per angustum ipsi est transitus.

Sneezing proceeds from the head, the brain being heated too much, or the vacuity which is in the head very much moistened. For the air which is within is expelled with violence, and occasions a loud sound because it is driven through a narrow passage.

LII.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἤπαρ περιωδυνᾶται, τουτέοισι πυρετὸς ἐπιγεγόμενος λῦει τὴν ὀδύνην.

Quibus hepar circumcirca dolet, his febris superveniens dolorem solvit.

Fever supervening when pain is felt in the region of the liver, dissipates the pain.

LIII.

Ὅσοισι συμφέρει αἷμα ἀφαιρεῖσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν φλεβῶν, τουτέους χρὴ ἤρος φλεβοτομεῖσθαι.

Quibus sanguinem de venis auferre conducit, his vere venam secare oportet.

They who are benefited by bleeding, ought to be bled in the Spring.

LIV.

Ὅσοισι μεταξὺ τῶν φρενῶν καὶ τῆς γαστρὸς φλέγμα ἀποκλείεται, καὶ ὀδύνην παρέχει, οὐκ ἔχον διέξοδον ἐς οὐδετέρην τῶν

κοιλιαῶν, τουτέοισι κατὰ τὰς φλέβας ἐς τὴν κύστιν τραπέντος τοῦ φλέγματος, λύσις γίγνεται τῆς νόσου.

Quibus inter septum transversum et ventrem pituita includitur, et dolorem exhibet, in neutrum ventrem habens transitum, his per venas in vesicam pituitâ versâ, morbi solutio fit.

When phlegm is inclosed betwixt the diaphragm and stomach, and occasions pain, if the fluid, not having an outlet through either cavity, be carried by the veins to the bladder, the disease is cured.

LV.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἂν τὸ ἥπαρ ὕδατος πλησθὲν ἐς τὸ ἐπίπλοον ῥαγῇ, τουτέοισιν ἡ κοιλίη ὕδατος ἐμπιπλάται, καὶ ἀποθνήσκουσιν.

Quibus hepar aquâ repletum ad omentum eruperit, his venter aquâ impletur, et moriuntur.

When the liver filled with water, empties itself through the omentum, the belly becomes filled with it, and death ensues.

LVI.

Ἀλύκην, χάσμην, φρίκην, οἶνος ἴσος ἴσῳ πινόμενος, λύει (τὴν νόσον).

Anxietatem, oscitationem, horrorem, vinum par pari aquâ potum, solvit (morbum).

Anxiety, yawning, and rigor, are removed by drinking equal parts of wine and water.

LVII.

Ὁκόσοισιν ἐν τῇ οὐρήθρῃ φῦμα γίνεται, τουτέοισι διαπυήσαντος καὶ ἐκραγέντος, λύεται ὁ πόνος.

Quibus in urinariâ fistulâ tuberculum fit, his suppurato eo et perrupto, solvitur dolor.

When a tubercle has formed in the urethra, the suppuration which follows the rupture of the abscess, effects a cure.

LVIII.

Ὀκόσοισι δ' ἂν ὁ ἐγκέφαλος σεισθῆι ὑπό τινος προφάσιος, ἀνάγκη ἀφώνους γενέσθαι παραχρῆμα.

(Ἦν ὑπὸ πυρετοῦ ἐχομένῳ ὁ τράχηλος ἐπιστραφῆι, καὶ καταπί-
νειν μὴ δύνηται, οἰδήματος μὴ ἔόντος ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ, θανάσιμον.)

Quibus cerebrum concussum fuerit ab aliquâ causâ, necesse est eos statim mutos fieri.

(Si à febre detento collum invertatur, et deglutire non possit, tumore non existente in collo, lethale.)

If concussion of the brain have occurred from any cause, loss of speech necessarily ensues.

(When the neck is suddenly twisted in a person attacked with fever, and deglutition is prevented, without any tumor in the throat, it is a fatal omen.)

LIX.

Τοῖσι σώμασι τοῖσιν ὑγρὰς τὰς σάρκας ἔχουσι, δεῖ λιμὸν ἐμποιέειν· λιμὸς γὰρ ξηραίνει τὰ σώματα.

Corporibus humidas carnes habentibus, famem inducere oportet : fames enim siccat corpora.

