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THE  
**A P H O R I S M S**  
OF  
**H I P P O C R A T E S,**

FROM THE LATIN VERSION OF VERHOOFD,

WITH A

LITERAL TRANSLATION ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE,

AND

EXPLANATORY NOTES.



Ὁ δὲ προκοσπιῶν ἀληθῶς, ἐ τ' Ἱπποκράτην παράδειγμα ποιεῖται.

Qui revera vult proficere, Hippocratēm sibi exemplo proponet.

PLUTARCH.

THE WORK INTENDED AS A BOOK OF REFERENCE  
TO THE MEDICAL STUDENT.

BY ELIAS MARKS, M. D.

Member of the Physico-Medical Society of New-York.



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“Ὁ δὲ προκοπτῶν ἀληθῶς, ἢ τ' Ἱπποκράτην παράδειγμα ποῖεται.

“Qui revera vult proficere, Hippocratem sibi exemplo proponet.

PLUTARCH.

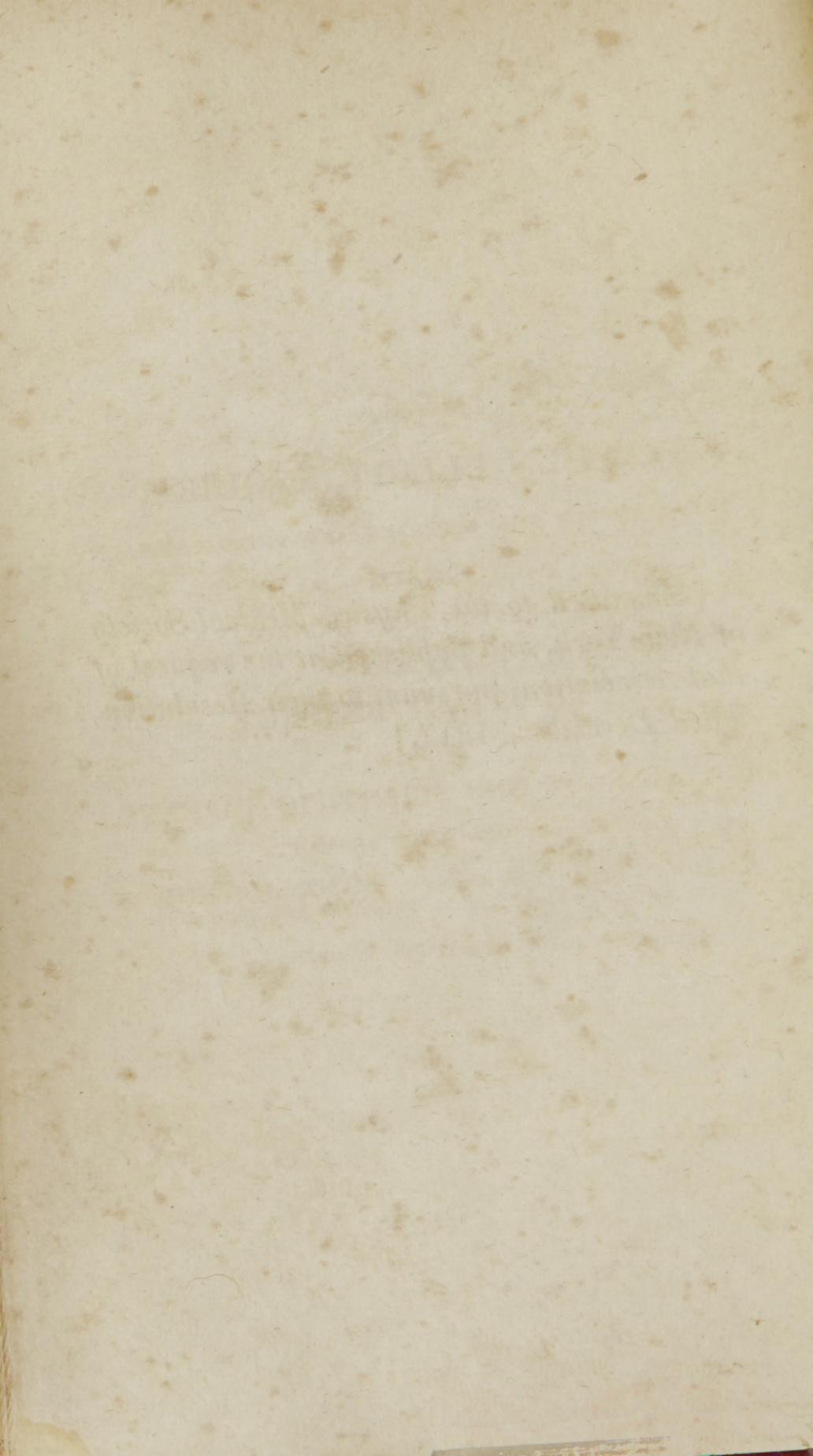
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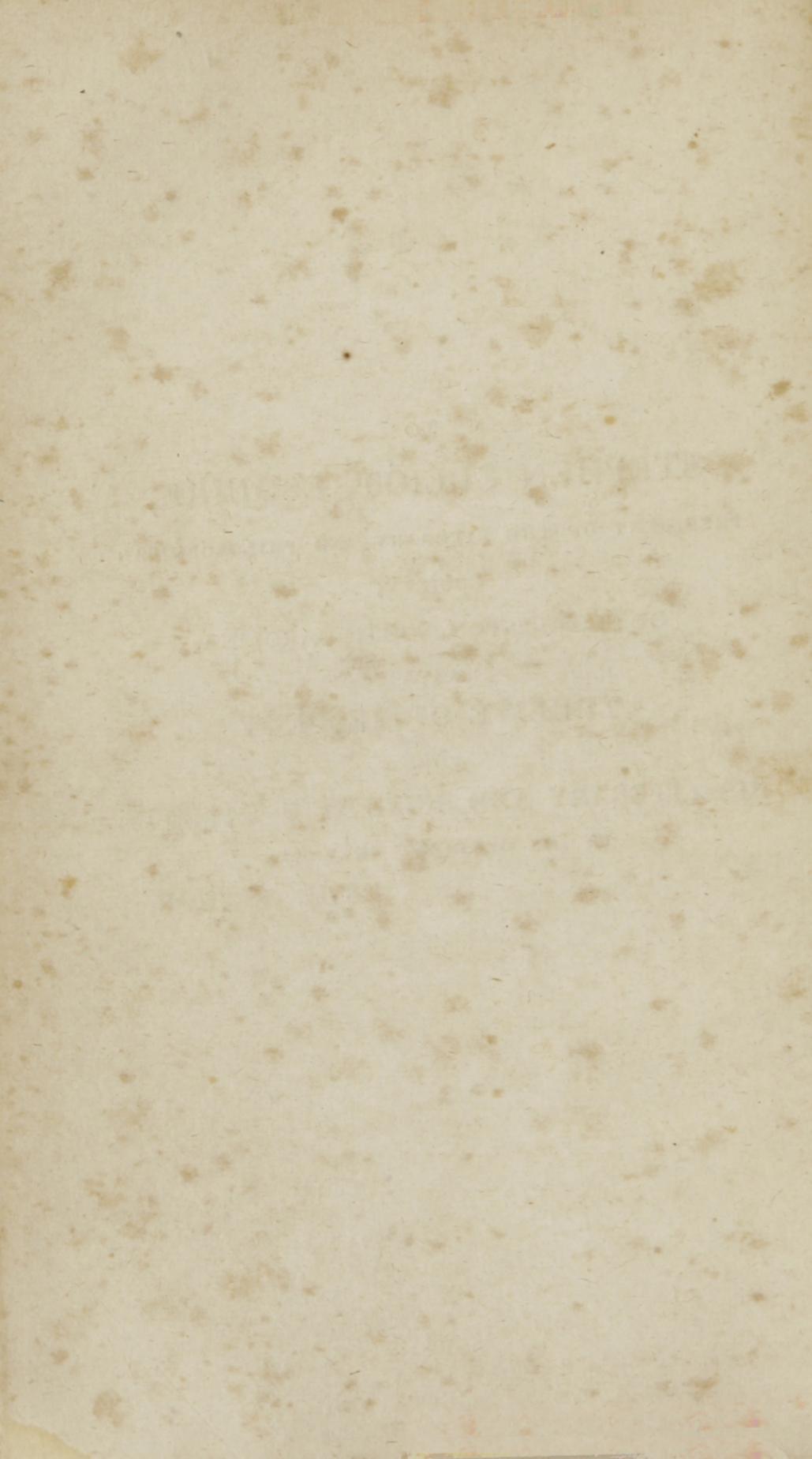
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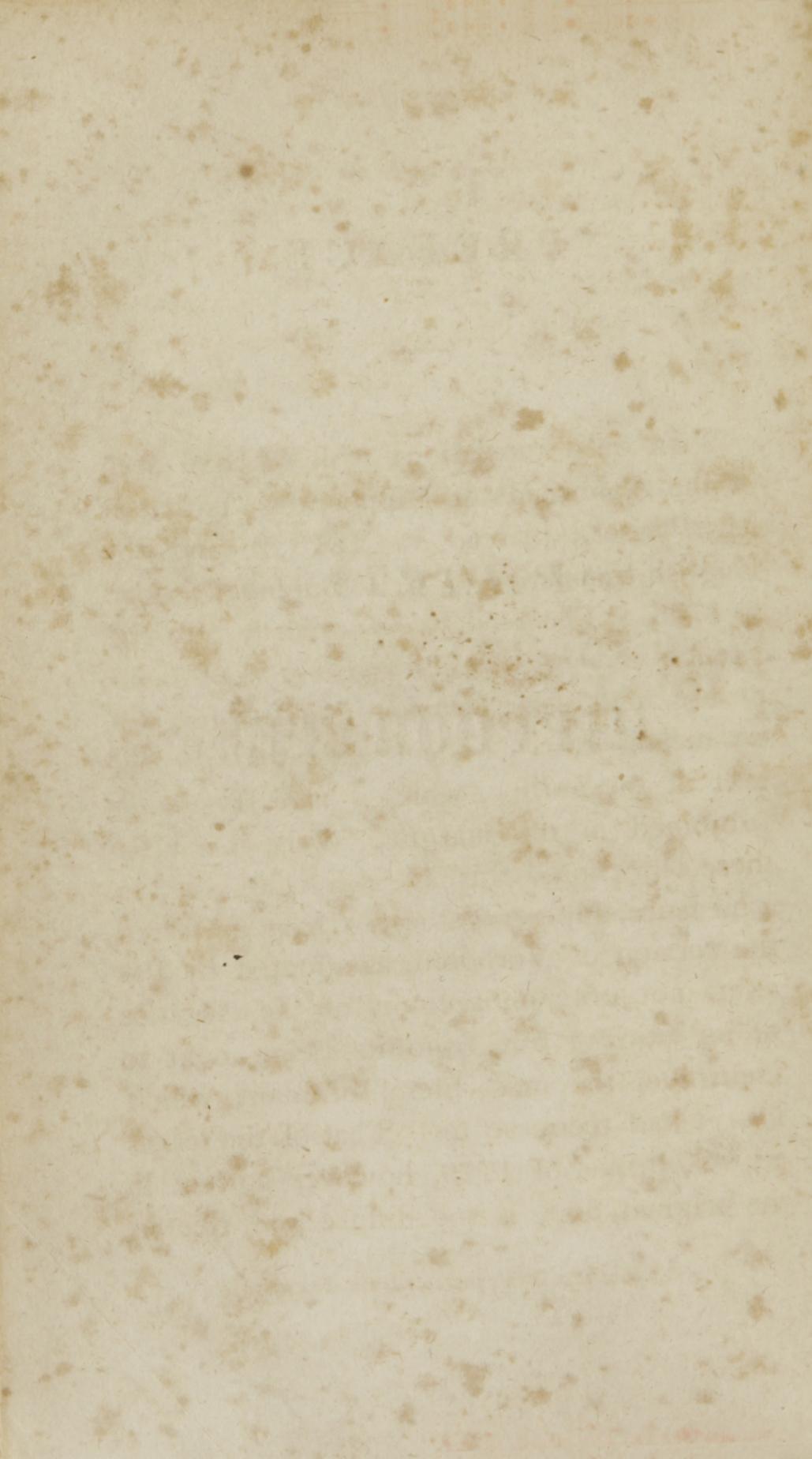
*[Submitted to the Physico-Medical Society  
of New-York, and published at the request of  
that Association, pursuant to their Resolution,  
dated December, 1817.]*



