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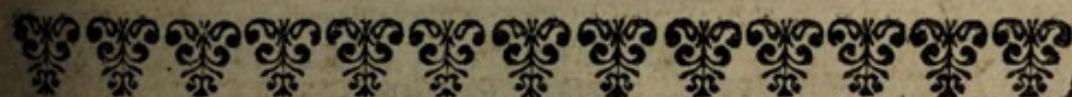
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O F

*Practising and Improving*

P H Y S I C K.

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In a L E T T E R to a F R I E N D.

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By *FRANCIS CLIFTON*, M. D.

Physician to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the  
PRINCE of *Wales*,

Fellow of the *College of Physicians*, and of the  
*Royal Society*.

---

*In nullo quidem morbo, plus Fortuna sibi vindicare, quam  
Ars; Ars, quam Natura, potest: utpote cum, repugnante  
Natura, nihil Medicina proficiat.* Celsus.

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OF

RECOVERING AND IMPROVING

PHYSICK

IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

FRANCIS CLIFTON, M.D.

Physician to His Royal Highness the

Prince of Wales,

Member of the College of Physicians, and of the

Royal Society.

His physician master, the learned his words are, quon-  
iam, quoniam, quoniam, quoniam, quoniam, quoniam,  
Collis.

LONDON:

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S I R,

**I** Here send you my Thoughts upon the Subject of our last conversation, *The knowledge and cure of Diseases*: a Subject of great extent and consequence.

The antients seem to have study'd it more, and to have understood it better than the moderns; at least it may be said so of 'em in general. Nor is this much to be wonder'd at, considering the method they took, and the many Schemes which at different times have been started since. The last age, 'tis true, produced abundance of great Men, who made many extraordinary discoveries, which one time or other may perhaps turn to more advantage than at present. The immortal *Harvey* laid the Foundation so deep, and so

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wisely,



wisely, in his discovery of the *Circulation*, that it was not doubted but the Art of *Physick* wou'd soon be brought by it to the utmost perfection ; so demonstrative were his proofs, and so sanguine the Physicians. But whether the art is too difficult and extensive for the human mind entirely to comprehend ; or whether the Knowledge of the *Circulation* is not of so much importance as was at first apprehended ; so it has fallen out, that we are but little the better for this Discovery, and in some degree worse. Men's minds have taken a quite different turn, and been almost entirely employ'd ever since with *Diagrams* and *Theories*, and a thousand things of that kind (all of 'em pretty amusements in their season) to the shameful neglect of other matters, really important. The body has been survey'd inch by inch, and the suppos'd force of every fibre computed, with a shew of surprising exactness ; the fluids have been examined by all the ways that could be thought of ; and several ingenious books wrote to shew their nature, their changes, and their consequences. Nay, so extremely nice have the enquiries of this kind been, that we are now so happy, as to be able to talk as much of *animal Spirits* which we have *not* seen, as of any other matters, that we *have* seen. In a word, the speculative part of *Physick*, which the antients set but little value on, has been vastly improv'd within a century : and to say the truth,



truth, by the sagacity and industry of the moderns, we have, in many respects, the advantage of the antients. But yet the Business is far from done. Diseases are known much less than might reasonably be expected; and tho' abundance of *Theories* have been invented, and many ingenious books publish'd, there happens not to be one Theory compleat, that I know of; at least that is not liable to many objections. Add to this, that several of them have been first made, without any regard to Truth in Nature; and afterwards applied, to the suitable honour of their Authors, who have all in their turns, been highly complemented, as Men of great penetration, and consequence. But what has been so signal an advantage to them, has been as signal a disadvantage to the Art; for many Physicians (infinitely their inferiours) have hence taken occasion to turn their thoughts the same way, in hopes of gaining the same honour; without so much as thinking of making any useful *Observations*. By which means we have been over-run with *Physick*, and *Treatises* without number; and yet, to our great misfortune, we can find but little in 'em, to be depended on. Their authors have made a great *bustle in the World*, and busied themselves, poor Gentlemen, about what they had no clear Understanding of; and so have said and unsaid, unaccountable things, and endeavour'd to *account* for them too in their own way. As to the writers of observations, (which are very few, in comparison) they,



for the most part, have trusted to their *Memo-  
ries*, for almost all the cases they have left us : a  
very fallacious way of instructing, and by no  
means proper for a Physician. The great *Lord  
Bacon* has judiciously inculcated the *Hippo-  
cratical* method of improving Physick, by ob-  
servation. The Words of this Author are so  
expressive of the thing I aim at, that I cannot  
forbear transcribing them. In setting down the  
*Deficiencies of Physick*; \* “The first is, (says he)  
“ the Discontinuance of that useful Method of  
“ *Hippocrates*, in writing *Narratives* of par-  
“ ticular Cases; with diligence and exactness;  
“ containing the Nature, Cure, and Event of  
“ Distempers. — This Continuation therefore  
“ of *Medicinal Reports*, we find deficient;  
“ especially in the Form of an entire Body, di-  
“ gested with proper Care and Judgement. But  
“ we mean not that this Work should extend  
“ to every common Case, that happens daily;

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\* Primum est intermissio diligentiae illius Hippocratis, u-  
tilis admodum & accuratae; cui mos erat, narrativam com-  
ponere Casuum circa aegrotos specialium; referendo qualis  
fuisset morbi natura, qualis medicatio, qualis eventus —  
Istam proinde Continuationem Medicinalium narrationum  
desiderari video; praesertim in unum Corpus, cum diligen-  
tia & judicio digestam. Quam tamen non intelligo ita fieri  
debere amplam, ut plane vulgata excipiat; nec rursus tam  
angustam, ut solummodo mirabilia complectatur. Multa e-  
nim in modo rei, & circumstantiis ejus, nova sunt, quae in  
genere ipso nova non sunt. Qui autem ad observandum  
adjicient animum, ei etiam in rebus, quae vulgares videntur,  
multa observatu digna occurrent. *Bacon de Augment. Scien-  
tiar. Lib. IV. Cap. 2.*

“ nor



“ nor yet exclude all but Prodigies : For ma-  
 “ ny Things are new in their manner and cir-  
 “ cumstances, which are not new in their kind :  
 “ and he who looks attentively, will find ma-  
 “ ny Matters worthy of Observation in what  
 “ seems vulgar. ”