Persons having very moist fibres, ought to endure hunger ; for hunger dries up the body.

LX.

Ὅπου ἂν ἐν ὅλῳ τῷ σώματι μεταβολαί, καὶ τὸ σῶμα καταψύχῃται, καὶ πάλιν θερμαίνεται, ἢν χρῶμα ἕτερον ἐξ ἑτέρου μεταβάλλῃ, μῆκος νόσου σημαίνει.

Ubi in toto corpore mutationes, et corpus perfrigeretur, et rursus calefiat, aut color alius ex alio permutetur, longitudinem morbi significat.

When the whole body experiences changes, whether alterations of cold and heat, or changes of color, protracted disease is announced.

LXI.

Ἰδρῶς πολὺς, θερμὸς ἢ ψυχρὸς, ῥέων αἰεὶ, σημαίνει ἔχειν πλησμονὴν ὑγροῦ. ἀπάγειν οὖν χρὴ, τῷ μὲν ἰσχυρῷ, ἀνωθεν· τῷ δὲ ἀσθενεῖ, κάτωθεν.

Sudor multus, calidus aut frigidus, semper fluens, humidæ redundantiam habere significat. Educere igitur oportet, robusto quidem, supernè : debili verò, infernè.

Considerable sweating long continued, whether hot or cold, indicates superabundant moisture ; which from strong persons ought to be carried off by vomiting, and from the weak by purging.

LXII.

Οἱ πυρετοὶ οἱ μὴ διαλείποντες, ἢν ἰσχυρότεροι διὰ τρίτης γένωνται, ἐπικίνδυνοι. ὅτῳ δ' ἂν τρόπῳ διαλείπωσι, σημαίνει ὅτι ἀκίνδυνοι.

Febres non intermittentes si per tertiam vehementiores fiant, periculosæ. Quocunque autem modo intermittant, significat, periculi *esse* expertes.

Continued fevers which become more severe on the third day, are dangerous; but in whatever manner they become intermittent, it is generally a sign that they are not dangerous.

LXIII.

Ὁκόσοισι πυρετοὶ μακροὶ, τούτέοισιν ἢ φύματα ἢ ἐς τὰ ἄρθρα πόνοι ἐγγίνονται.

Quibus febres longæ sunt, his aut tubercula aut ad articulos dolores fiunt.

They who have continued fevers, are attacked with swelling or pain of the joints.

LXIV.

Ὁκόσοισι φύματα μακρὰ ἢ ἐς τὰ ἄρθρα πόνοι ἐκ πυρετῶν γίνονται, οὗτοι σιτίοισι, πλείοισι χρέονται.

Quibus tubercula diutina aut ad articulos dolores ex febris fiunt, hi cibis utuntur copiosioribus.

When in consequence of continued fevers indolent tumors or pains occur about the joints, food has been too freely employed.

LXV.

Ἦν τις τῷ πυρέσσοντι τροφήν διδῶ, τῷ μὲν ὑγιαίνουντι, ἰσχύς· τῷ δε κάμνοντι, νοῦσος.

Si quis febricitanti cibum det, convalescenti quidem, robur : ægrotanti verò, morbus fit.

Food given to those who are convalescent from fever, increases strength ; but if there be still disease, increases the disease.

LXVI.

Τὰ διὰ τῆς κύστιος διαχωρέοντα ὄραν δεῖ, εἰ οἷα τοῖς ὑγιαίνουσιν ὑποχωρέεται. τὰ ἥκιστα οὖν ὅμοια τουτέοισι, ταῦτα νοσωδέστερα· τὰ δὲ ὅμοια τοῖσιν ὑγιαίνουσιν, ἥκιστα νοσερά.

Per vesicam prodeuntia inspicere oportet, an sint qualia sanis prodeunt. Quæ igitur minimè his similia, ea morbosiora. Sanis verò similia, minimè morbosa.

Observe if the urine be like that of health ; the less the resemblance, the greater the disease : if there be no difference, there is no disease.

LXVII.

Καὶ οἷσι τὰ ὑποχωρήματα, ἦν ἐάσης στῆναι καὶ μὴ κινήσης, ὑφίσταται οἷον ξύσματα· καὶ ἦν ὀλίγα ἤ, ὀλίγα ἢ νοῦσος γίγνεται· ἦν δὲ

πολλὰ, πολλή. τουτέοισι ξυμφέρει ὑποκαθῆραι τὴν κοιλίην. ἤν δὲ μὴ
καθαρὴν ποιήσας διδῶς τὰ ροφήματα, ὀκόσω ἂν πλείω διδῶς,
μᾶλλον βλάψεις.

Et quibus egestiones, si stare permiseris, et non moveris, subsident veluti ramenta : et si pauca fuerint, parvus fit morbus : si verò multa, magnus. His confert alvum infernè purgari. Si autem non purgatâ alvo sorbitiones dederis, quantò plures dederis, eo magis lædes.

And with respect to the alvine evacuations ; if when left undisturbed, fleshy filaments be deposited in small quantity, the disease is slight ; if abundantly, it is considerable. It is then necessary to purge ; but if instead of this, nutritive liquids be administered, the disease will be proportionably increased.

LXVIII.

Ὀκόσα ἂν κάτω ὡμὰ διαχωρέη, ἀπὸ χολῆς μελαίνης ἐστίν· ἤν
πλείω, πλείων· ἤν ἐλάσσω, ἐλάσσων ἢ νοῦσος.

Quæ cruda deorsum secedunt, ab atrâ sunt bile : si plura, major : si pauciora, minor est morbus.

That which passes through the bowels with the appearance of crudity, is derived from the black bile: if much be discharged, the disease is more dangerous; and the danger is least, where this bile is the least abundant.

LXIX.

Αἱ ἀποχρέμψεις, αἱ ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τοῖσι μὴ διαλείπουσιν, αἱ πελιδναί, καὶ αἱματώδεις, καὶ χολώδεις, καὶ δυσώδεις, πᾶσαι κακαί. ἀποχωρεύουσαι δὲ καλῶς, ἀγαθαί· καὶ κατὰ κοιλίην, καὶ κύστιν, καὶ ὄκου ἂν τι ἀποχωρέον στή μὴ κεκαθαρμένον, κακόν.

Excreationes, in febris non intermittentibus, lividæ, et cruentæ, et biliosæ, et graveolentes, omnes malæ sunt. At rite secedentes, bonæ. Sic etiam per alvum, et vesicam, et ubicunque quid secedens restiterit non purgatum, malum.

Livid, bloody, fetid, bilious expectoration during continued fever is bad; but if easily expelled, is favorable. It is also a bad sign if that which ought to be evacuated by the stools, by urine, or by any other excretion, is retained.

LXX.

Τὰ σώματα χρῆ, ὅκου τις βούλεται καθαίρεσθαι, εὔροα ποιέειν, κῆν μὲν ἄνω βούληται εὔροα ποιέειν, στῆσαι τὴν κοιλίην· ἣν δε κάτω, ὑγρῆναι.

Corpora oportet, ubi quis purgare vult, faciliè fluentia red-
dere. Et si quidem velit efficere faciliè fluentia sursum, alvum
sistere : si verò deorsum, humectare.

When the body is to be purged, the humors must be made
to flow freely : confining the bowels, if upwards ; and if down-
wards, relaxing them.

LXXI.

Ἦπνος, ἀγρυπνίη, ἀμφοτέρα μᾶλλον τοῦ μετρίου γιγνόμενα,
νοῦσος.

Somnus, vigilia, utraque modum excedentia, morbus.

Disease exists, if either sleep or watchfulness be excessive.

LXXII.

Ἐν τοῖσι μὴ διαλείπουσι πυρετοῖσιν, ἣν τὰ μὲν ἔξω ψυχρὰ ᾗ, τὰ δὲ ἔσω καίηται, καὶ δίψαν ἔχῃ, θανάσιμον.

In non intermittentibus febribus, si externa quidem sint frigida, interna verò urantur, et sitim habeant, lethale.

If in continued fever the external parts of the body be cold, whilst the internal are hot, and great thirst likewise prevails, it is a fatal disease.

LXXIII.

Ἐν μὴ διαλείποντι πυρετῶ, ἣν χειῖλος, ἢ ρίς, ἢ ὀφθαλμὸς, ἢ ὄφρυς διαστραφῆ, ἢ μὴ βλέπη, ἢ μὴ ἀκούη, ἥδη ἀσθενῆς ἔών· ὅ,τι ἀν τούτέων γένηται, θανάσιμον.