By following this method, Dr. *Sydenham* seems to have done more real service, than all the rest of the *English* Physicians together. And had there been but a few such men, since *Harvey's* time, I make no doubt, but *Physick* would have been quite another thing to what it is now. However, 'tis never too late to mend ; and for ought I know, the proofs we have had of the insufficiency of *Theories*, may the easier bring us to a just Esteem for the *Antients*, and make us more judicious in our *Observations* and *Conduct* for the time to come. I hope we are all at present convinc'd, that *Physick* is improveable only by *Observation*. The *Theories* of late have wanted no Ingenuity to frame 'em, or Authority to support 'em ; but for want of a good foundation in *Nature*, the very best of 'em have many flaws ; and the Art that was intended to be illustrated by 'em, is thereby made so much the more obscure and contemptible : and indeed this must always be the case, whenever men allow themselves to despise that, which is the only means of coming at the Truth. He would be a Physician of immortal honour, who could cure Diseases with as much ease, as others have fancied they could  
 explain



*explain* 'em : but alas between *Theory* and *Practice* there is a wide difference ; and without attending nicely to the *Symptoms*, especially in acute cases, let a Man's Learning be as great as you please, 'tis impossible his practice shou'd not be very precarious. A man may happen to become eminent, but can never understand *Physick*, without *Observation*, which is certainly all in all. But then as it is the most important part, so it is by far the most difficult. And this perhaps is the chief, if not the only reason, why we have so little wrote upon this head worth the reading. What a vast difference is there between the works of *Hippocrates*, and the works of some of the very best of the Moderns ? To know what is proper to be observ'd, and to range one's *Observations* in the best and easiest manner, is a work of more than ordinary nicety and application. And unless a Physician has a great love for the Art, and is withal of a quick apprehension, 'tis not to be wondered at, if he shou'd jog on, as others have done before him, without once thinking of going out of the way for the sake of Improvements. There is a sheepishness, a faint-heartedness in some people, that won't suffer 'em to push forward : *others*, say they, *have done very well without it, and why may not we ?* Besides, to understand *Physick* well, is a laborious work ; and perhaps a Man after all may be scarce paid for his Labour. *Common experience has shown*  
us,



*us, that so much knowledge is not necessary, in order to be eminent: and why should we give our selves more trouble than is necessary?* This is the way of thinking among some people: But, with submission, a man should never undertake the practice of Physick, without resolving to do it in the best manner he can; fashionable or not fashionable. He who is above these considerations, ought to give it up. For my own part, I look upon my self oblig'd, since I have taken upon me the Character of a Physician, to do every thing I can think of for the service of Mankind in that way; and I hope I shall always have Vertue and Resolution enough to speak my mind freely, and to act according to my judgment; upon every occasion, in the way of my profession, when I am call'd upon for that purpose.

There's a great difference between the practice of Physick, and the practice of other Arts. A man may be ignorant or negligent in the noble Art of *Painting*, for instance, and yet paint on, without injuring any body but himself. But the case is quite otherwise in Physick. If a Man undertakes the cure of diseases, without knowing their nature, their appearances, and their consequences, together with the best remedies in use; or if he knows these things, and yet neglects to observe the case as he ought, 'tis a very great chance, if he does not injure every body but himself.

Time



'Time was, when the practice of Physick was thought so difficult and important, that none but Men of the *greatest Sagacity, the best Learning, and the most Humanity*, were permitted to manage it; and upon this foot the *College of Physicians* was erected: but alas the Face of Physick has been much chang'd since; and many a one has got more by the *Craft*, (I'm sorry to say it) than he wou'd ever have got by the *Art*, of Physick. A *favourite Servant*, a *good-natur'd stirring Nurse*, and a *bustling 'Pothecary*, (not to mention other circumstances) have been of more service to some persons, than if they had made themselves Masters of all the learning of Antiquity. Happy Mortals! who, without the trouble and fatigue of Learning, cou'd jump at once into all the honours and advantages of it. Some have never been able to *stand well* with the Publick, notwithstanding all their care and concern for it; while others have found it in a manner impossible to *stand ill* with it, let 'em do whatever they wou'd. Something or other has always been trump'd up in their favour, and though they have even *rid* the Publick, they have been known at the same time to have been courted by it; such an advantage is it to be born fortunate. While others have been slighted, as if they knew nothing of the matter; they, on the contrary, have been artfully represented, as Men of such sagacity and under-



understanding, that one Glance, or a single Question let 'em more into the nature of the distemper, than half an hour's examination wou'd another. And whenever this is the case, Persons who are ill, will always send for such a Physician, not out of compliment to the Doctor, but out of love to themselves; and that in proportion to their desire of life.

These are some of the ways, by which Physicians have rais'd themselves, or been rais'd by others. And an easy way it is, where the Foundation they stand upon is but weak. But surely, there is something in Physick above all this; something truly valuable, and that does not need these mean ways of recommendation. To free a man from pain, and to save him from destruction, is in it self Noble and Godlike. This is the Business of Physick; and this it will often do, where it is well understood, and judiciously apply'd. No wonder then, that the first Physicians were deify'd, or that those who have excell'd in it since, have always been highly esteem'd.\* Where there is an intrinsic excellence in any Art, as there certainly is in Physick, the Professors of it, who understand it well, cannot fail of being much esteem'd. *Hippocrates*, who is suppos'd, and

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\* *Ἰντερεσ φιλοσοφῶ, ἰσοθεῶ*. A Philosophical Physician is Godlike, says Hipp. *L. de dec. hab.*



with very good reason, to have understood it the best of any Man, has, upon this very account, been always allow'd to be the *Prince of Physicians*; and no Man has ever pretended to rival him in it. Nor is it any more to be wondred at, that he should excel in *Physick*, than that *Homer* shou'd excel in *Poetry*, or *Cicero* in *Oratory*: A great Genius will always show it self. If any Man cou'd dispute it with him, 'twas *Galen*, a Man of vast learning. But he is so far from pretending to it, that he every where speaks of him in terms of the highest respect; and particularly in his surprizing work *De Usu Partium*\*, where he has these remarkable words; "Again we shall begin with the words of *Hippocrates*, as with the words of "a God." Which is something the more wonderful, because, next to *Hippocrates*, he himself was certainly the greatest Physician; and Civilities of this kind are, we know, very rare among Men of the first rank. But good-nature overlooks all that, and is always ready to give every Man his due.