In febre non intermittente, si labium, aut nasus, aut oculus, aut supercilium distorqueatur, si non videat, si non audiat, jam debilis existens; quicquid horum fiat, lethale.

In continued fever, if the lip, the nose, the eye, or the eye-brow be convulsed, if hearing and sight be destroyed, if weakness be considerable ; or if any of these symptoms appear, the disease will be fatal.

LXXIV.

Ἐπὶ λευκῷ φλέγματι ὕδρωψ ἐπιγίγνεται.

Leucophlegmatix hydrops supervenit.

Leucophlegmatia is succeeded by dropsy.

LXXV.

Ἐπὶ διαρροίῃ, δυσεντερία.

Ab alvi profluvio, dysenteria.

Diarrhœa is followed by dysentery.

LXXVI.

Ἐπὶ δυσεντερίῃ, λειεντερίῃ (ἐπιγίνεται).

A dysenteriâ, intestinorum lævitas (supervenit).

To dysentery succeeds lientery.

LXXVII.

Ἐπὶ σφακελισμῷ ἀπόστασις ὀστέου.

A sphacelo, abscessus ossis.

From sphacelus, caries of the bone arises.

LXXVIII.

Ἐπὶ αἵματος ἐμέτῳ φθόῃ, καὶ τοῦ πύου καθάρσις ἄνω.

(Ἐπὶ φθόῃ, ρεῦμα ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς. ἐπὶ τῷ ρεύματι, διάρροια. ἐπὶ διάρροίῃ, σχέσις τῆς ἄνω καθάρσιος. ἐπὶ τῇ σχέσει, θάνατος.)

(*Ἐπὶ αἵματος πτύσει, πύου πτύσις, καὶ ῥύσις. ἐπὴν δὲ σίαλον ἴσχηται, ἀποθνήσκουσιν.*)

A sanguinis vomitu tabes, et puris purgatio sursum.

(A tabe, fluxus ex capite. A fluxu, alvi profluvium. Ab alvi profluvio, inhibitio purgationis sursum. Ab inhibitione, mors.)

(A sanguinis sputo, puris sputum, et fluxio. Postquam autem sputum inhibetur, moriuntur.)

Vomiting of blood is followed by tabes, and vomiting of pus.

After phthisis, a flux from the head occurs, and diarrhœa succeeds; after the diarrhœa, the suppression of expectoration; and after this suppression, death.

To the expectoration of blood succeeds the expectoration of pus, and discharge from the head; and when the expectoration ceases, death.

LXXIX.

(*Ὀκοῖα καὶ ἐν τοῖσι κατὰ τὴν κύστιν, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι κατὰ τὴν κοιλίην ὑποχωρήμασι, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι κατὰ τὰς σάρκας, καὶ ἣν που*

ἄλλη τῆς φύσιος ἐκβαίνει τὸ σῶμα· ἢν ὀλίγον, ὀλίγη ἢ νόσος γίνε-
ται· ἢν δὲ πολὺ, πολλή· ἢν πάνυ πόλυ, θανάσιμον τὸ τοιοῦτον.

Qualia etiam in his quæ per vesicam, et in his quæ per
alvum *fiunt* egestionibus, et in his quæ per carnes, et sicubi
alia naturæ *viâ* corpus exeat: si parum, parvus morbus fit:
si multum, magnus: si admodum multum, hoc ipsum lethale.

The state of the excretions whether by the bladder, the
intestines, or the skin, or by any other passage, when unnatu-
ral, ought to be examined: if they be little changed, the
disease is slight; if much, it is considerable; but if entirely
altered, the disease will be fatal.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ὈΓΔΩΘΝ.

Ὀκόσοι ὑπὲρ τὰ τεσσαράκοντα ἔτεα φρενιτικοὶ γίνονται, οὐ πάντι
 τοι ὑγιαίνουν. ἥσσον γὰρ κινδυνεύουσιν, οἷσιν ἂν οἰκείῃ τῆς φύσεως,
 καὶ τῆς ἡλικίης, ἢ νοῦσος ᾗ.