Next to the freeing a Man from present pain, and snatching him, as it were, from the Grave, is the Art of foretelling the Changes and Events of Diseases: a part of *Physick* of great honour to the Physician,

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\* Καὶ πάλιν οὖν, ὡς περ ἀπὸ Θεοῦ φωνῆς, τῆς Ἱπποκράτους ἀρχάμεθα λεξέως. L. I. c. 9. ad initium.



and of great importance to the Patient. And this, indeed, is the chief mark of distinction between a wise and an ignorant Physician. Many diseases are cured without any great skill in the Physician; especially where the constitution is not shatter'd before. *Hippocrates* expressly says, \* that “*Nature* is the  
 “ Physician, or what cures diseases; and  
 “ that she finds out ways for her self, not as  
 “ an intellectual Being, but as we see in  
 “ winking, for instance, using the Tongue,  
 “ and the like; and untaught performs her  
 “ office.” And again, † “*Nature* is sufficient  
 “ for every thing.” By which, and the like expressions, he means no more than this, that by the natural *mechanism* of our Bodies, whatever proves injurious to us, is thrown off some way or other; provided, the course of nature be not interrupted. This power of nature, or as 'tis commonly call'd, Strength of Constitution, is so extraordinary in some people, that in spite of all the blunders that are frequently committed, they recover, even from the most dangerous Fevers. How much less hazard would be run, if they were under the care of a wise Physician at such a

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\* Νουτων φυσικες ιντροι—ανευρισκει η φυσικη αυτη εξουτητα εφοδους, ουκ εκ διανοιης τα μεν, οιον το σκαρδαμυσσειν τα δε και η γλωσσα υπουρχει, και οσα αλλα πικαυτα. απαι- δευτες η φυσικη εουσα, και ου μαδουσα, τα δεοντα ποιει. L. 6. Epid. Sect. 5. Aph. 1, & 2.

† Φυσις εξαρκει παντα πασιν. L. de Alim. p. 381.



time ; and how much sooner wou'd they recover ? But though many people recover without much difficulty in common cases ; acute ones, generally speaking, require a skillfull hand, and will often baffle the wisest Endeavours. Whether this proceeds from our not being sufficiently acquainted with the nature of Diseases, or that our present remedies are not strong enough to reach 'em, I will not pretend to determine. Certain it is, that we must all die one time or other ; and therefore 'tis by no means to be expected, that Physick should make a Man immortal. But perhaps 'tis very possible to arrive at a much more perfect Knowledge of Diseases than we now have ; notwithstanding all the late discoveries : and with me it is no question that *Hippocrates* did really know 'em better. He seems to have studied them so much, as to have been able to tell, what the consequences would be, many days before they happen'd, especially in Fevers, Pleurifies, and the like ; and recommends it to others, to be very careful to *tell* what is past, to know what is present, and to *fore-tell* what is to come.\* And yet it does not appear, that he went upon any particular Scheme for this, but only visited his Patients often, and noted down the *Symptoms* from

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\* Λεγειν τα περιγινομενα, γνωσκειν τα παρεοντα, περιλεγειν τα εσομενα\* μελετα νταυτα. L. I. Epid. p. 948.



day to day, in the best manner he cou'd; and thus, by a number of observations, acquir'd the skill that has made his name immortal. What his method of cure was, he tells us in many places, particularly in his admirable Book *de Dieta in morbis acutis*, and expressly advises us to remember two things, carefully, i.e. *to do good, or, at least no hurt*.\* So that, in short, it is more for want of such a Genius as his, and the application he us'd, than any impossibility in the thing it self, that none of his Successors have been able to come up to him. He himself was of opinion, "that what was further wanting  
 " in Physick, might easily be found out,  
 " if any man of capacity, who was already  
 " acquainted with the discoveries of others,  
 " would from thence briskly and industri-  
 " ously pursue it."† And no doubt, it is so: for Nature is Nature still, and as subject to diseases as ever, perhaps more so. Nay we have the same diseases among us, as he had in his countrey; besides some few that he knew nothing of; the Venereal Disease for instance, the Small Pox, &c. How far his observations will hold good with us, is uncertain; for it does not appear, that any

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\* Ασκεῖν περὶ τὰ νοσήματα, δοῦ' ὠφελεῖν ἢ μὴ ἐλαπτεῖν. L. I. Epid. p. 948.

† Καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ εὐρεθίσεται, ἢ πρὶς ἱκανῶς τῶν καὶ τὰ εὐρημένα εἰδώς, ἐκ τούτων ὀρμώμεν' ζητῆν. L. de Pr. Med. p. 8.



of our Physicians have made the experiment. Perhaps those Observations are better than we imagine. They are certainly wrote in a very masterly way, independent of *hypotheses*; and if they shou'd hold good *here*, as well as in the places he mentions, they wou'd save us a deal of trouble, and be a great benefit to the publick. That many of 'em hold good *here*, I am very certain; and perhaps, if I had the same opportunities of trying the rest, I shou'd find 'em equally valuable. But whether they be, or be not so, this is undeniable, that the method he took, was the only one to come at the truth; and whoever copies after him, will be able in time to know the diseases of the place he lives in, with as much readiness and certainty, as *Hippocrates* seems to have known those in *Greece*, or in the other places that he mentions;\* allowing only for the difference of Genius.

Had the plan he laid down been carefully follow'd, it had been impossible for Physick to have been so obscure at this time, as it really is. But alas, by an unaccountable fate, his works have been but little studied, nay have actually been despis'd by

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\* Επει και εν Λιβυη, και εν Δηλω, και εν Σκυθιη φανεται τα περιγεγραμμενα αληθευοντα σημεια. i. e. The Signs beforemention'd hold true in *Libya*, *Delos*, and *Scythia*. V. L. Prognostikon, ad finem ejus.