Qui supra quadraginta annos phrenitici fiunt, non admo-
 dum sanantur. Minùs enim periclitantur, quorum naturæ,
 et ætati, morbus similis fuerit.

They who become phrenetic after the age of forty, seldom
 recover. For they are exposed to less danger, whose
 disease is analogous to the age and temperament.

II.

Ὀκόσοισιν ἐν τῆσιν ἀρρώστίησιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ κατὰ προαίρεσιν
δακρῶουσιν, ἀγαθόν. ὀκόσοισι δὲ ἄνευ προαιρέσεως, κακόν.

Quibus in infirmitatibus oculi ex proposito (i. e. *ob causam*)
lachrymantur, bonum. Quibus verò sine causâ, malum.

To shed tears when diseased, is a favorable sign ; but to
weep without cause, is unfavorable.

III.

Ὀκόσοισιν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι τεταρταίοισιν ἐοῦσιν αἷμα ἐκ τῶν
ῥινῶν ῥυγῆ, πονηρόν.

Quibus in febribus quartanis existentibus sanguis ex nari-
bus fluxerit, malum.

Hæmorrhage from the nose occurring during quartan
fevers, is a bad sign.

Hipp.

2 G

IV.

Ἰδρῶτες ἐν τῆσι κρισίμοισιν ἡμέρησι γιγνόμενοι σφοδροὶ καὶ ταχέες, ἐπικίνδυνοι· καὶ οἱ ὠθούμενοι ἐκ τοῦ μετώπου, ὥσπερ σταλαγμοὶ καὶ κρουνοὶ, καὶ ψυχροὶ σφόδρα, καὶ πολλοὶ. ἀνάγκη γὰρ τὸν τοιοῦτον ἰδρῶτα πορεύεσθαι μετὰ βίης, καὶ πόνου ὑπερβολῆς, καὶ ἐκθλίψιος πολυχρονίου.

Sudores in diebus criticis oborientes, vehementes et veloces, periculosi : et qui expelluntur ex fronte, velut guttæ, et aquæ salientes, et frigidi valdè, ac multi. *Necesse enim est talem sudorem prodire cum violentiâ, et laboris excessu, et expressione diuturnâ.*

The sweats which occur during the critical days, are dangerous if excessive ; as well as those which flow from the forehead like water bubbling from springs, especially if very cold and considerable : for sweats of this kind must be produced by violence, excess of labor, and long continued exertion.

V.

Ἐπὶ χρονίῳ νοσήματι κοιλίης καταφορῆ, κακόν.

Ex morbo diuturno alvi defluxus, malum.

If diarrhœa supervene on a disease of long continuance, it is an unfavorable sign.

VI.

Ὅσα φάρμακα οὐκ ἰῆται, σίδηρος ἰῆται. ὅσα σίδηρος οὐκ ἰῆται, πῦρ ἰῆται. ὅσα δὲ πῦρ οὐκ ἰῆται, ταῦτα χρὴ νομίζειν ἀνίατα.

Quæ medicamenta non sanant, ea ferrum sanat. Quæ ferrum non sanat, ea ignis sanat. Quæ verò ignis non sanat, ea insanabilia existimare oportet.

The diseases which medicines cannot cure, excision cures : those which excision cannot cure, are cured by the cauter ;

but those which the cautery cannot cure, may be deemed incurable.

VII.

Φθίσιες μάλιστα γίνονται ἀπὸ ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἐτέων, μέχρι τριήκοντα καὶ πέντε.

Tabes maximè fiunt ab anno octavo decimo usque ad quintum et tricesimum.

Phthisis makes its attacks chiefly between the age of eighteen and thirty-five.

VIII.

Τὰ δὲ κατὰ φύσιν γινόμενα κατὰ φθίσιν, πάντα μὲν ἰσχυρὰ, τὰ δὲ καὶ θανατώδεια. δεύτερον δὲ, ἣν μὲν ἐν τῇ ὥρῃ νουσή, αὐτὴ ἡ ὥρῃ ξυμμαχεῖ τῇ νόσῳ, οἶον καύσῳ θέρος, ὑδρωπικῷ χειμῶν· ὑπερνικᾷ γὰρ τὸ φυσικόν· φοβερώτερον δὲ σπληνί.

Quæ secundum naturam ad tabem disposita sunt, omnia

quidem vehementia : quædam verò etiam lethalia. Secundum autem, si quidem in *eo* tempore ægrotet, *cum* tempus ipsum unà cum morbo impugnat, velut cum febre ardente æstas, cum hydrope hyems. Natura enim longè superior est : lieni verò plus affert timoris.

Those things that naturally dispose to a consumption are all violent, and some of them likewise mortal : but it is a favorable circumstance, if sickness happen at the time when the season itself is a remedy for that disease ; such is the summer to an ardent fever, and the winter to a dropsy : for that which is natural always prevails, though it occasions more fear in the splenetic.

IX.

Γλῶσσα μέλαινα καὶ αἱματώδης, εἴ τι τῶν τοιούτων σημείων ἄπεστι, μὴ σφόδρα κακόν· δηλοῖ γὰρ νοῦσον σμικροτέραν.

Lingua nigra atque cruenta, si quid horum signorum abest, non valdè malum : morbum enim minorem declarat.

The tongue may be black and bloody ; but if either of

these symptoms be wanting, the disease is not very bad ; for it denotes the disease to be less dangerous.

X.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν ὀξέσι σημειοῦσθαι χρὴ, ὅποτε μέλλει ἀποθνήσκειν, καὶ ὅποτε σωθήσεσθαι.

Hæc igitur in febribus acutis notare oportet, quando quis moriturus sit, et quando evasurus.

We must therefore notice these symptoms in acute diseases, that we may know when any one will die or recover.

XI.

Ἄρχις δεξιὸς ψυχρὸς καὶ σπασμώδης, θανατῶδες.

Testis dexter frigidus et convulsus, lethale.

To have the right testicle cold, and contracted by spasm, is a mortal sign.

XII.

Ονυχες μέλανες, καὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι τῶν χειρῶν καὶ ποδῶν ψυχροὶ, ξυνεσταλμένοι ἢ καθειμένοι, ἐγγὺς τὸν θάνατον δηλοῦσι.

Ungues nigri, et digiti manuum et pedum frigidi, contracti vel remissi, mortem in propinquo esse ostendunt.

Black nails, with the fingers and toes cold, contracted, or relaxed, show that death is near.

XIII.

Τὰ χεῖλη πελιδῶν, ἢ καὶ ἀπολελυμένα, καὶ ἐξεστραμμένα, καὶ ψυχρὰ, θανατώδεια.

Labia livida, aut etiam resoluta et inversa, et frigida, lethalia.

Lips livid, relaxed, cold, and inverted, afford a fatal sign.

XIV.

Τὰ ᾄτα ψυχρὰ, διαφανέα, ξυνεσταλμένα, θανατώδεά εἰσι.

Aures frigidæ, pellucidæ, contractæ, lethales sunt.

The ears when cold, transparent, and contracted, afford a sign of death.

XV.

Καὶ σκοτοδινιῶν, καὶ ἀποστρεφόμενος, καὶ ὕπνῳ καὶ καύματι πολλῷ κατεχόμενος ἀνέλπιστος.

Et tenebricosa vertigine laborans, et lucem aversans, et somno ac ardore multo detentus, desperatus.

When a thick mist impedes vision, and the eyes are turned from the light; when there is drowsiness and continual heat, death is near at hand.

XVI.

Καὶ λυσσάων ἀτρέμα, καὶ ἀγνοέων, καὶ μηδὲ ἀκούων, μηδὲ
ξυνεῖς, θανατώδης.

Et qui in rabiem actus fuit intrepidè, et non agnoscit, et
neque audit neque intelligit, *jam moribundus est.*

Whoever is affected with madness, fearlessly raves,
knows no one, and neither hears nor comprehends, is
dying.

XVII.

Μέλλουσιν ἀποθνήσκειν ταῦτα σαφέστερα γίγνεται, καὶ αἱ κοι-
λῖαι ἐπαίρονται, καὶ φυσῶνται.

*Morituris signa hæc magis fiunt manifesta, et ventres attol-
luntur, atque inflantur.*

In those who are about to die, the belly is raised, and
filled with wind.

Hipp.

2 H

XVIII.