some ; altho' the wisest men in the faculty, for many ages, have all allow'd him to have been the greatest in it. The only Reason for this contempt, that I can find, is, their not knowing him. He's a voluminous author, and not the easiest to be read. A Man must take a deal of pains, besides the knowledge of the *Greek* Tongue, to understand him ; and this they think, at least as Matters have gone for some time, is not *tanti* ; and so, because they won't be at the pains to understand him, they resolve to cry him down. But he, who has stood the test of so many Ages, and, in the opinion of the best judges, has wrote the fullest and wisest observations that ever man wrote, can never fail of being highly honour'd, so long as Physick shall be necessary, or the least spark of learning remains. Another *Hippocrates*, perhaps, the World is never to be bless'd with. But what then? Are we to be indolent, or indifferent upon that account? We certainly know many things at this time, that he did not know ; and by a right application of our knowledge, may be eminently useful, and, it may be, more so than we think of. There's room enough left for the finest Genius to show it self. In the midst of all our knowledge we still want a set of *good Observations*. *Sydenham's* are the best, but they are very few. What pity is it, that in an Art so noble, and so copious, we should



should have had so few Artists? The Structure of the Body is well known; the Materials we work with are known too; and nothing remains but a more perfect knowledge of Diseases. Hard, that we cannot compass that! For my part, I see no reason why we may not, provided we set about it in earnest. At least it is worth while to try. The compleat knowledge of one distemper wou'd be, perhaps, as a key to all the rest; or if not, we shou'd be better able to deal with the rest: and who can tell, if we allow'd our selves time to find 'em [out, but that they wou'd all appear as regular in their courses as any other Phænomena; and possibly might be cur'd as easily as they are now contracted? If it shou'd ever come to that, it wou'd be a fine improvement of the Art indeed; and yet I see no manner of reason why we should despair of it. Many things in nature, as hard as this, have been conquer'd; and are now within the compass of common understandings. Besides, the experiment is attended with no manner of inconvenience or hazard to the Patient, (a circumstance well worth considering) but on the contrary manifestly tends to his greatest Security. For if a Physician has skill enough to examine him right, and will be at the pains to set his case down from day to day, is it not much more likely, that he should be a better judge of the case, than one who sees him



feldom, and trusts entirely to his memory? Certainly: and the better the case is known, the better chance the Patient stands, beyond all doubt. So that, take it which way you will, a wise and diligent observer will always have the advantage of any other Physician, who either has not skill enough to observe, or time enough to write.

Besides the advantages already mention'd, if it was customary, or fashionable, among us, to treat our patients thus, as I hope it will in time; so many idle pieces wou'd not be publish'd from year to year, to the scandal of Physick, and the shame of Physicians. Such ignorant pretenders would be treated as they ought; the Art wou'd gather strength, and flourish more and more; and all contempt and ridicule, for which, I fear, there is at present too much reason, would be quite out of countenance. Nay I make no doubt, but if a set of Physicians, of sufficient abilities, would undertake it heartily, and confine themselves to *Observations* in the plainest and simplest manner, without any regard to the fancies and opinions of others, and would candidly communicate their observations to one another from time to time, they would be able, in a few years, to write as well upon the Diseases of *England*, as ever *Hippocrates* did upon those of *Greece*, &c. at least they would certainly be able to write the second



best book that ever was wrote in Physick.

I come now to propose the Method for effecting this great Work; and that is by the use of the following *Table*, which I have us'd for that purpose several Years, and find it answers every thing I intended by it. There was another column at first, for the *Weather*; but having since that got a Book by it self for those observations, in which I every day set down the course of the wind, and the dryness or moistness of the Air; I have long left this article out, and reduc'd the *Table* to the form it now appears in, *viz.*

TABULA



## TABULA MEDICA GENERALIS.

Sexus, Aetas, Species, Temperies, Occupatio, & Vitus Aëri.	Dies Morbi.	Morbi Phænomena.	Dies Mensis.	Remedia.	Eventus.
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To shew the application and use of this *General Table*, I think proper to jubjoin two Cases by way of Example.

I'm very sensible, that many of my Readers will be of opinion, that this method is too tedious to be complied with, especially by Men of much business. To which I reply, that I know of none shorter to answer all intentions; and to do a thing of this kind by halves, is much the same with not doing it at all. We have imperfect cases enow already, but perfect ones we want prodigiously. Besides, the trouble is not so great, as at first sight may be apprehended. The first Column is soon fill'd, and is then no more troublesome. The last article in it is indeed the largest; for under it I generally comprehend not only the way of life, as to eating, drinking, and exercise, but also so much of the cause of the distemper, I mean as to cold and heat, and the like obvious causes, as I can inform my self of. The Second is the largest; but then 'tis only from day to day, and by the help of *abbreviations* may be considerably shortned. A man may easily invent *Characters* for words that frequently occur, such as *sweat, urine, stool, heat, pain*, and the like, and by this means save himself much trouble. Add to this, that the *Latin* Tongue will be shorter for him than the *English*, and sometimes one

I

Greek



## Tabula Medica Specialis, Prima.

Sexus, Ætas, &c.	Dies Morbi.	MORBI PHÆNOMENA.	Dies Mensis.	Remedia.	Eventus
<p>Vidua, Pharmacopola, fere octogenaria, prope sed infirma, &amp; sæpe hectica febre &amp; asthma tentata, post frigus susceptum 10<sup>o</sup> Sept. 1727. riguit &amp; incaluit. Succedente autem sudore, melius se habuit, &amp; a febre manit immunis usque ad 13<sup>am</sup>. Vesperti autem 13<sup>am</sup> iterum riguit &amp; incaluit, cum vomitu, &amp; diarrhoea. Ad horam 10<sup>am</sup> accersitus fuit.</p> <p>Sumplerat Julapium cardiac. cum pulv. calidis &amp; nervosis ex Lap. Contray. Sal. Succ. Cast. &amp;c.</p>	4	<p>Situs in lecto pravus, capite in pectus inclinato. Febris multa, cum subfultibus tendinum, &amp; tremoribus magnis. Spiritus brevis &amp; aliquantulum laboriosus. Dolor lateris, sed non gravis. Lingua sicca, aspera, &amp; fusci coloris. Vox clara. Somnus paucus. Alvus laxa. Urina nimia, pro potus ratione; colorem non vidi. Vomitus frequens. Præcordia mollia &amp; placida.</p>	7 <sup>as</sup> . 13.	<p>Applicetur statim inter Scapulas Empl. Vesicat. amplum. R. Oc. Cancr. 36. Gum. Arab. 36. Syr. Alth. q. s. m. f. bolus post applicatum vesicat. fumendus, &amp; 4<sup>a</sup>. quaque hora repetend. superbibendo haustum vel Aq. hord. vel Emuls. comm. vel decoct. C. C.</p>	Convaluit.
	5	<p>Inquietudo ad mediam noctem &amp; ultra. Deinde sudabat, quiescebat, &amp; dormibat aliquot horas. Urina frequens, &amp; sensim reddita, absque sedimento, ut aiebant, (eam enim non vidi) &amp; colore rubicundo. Mane febris mitis &amp; brevis. Sudores mediocres. Lingua valde humida &amp; albida. Dolores nulli, vel saltem levissimi, in latere. Tussis humida. Alvus attrita. Vomitus non rediit. Hilaris fuit &amp; lætè loquebatur. Toto die bene se habuit. Finito paroxysmo, hora 3<sup>a</sup> pomeridiana Corticem sumpsit. Vesperti doloris &amp; febris omnino expers. Urina, ut mane. Ex Vesicatorio largus humor.</p>	14.	<p>R. Sal. Abf. gr. xv. Succ. Lim. 36. Aq. Cinn. f. 3vj. Syr. Lim. 3ij. L. L. g<sup>ss</sup>. v. m. f. H. tertius horis fumendus. Repetatur pro re nata Jul. card.</p>	
	6	<p>Placidior nox, cum interjecto somno. Alvus bis deiecit. Febris nulla, sed ventriculus parum oppressus, ex assumpto, ut suspicabatur, cortice. Cætera bene. Vesperti melius &amp; levius.</p>	15.	<p>R. Cortic. Peru opt. 36. Aq. Lact. 3v. Cinn. f. Syr. Car. ana 3ij. m. f. H. 3<sup>a</sup> quaque hora fumendus, absente paroxysmo. Repetatur bolus cum G. Arab. bis terve in die.</p>	
	7	<p>Nox aliquantulum turbata. Urina majore quantitate, &amp; colore citreo. Febris nulla; sed tumor Lienis cum dolore levi, præsertim ex tactu. Ex alvo nihil. Lingua albida &amp; humida, cum levi, sed rara, siti. Vesperti melius se habuit, minuto splenis cum tumore tum dolore.</p>	16.	<p>Teneatur subinde in ore mucilago ex Sem. Psyll. vel Cydon. cum paucis guttis sp. Vitriol. sed tepetiscta. Sumat etiam ter quaterve in die haustum vin. rubri &amp; aquæ, simul coct. cum paucis Semin. aromat. &amp; catminat. ut &amp; Jusculum.</p>	
	8	<p>Bene dormibat, nec mane redibat febris; neque splen, ut ante, vexabat.</p>			
	9	<p>Bene se habuit. Rediit appetitus: Sed nimium subinde sudabat. Hoc malum brevi superabat Decoct. Corticis.</p>			



(To face pag. 20)

Sexus, Aetas, &c.		Dise. Morbi.	
1	Virgine Phlegmatica	2	Stomachus in lecto
	et corporis pro-		et stomachus magis
2	et sed in lecto		gravis.
	hectica febre & albu-		laxa. Urina nigra
3	mentosa, post singula		molli & placida.
	caput 10° Sept 1777		Inducendo ad m-
4	rigit & instans. Succ-		horas. Urina n-
	gens tunc tunc me-		et colore rubicand-
5	nos le habet & a febre		mida & albidis.
	manit instans tunc ad		Vomitus non redit
6	1777. Vespere autem tunc		ritus paroxysmus, h-
	ritus riget & instans		pers. Urina, n-
7	can vomit, & die-		Placidior nox o-
	ritus. Ad horum 10°		parum oppressus
8	accidit tunc		levius.
	24 Sept 1777		Nox alidius
9	24 Sept 1777		laxior. Litus com-
	cardiac. cum p. cal-		mida, cum levit de-
10	et nervos ex hor-		Bene dormit
	Conray. Sal. Succ. Cal-		Bene se habuit
11	Ex-		petat Decod.