Ὅρος δὲ τοῦ θανάτου, ἐὰν τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς θερμὸν ἐπανέλθῃ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὀμφαλοῦ εἰς τὸν ἄνω τῶν φρενῶν τόπον, καὶ συγκαυθῆ τὸ ὑγρὸν ἅπαν. ἐπειδὴν ὁ πλεύμων καὶ ἡ καρδία τὴν ἰκμάδα ἀποβάλλωσι, τοῦ θερμοῦ ἀθροῦντος ἐν τοῖσι θανατώδεσι τόποις, ἀποπνέει ἀθρόον τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ θερμοῦ, ὅθεν περ ξυνέστη τὸ ὄλον ἐς τὸ ὄλον. πάλιν τὸ μὲν διὰ τῶν σαρκῶν, τὸ δὲ διὰ τῶν ἐν κεφαλῇ ἀναπνοῶν, ὅθεν τὸ ζῆν καλοῦμεν, ἀπολείπουσα ἡ ψυχὴ τὸ τοῦ σώματος σκῆνος, καὶ τὸ ψυχρὸν, καὶ τὸ θνητὸν εἶδωλον, ἅμα καὶ χολῆ, καὶ αἵματι, καὶ φλέγματι, καὶ σαρκί, παρέδωκεν.

Terminus vero mortis est, si animæ calor supra umbilicum ad locum septo transverso superiorem ascenderit, et omne humidum fuerit combustum. Postquam pulmo et cor humorem amiserint, calore in mortiferis locis coacervato, caloris spiritus confertim exhalat, unde totum cum toto constitit. Rursus partim quidem per carnes, partim verò per spiracula in capite, unde vivere dicimus, relinquens anima corporis tabernaculum, et frigidum, et mortale simulacrum, unà cum bile, et sanguine, et pituitâ, et carne, deditione tradit.

But the period of death has arrived, when the vital warmth ascends above the navel to the superior part of the diaphragm, and all the moisture is consumed. After the lungs and the heart have lost their moisture, the heat being accumulated in the mortal places, the spirit of the heat by which the whole became combined, hastily exhales. Then the soul leaving the tabernacle of the body, partly through the flesh, and partly through the spiracles by which we are said to breathe, surrenders it a cold and mortal image, together with the bile, blood, pituita, and flesh.

LUD. VERHOOFD

PRÆFATIO

AD

INDICEM.

SISTO tibi, L. B., Indicem, qui (ut verum fatear) in meum factus est usum. Sed cùm is jam aliis etiam conceditur, quid quærentem monere velim, verbo dicam.

Ordo ejus est cum litterarum idem. Prout quærendum cœperit à littera, in eâdem illud videri debet. Quidquid eundem affectum concernit, in summum collegi Caput, ut uno intuitu omnia videantur. Methodo ad Praxin directâ disposui.

Primò Affectum pono. Deinde Anni Tempus, in quo accidit. Mox Ætatem cui est familiaris. Inde ad Signa progredior. Hinc Causas adscribo, simul cum aliis affectibus, unde originem trahit. Deinceps descendo ad Prognosin, bonam vel malam. Tum Diætam præscribo. Postea Curam subjungo, sub quâ Purgationem quandoque simul præcipio. Tandem Crisin sive Solutionem, quomodo ea fiat, adnecto. Denique

quibus superveniens morbis, eosdem Solvat, refero. Ultimò Species Varias (in quibus tractandis eadem iterum servatur methodus) addo. Et si quæ supra hæc occurrant, adjicio.

Verum de omni affectu hæc singula conjungere, volumen breve vetat.

Jam si quid in Indice omissum putes, in alio id quære Capite, et fortasse non frustra feceris. Si tamen idem pluribus notetur in locis, quæso, ne id offendat. Tui enim gratiâ id repetitum est; atque decies redundare, quàm semel deficere, malo sciens. Ordinis rationem quia brevis esse cogor, non reddo. Fruere, fave, vale.

Καὶρὸν γινῶθι.

Ὅξὺς γάρ.

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THE
I N D E X :

ARRANGED

UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS.

- | | |
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or bad. |
| II. The Time in which it happens. | VII. The Diet. |
| III. The Age to which it is fami-
liar. | VIII. The Cure. |
| IV. The Signs. | Lastly. The Crisis and Dissolution
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