(To follow Tab. Prima.) **Tabula Medica Specialis, Secunda.**

Sexus, Aetas, &c.	Die Mensis.	MORBI PHENOMENA.	Die Mensis.	Remedia.	Eventus
Juvenis, Annos 18 natus, gracilis, specio- sus, agilis, filius inco- le de Little Chelton, casse fuit correptus sub 20 <sup>o</sup> Octobris 1729. quæ usque ad 29 <sup>o</sup> di- em mediocriter vexa- bat; tum gravior facta tum valde exercuit. Nocte febricitavit, sed nihil sumpsit re- medii usque ad 2 <sup>o</sup> Novembris. Tunc vo- muit ex Ipecac. & 4 <sup>o</sup> die mittebatur san- guis. Morbum <i>εφ' ὅσον</i> <i>δυν</i> sustinuit usque ad 6 <sup>o</sup> , quo die decubuit; testaceis pulveribus incaustum adhibitis. Eodem die <i>λυγμοί</i> crebri & alti; desipi- entia levis, cum vigi- lia. Inter Scapulas ap- plicabatur vesicat. tre- muit sequenti die, & altricta fuit alvus, quæ per clysterem ante noctem solvebatur. Magis autem delira- bat, graviterque tre- mebat, præsertim noc- te antequam accersit- us fui.	11	<i>Χαῖρον τρυμνί.</i> Ορδαλίου <i>εφ' ὅσον</i> <i>δυν</i> . Pulsus nec velox nec intermittens. Calor fat suavis, caput autem valde calidum. Lingua aspera, non valde sicca. Fauces libere. Dolor nullus nisi in capite. Urina copiosa, fusca, nigricans, cum pau- co sedimento nigricante. Alvus mane dejecta. Levis desipientia. Sub vespertinam recruduit febris, cum multo <i>βλαστεισμο</i> , & furore; adeo ut vix contineri potuerit in lecto. Calor magnus per totum. Spiritus difficilis. Oblata, quæ prius bene sumperat, tenuit; præscripta tamen remedia probe sumpsit. Sub mediam noctem Urina multa, quæ mane <i>ἐν ὅπ-</i> <i>ζωρῳ</i> apparuit, cum turbido sedimento & <i>πυρρῳ</i> . Diluculo cessabat febris. Alvus intra 4 aut 5 horas ter dejecta. <i>Υπερ</i> brevis sed <i>πυρρῳ</i> . Nihil sudabat.	Nov. 9.	Temporibus applicentur hircines quamprimum, & mittatur sanguis <i>δ</i> 3vj. Rato capiti & cruribus applicentur vesicatoria, & plantis pedum sequens cataplasma. R. Fol. Rut. laph. rustic. ana m. ij. Sapon. n. & c. ana 3j. Sem. Sinap. 3. m. R. Lap. Conty. 3j. Ent. Ven. gr. xij. Camph. gr. ij. Conf. Alk. q. m. f. bolus 6 <sup>a</sup> quaque hora fumend. cum C. rv. Jul. 6. R. Aq. Meli. Ceraf. n. Theriac. ana 3ij. Syr. croci 3vj. m. Pergat in usu p. c. c. & liberrime hauriat Emulf. comm.	Convaluit.
	12	Mane rediit Mens. Discrete respondebat, tremebat adhuc, & pulsus erat ut heri. Disparuit <i>εφ' ὅσον</i> . Sp. minus la- boriosus. Prompte loquebatur, & facile deglutiebat. Vultus non multum turbatus. Epistactica bene cedebant. Dolor, ut heri. Urina mane reddita, fusca, clara, pauca. Calor suavis. Sub meridiem rediit febris, & cum multa <i>πυρρῳ</i> & delirio usque ad vespertinam durabat; tunc mitescibat; tamen nocte delirabat, insanibat, dentes stridebat, artus disjiciebat, & in lecto vix contineri potuit. Adhuc, tremula vox, & etiam hæsitantia, una cum <i>βρα</i> <i>πύλα</i> subinde. Minime dormiebat. <i>Ουρεν</i> <i>καὶ</i> <i>κατὰ</i> <i>λαδερῳ</i> : tamen ante noctem ter reddidit, rogatus, Urinam, quæ & rubra erat & clara, cum nubecula te- nui prope fundum.			
	13	<i>Χαῖρον τρυμνί</i> graves. <i>Φων</i> <i>τρυμνί</i> . Ορδαλίου <i>εφ' ὅσον</i> <i>δυν</i> , <i>καὶ</i> <i>δυσπνοία</i> <i>καὶ</i> <i>ὀρεν</i> . Calor moderatus. Discrete re- spondebat, sed paulo post desipiebat. Rogatus prompte deglutiebat. Lingua valde sicca & aspera. <i>Ουρεν</i> <i>καὶ</i> <i>κατὰ</i> <i>λαδερῳ</i> , ut heri. Vesperti rariissime loquebatur, pene <i>απῳ</i> . <i>Νυξ</i> <i>δυσπνοία</i> . Multum delirabat, sed in lecto se conti- nebat. Haustum sumpsit pægoricum.			
	14	Adfui sub meridiem. <i>τρυμνί</i> <i>μυαλοί</i> , cum comate. <i>Πρὸ</i> <i>εφ' ὅσον</i> . <i>Τὸ</i> <i>μυαλὸν</i> <i>ορδαλίου</i> <i>δύει</i> <i>ὅτι</i> <i>τὸ</i> <i>αὐτὸ</i> <i>βλαστεισ-</i> <i>κρῶν</i> <i>τὸ</i> <i>λευκὸν</i> <i>εφ' ὅσον</i> <i>δυν</i> <i>ἀμυα</i> <i>πρὸ</i> <i>αἰσθησῶν</i> , cum inflammata & inversa palpebra. Invocatus respondebat, & me probe novit; bibebat etiam, & bene deglutiebat. Calor aliquantulum debilior. Pulsus, non pravus. <i>Σχιλα</i> , <i>ὅπου</i> <i>καμίνου</i> , <i>ἐν</i> <i>κακῶ</i> <i>κατα</i> <i>ὀρεν</i> <i>καὶ</i> <i>διαπύλινον</i> . Caput extensum, & projectum mentum; velut in opisthotonicis. Per- petuo & totus tremuit.			
	15	Abfui.			
	16	Omnia meliora inveni. Tremores vix apparebant. Oculi clari & compositi. Lingua humida & rubra. Vox libe- ra. Mentis rarus levisque error. Calor capitis & totius corporis suavissimus. Febris penitus extincta. Urina & feces non amplius <i>λαδερῳ</i> . Alvus bis bene dejecta, & quidem figurate; & ad exonerandum surrexit ē lecto, & sese prompte exiecit. Urina <i>καμίνου</i> , cum rubro sedimento prope fundum. Jus puli gallinæ crebro haustus, una cum in- fuso pane; cibumque crebro petiit. N. B. Ante finem 14 diei bis nigrescebat, teste tota familia, & statim moribundus vi- sus est, graviter convulsus & spumans. Noctem quietius quam ante <i>οφθ</i> , 14 horas, plus minus, dormiens. Ad sese mane rediit, & dormituri vitō die. Urinam tamen & feces in lecto. Subinde desipuit interdus, & sequenti nocte deliravit, & vix contineri potuit; tamen post somnum omnia mitiora. Jucunde collocutus est, risit, se facile erecti, oblata sumpsit, & mire refocillatus fuit.			
	17	Dormiebat a media nocte usque ad meridiem fere. Sub 10 <sup>o</sup> horam cum alio dormientem inveni, sed aperto ore, & se- miapertis, ut mos ei est, oculis, febris prorsus expertem & tremorum. Calor suavissimus. Urina, quam hesternā vesp- era reddebat, crassa, albida, cum copioso albo sedimento, usque ad fundum subsidente; & super album apparuit rubra, pau- ca, fibulosa materies. Nocte semel aut bis ex jure dicto & sero lactis tenui hausti, & perparum desipuit.			
	19	Bene se habuit. Plurimum dormiverat a die 17 <sup>o</sup> , raro exspertens, nisi ad mingendum, aut forbendum. Alvus fir- ma. Appetitus longe melior. Urina multa & valde laudabilis. Valedixi. Notandum insuper, quod per aliquod ante hoc malum spatium animo cruciebat; & durante morbo, de valetudine ro- gatus semper respondebat, se optime valere.			



[illegible]



*Greek* word will exprefs that which requires many words in *Latin*, and more in *English*. I often ufe *Greek* words in mine; I mean the words of *Hippocrates*, on purpofe to fee how far that great Man's Obfervations may be depended upon in our Country. A Specimen of which I have juft before given in one of the *Tables*. And whoever fhall think fit to copy after it, will find, that what he efteem'd very tedious at firft, will by custom be made very eafy. But wherever *abbreviations* are ufed, I think it proper to have 'em all explain'd at the beginning of the book, for the fake of thofe who come after: otherwife a man may take a great deal of pains to no manner of purpofe. I defire it may likewise be remembred, that he will have no occafion to fet down every cafe, but only fuch as he has reafon to believe he fhall attend to the end. But if after all, the Gentlemen of great Buſinefs cannot find time for fuch *Obſervations*, thofe of lefs buſinefs may; and be as ſerviceable to mankind, as if they were at the top of their Profeſſion: for it is not material by whom ſuch *Tables* are ufed; provided they be ufed judiciously and honeſtly. Beſides, by an early and diligent application to a work of this fort, 'tis more than probable, that in time they will come to know diſeaſes ſo perfectly, that it will be impoſſible for 'em to miſs of their reward. A good *Physician*, who is  
withall



withall a man of humanity, cannot but be esteem'd. Such therefore I earnestly invite to engage in this important work; without prejudice one way or other; and if any of 'em think me qualified to assist 'em in it, they shall always find me ready to the utmost of my power. I have now by me several Cases set down in this method, which I am sure are vastly more exact than any that have yet appear'd; and I propose to publish 'em hereafter, just as they stand in my own book; and in the Work it self an account at large of the Cases so describ'd, as *Hippocrates* has done in his books *De Morbis*, compar'd with his Histories in his *Epidemicks*. Nor will I ever write upon any subject, as a Physician, for which I have not *Tabular Authority*. If any one shall show me a better way than this, he will very much oblige me; and I shall be glad to follow it. 'Tis the Improvement of Physick I aim at, and whether that can be brought about by this or any other method, 'tis the same thing to me. This I have had experience of, and found much benefit from; and therefore 'till I can hear of a better, I determine to go on with it. I must needs own, I have herein been greatly assisted by *Hippocrates*; and perhaps no man will presently find out the easiest and best way of using it without him. I cou'd be glad therefore, that before any person sets out, he wou'd  
first



first read the *Epidemicks*; the first and third books in particular. For, tho' the plan I have here propos'd, requires nothing more than a careful attendance to the *Symptoms* from day to day, with the *Remedies*, &c. made use of; yet by being acquainted with *Hippocrates's* way of writing, a deal of trouble will be sav'd; many things will be thought of, that might otherwise be overlook'd; and the Case, when finish'd, be much more elegant. I cou'd be glad too, that he wou'd read his *Prognosticks*, his *Prædictions*, his *Coacæ Prænotiones*, his curious book *de Aere, Locis & Aquis*, and that famous one *de Diæta in morbis acutis*: the pleasure and advantage will, I'll answer for it, infinitely exceed the trouble; and he wou'd then see what an extraordinary Man *Hippocrates* was, and how justly he has deserv'd all the Encomiums that ever were or can be given him. I wou'd not be understood, as if I thought, a man of learning cou'd do nothing this way without *Hippocrates*. But this I will venture to say, that 'tis almost as difficult to understand Physick well without him, as it is Mathematicks without *Euclid*. Besides, as every one allows that *Hippocrates* was surprisngly curious in his remarks, and by far the best Author among all the *Ancients* (the rest having borrow'd in a great measure what they have said from him) one would hear first, what such an one says; whether he follows



follows it afterwards or not. We read a great many trifling things in *Phyſick*, and value our ſelves upon knowing what every modern Author has ſaid, be it ever ſo ſtupid or ridiculous. Strange ! that we cannot find time for the beſt Author, an Author that no Man ever repented the reading of. This I ſay, becauſe I never yet found, that among all thoſe who are allow'd to have underſtood him, any one of 'em cou'd be named, who has not treated him with the higheſt reſpect imaginable. And this I think a great argument in his favour ; and an answer in full to all little cavillers. For my own part, I declare I never once repented the Labour he has coſt me ; and yet I believe no man in *England* of my ſtanding, nor perhaps in *Europe*, has taken more pains with him, than I have : and I wou'd not but know ſo much of him as I do, for the greateſt Eſtate that was ever got by *Phyſick*. I am ſo thoroughly ſatisfied of his uſefulneſs to *Phyſicians*, that I wiſh for nothing more earneſtly, than to ſee the time, when it ſhall be as fashionable among us to underſtand him well, as it has been of late to know little or nothing of him. And it is with this view that I have been at ſuch incredible pains to prepare a new Edition of his Works, upon the Plan I ſome time ago publiſh'd. Whatever ſome Gentlemen may think of that deſign, I am very well aſſur'd, that, ſo far from being

*mangled*



*mangled* and *misrepresented*, he will then appear in the strongest and beautifullest light he ever yet appear'd in ; and the chapter *de Diagnosticis & Prognosticis in Morbis acutis* (which will comprehend almost all that is contain'd in his *Prognosticon*, the Books *de Judicationibus & Diebus Judicatoriis*, the first Book of *Prædictiones*, and his *Coacæ Prænotiones*, &c.) will be the most surprizing piece that ever the world has seen : even those who are well vers'd in *Hippocrates*, will be astonish'd. For there is a great difference between reading things of the same tendency in different places, and reading 'em together, without the intervention of any foreign matter : a vast number of doubtful expressions are determin'd, and many obscure places clear'd up by this juxtaposition of parts. A Man by this means sees into an Author at once, and is master of the subject presently ; which in a voluminous writer, like *Hippocrates*, is no small advantage. Besides the corrections that are made this way, many more have been made by the help of a verbal and phraseological *Index*, that I have been at the pains to make by interleaving *Foësius's Oeconomia*, (a work of the greatest labour I ever engag'd in ) so that, in short, by taking *Hippocrates* to pieces, and comparing him with himself, this *Edition* (of which the first Volume is now ready) will be much more correct, as well



as much more useful, than any former *Edition*. It might perhaps have been more correct in some places, if I cou'd have been so happy as to have got a sight of Dr. *Mead's* Copy, which I have not hitherto been able to obtain. The late learned Dr. *Freind* was pleas'd to give himself a good deal of trouble, even in the midst of all his business, about my Edition, and read over several Chapters, and was exceedingly kind in his remarks and advice ; and wou'd, I dare say, have continu'd the same, if he had not been so untimely prevented by Death.

However, I still hope to have the pleasure of seeing *Hippocrates* read by every Physician ; since the perusal of him will by my method be rendred as easy, as the perusal of any other Author of the same size.

But to return to the *Table*. There are a few circumstances, that I cou'd be glad might always be taken notice of, especially in acute cases ; and they are such as relate to the *Crises of Diseases* ; which no body has describ'd so fully and so elegantly as *Hippocrates*. From him therefore I beg leave to insert a few *Aphorisms* upon this Subject.



1. *The Prædictions in acute Cases are not always certain, as to Life or Death.*
2. *Acute Cases generally come to a Crisis within 14 Days.*
3. *The Crisis likewise happens in Fevers, on the fourth, the seventh, the eleventh, the fourteenth, the seventeenth, the one and twentieth, and sometimes the thirtieth, the fortieth, and even sixtieth day: But after that, the Case becomes Chronical.*

A great deal more of this sort is to be met with in his *Prognosticon*, (not to mention other places) at the bottom of the 43d Page, and a great part of the 44th. To know when the *Crisis* is at hand, (a point of great importance) and the different way by which it generally happens, we are admirably instructed in the following Aphorisms.

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<sup>1</sup> Τῶν οἷων νοσημάτων οὐ παντὶν ἀσφαλεῖς αἱ προδιαγνώσεις οὐτε τοῦ θανάτου, οὐτε τῆς ὑγίης. L. 2. Aph. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Τα οἷα τῶν νοσημάτων ἐν ἡμέρῃσι κινεῖται τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, "ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πούλυ." C. P. 147. L. 2. Aph. 23. & L. de Judic. p. 53.

<sup>3</sup> Κινεῖνται δὲ οἱ πυρετοί, τεταρταίοι, ἐβδομαίοι, ἐνδεκαταίοι, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκαταίοι, ἑπτακαίδεκαταίοι, εἰκοστὴ πρὸς τὴ μίῃ. Ἐκ δὲ τούτων τῶν οἷων, τριακοσταίοι, εἴτα τεσσαρακοσταίοι, εἴτα ἑξηκοσταίοι· ὅταν δὲ τούτους πύς αειδίμους ὑπερβαλῇ, χρόνιη ἤδη γινέται ἡ κατὰστασις τῶν πυρετῶν. L. de Jud. p. 58.



4. *When the Crisis is at hand, the night before the Paroxysm, is restless ; but that after it, is usually quieter.*
5. *Deep Sleeps, without disturbance, denote a perfect Crisis ; but disturb'd Sleeps, with Pains in the Body, the contrary.*
6. *Acute Cases go off, either by bleeding at the Nose, at the time of the Crisis ; or by profuse Sweats ; or by purulent and mucilaginous Urine, in great plenty, and with a good sediment ; or by a considerable Abscess ; or by mucous and bloody Stools, coming away on a sudden ; or by well-condition'd Vomitings about the same time.*

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4 Οκοσμοισι κεισις γινεται, τουτεοισιν η νυξ δυσφορος, η περ πυ παρξυσμου· η δε επουσα ευφορωτερη, ως επι το πυλυ. L. 2. Aph. 13.

5 Υπνοι βαθεες, μη ταρχωδεες, βεβαιαν κεισιν σημανουσιν· οι δε ταρχωδεες, μετ' αληγματος σωματος, αβεβαιοι. C. P. 151.

6 Τα δε οξεα κεινεται, αιματος εκ εινων ρυεντος εν κεισιν· και ιδρωτος πολλου γενομενου· και ουρου πυωδους και υαλωδους γενομενου, υποστασιν χρηστην εχοντος, και αδερου γενομενου· και αποστηματος αξιολογου· και κοιλης μυξωδους και αιματωδους, και εξαπνης καταρραγισης· και εμετων ου μοχθηρων κατε κεισιν. C. P. 150.



7. *The seventh, ninth, or fourteenth day Fevers commonly go off, by bleedings at the Nose, or by bilious and bloody Stools, or by a pain of the Knees or Hips, or by concocted Urine about the Crisis; and in Women, by the breaking out of their Menses.*

I believe there never were two Aphorisms contriv'd of more importance than the two last. And it is surprizing to me, that the Author could comprehend so much in so small a compass. But indeed whoever reads *Hippocrates*, must expect to be surpriz'd very often: so extensive was his knowledge, and so laconick his style.

The Signs of the particular Evacuations are thus express'd.

8. *Redness of the Face, in a Fever, with a violent pain in the Head, and beat-*

<sup>7</sup> Εβδομαίοισιν, η ενάταιοισιν, η τεσσερεσκαιδεκαταίοισι ρυσις εκ εινεων λυουσιν, ως επι το πολυ, τους πυρετους. ομοιως δε και κοιλης ρυσις χολωδης και δυσεντερειωδης, και πονος γυναικων η ισχων, και ουρον πεπανθεν προς την κεισιν, εν γυναικι δε και επιμηνιων ρυσις. C. P. 152.

<sup>8</sup> Των πυρεσωνων, οισι μεν ερυθηματα επι προσωπον, και πονος κεφαλης ισχυρος, και σφυγμος φλεβων, αιματος ρυσις τα πλλα γινεται' οισι δε απαι, και καρδιαγωμοι, και πηυαλισμοι, εμετος' οισι δε ερευγμοι, φουσαι, ψοφοι κοιλης και επαροσις, εκταραξις κοιλης. C. P. 142.

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*ing of the Vessels, generally denotes Hæmorrhages; Nausea's, Heart-burnings, and Spittings denote Vomiting; Belchings, Flatus, and rumbling in the Belly with Inflation, denote Purg-  
ing.*

It were endless to mention all that he has said upon this Subject; but these few *Aphorisms*, I thought proper to take notice of, that the Reader may see in what a masterly way this great Man wrote; and how important it is to observe the course of Fevers nicely.

To conclude; if this *Plan* be follow'd, the consequence will be, that Diseases will be better known, and easier cur'd; even supposing the *Materia Medica* shou'd stand as it does. But if that also shou'd be reform'd, and put upon its proper foot, every thing would then be done, that the Art it self is capable of; or that mankind in general can hope for: and I don't doubt but the Event wou'd answer our utmost wishes. But this is a point, that requires a more particular consideration; and therefore shall be deferr'd at present. There's a Time for every thing. If the Business of *Observations* can be well settled, (and I'm sure the Nation never had a Set of Physicians better qualified for  
such



such a work, than the present; so far at least as Learning, and Diligence, and Humanity can do it) the many good Effects that will follow from it, may perhaps dispose the Publick to a more ready compliance with what may one time or other be laid before 'em upon that head. In the mean time, it will be a great pleasure to me, to see the present Scheme take; not because it is mine, but because I am thoroughly satisfied, that the honour of the Faculty, and the Safety of the Publick will be much better advanc'd by it, than 'tis possible they shou'd be without it; as matters now stand: But whether it be receiv'd or rejected, I'm determin'd to go on with it my self, 'till I find sufficient reason to lay it aside, or alter it. These are my thoughts and resolutions, in this important affair; and as such I submit 'em freely to your consideration.

*Being,*

*S I R,*

*Yours, &c.*



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