TO  
STEPHEN ELLIOT, ESQUIRE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL  
SOCIETY,  
OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,  
AS A  
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT  
FOR  
HIS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC TALENTS,  
BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,  
THE AUTHOR.



*APHORISMS*  
OF  
**HIPPOCRATES.**



## P R E F A C E.

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THE only translations which I have seen of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, is that of M. Pariset, printed in 1816;\* and the English translation of C. I. Sprengell, done in 1708. The reader, by reverting to the French version, will perceive much of paraphrase, and some *tournures de phrase*, by no means correspondent with the original text of the author, which I have frequently subjoined in the margin. Were it not for these objections, this attempt would be, in a measure, supererogatory. I have preferred the version of Verhoofd, as adopted by Pariset, not only on account of the elegance of its latinity, but from its being next to Heurnius, the most literal of many which I have had recourse to. That of the learned Villebrune, of 1779, however correct in the original text, is too diffuse and free in

\* Aphorisma D'Hippocrates Latin-Francais.

its latin version, to be again transfused into the still more copious English: and there was some danger, lest in recurring to a paraphrastic, instead of a literal translation, that not only the spirit, but some of the original matter might be lost.

The Leyden edition of Johannes Heurnius, \* possesses, perhaps, the most close and literal translation of any I have yet seen, and is in its style, so analagous to that of Verhoofd, that the reader, by comparing them, will be irresistibly led to the inference, that the latter is no more than a revision of the former. But what the various commentators have differed most upon, is the genuineness of some portions of this work. While some condemn the *seventh* and *eighth* sections as altogether spurious, and as differing in style from the terse, Ionic dialect of the original; others view them as genuine in the main, but as containing many interpolations and alterations. Among these, Villebrune has given, as genuine, six sections, and the greatest part of the seventh (down to Aphor. 66,) observing at the conclusion,—

\* Hipp. Coi Aphor. Græcè et Latinè. Lug. Batav. 1627.

“ Reliquos ut absurdos, inutilesve, cum Meletio, Philotheo, Arabibus, pluribus Græci neglexi.”

But although Villebrune has arrayed on his side some stout oppositionists, yet there are others, equally strong, who maintain the *integrity* of the work handed down to us. Amidst so many contradictory, and yet respectable authorities, the Medical Tyro stands bewildered, and like the devout Musulman, knows not wherein consists the veritable part. Besides, this “ratio sufficiens” of Villebrune, might be equally extended to many Aphorisms throughout the work; and the gleaner of absurdities might derive as fine a harvest from the works of the Coan Sage, as from any of the ancients extant, not excepting the *divine* Plato, or the *critical* Aristotle. No one will seriously attempt to defend, although he may palliate the errors, imperfections and absurdities of Hippocrates; —they were incident to the age in which he lived, when the influx of scientific light which beams on the present day, was yet in the antipodes.

I obtained the English translation of C. I. Sprengell,\* after I had nearly completed my labours, and, in adverting to it, was more than ever convinced of the necessity of a more correct, literal, and elegant translation; in attempting which, it is left for others to decide, how far I have succeeded.

\* In the Library of the New-York Hospital.

STRICTURES  
ON THE  
LIFE AND WRITINGS  
OF  
HIPPOCRATES.

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Hippocrates, distinguished by the titles of Father of Medicine and Prince of Physicians, was born in the island of Cos, in the first year of the 80th Olympiade, and 460 years before the Christian era. Of his history, like that of most men of science, very little seems to be perfectly known; and indeed the whole of it is so involved in doubt, so interwoven with intentional fraud and anachronism, that it is only by collating the testimony of the many authors who have spoken of him, that the critical Biographer is enabled to arrive at any thing like the truth.\* He was cotemporary with the greatest men of Greece,—Socrates, Herodotus, Thucydides, Democritus, and others; and was of the family of the Asclepiades, being himself the eighteenth lineal descendant from Æsculapius, and the seventeenth from Po-

\* See Cyclopædia Edin. Art. Hipp.

dalirius, the latter of whom, with Machaon, accompanied the allied Greeks against the Trojans.\* By his mother's side he also claimed lieneage with the Heraclidæ. From Æsculapius downwards, the family of the Asclepiades were devoted to the cultivation of medicine, and, like the Levites of the Jews, were unwilling that the inheritance of their fathers should depart from their house. It was thus, that the learning and science of the age were successively tranmitted from one generation to another, and were as tenaciously guarded from the votarist of wisdom, as were the Apples of the Hesperides, or the Fleece of Colchis, from the adventurous heroism of the times. The art of printing, which, in after ages, gave so wide a range to observation and facts, which established as it were a communion of knowledge, and transmitted to a succeeding age the labours of that which had preceded, was then unknown. Consequently there was a monopoly of ideas as there was of power, although in the present *enlightened* age, they are the most opposite principles in the elements of civil and political government.

\* Illiade, B. II.

We may then easily conceive how a family like the Asclepiades, directing all their energies to the cultivation of a particular science, and making all their learning and observation contributive to its advancement, should, with each succeeding generation, find new truths developed, and a new series of facts to act upon. Yet it does not detract from the glory of Hippocrates, that his were the materials of a long line of ancestry—that the tide of knowledge which he poured in upon the world, should have been the contributions of successive auxiliary streams, which, falling into one channel, had rolled onward through a space of five centuries. However gigantic be the manhood of Science, its infancy is not always the infancy of a Hercules; however potent be its final energies, it is, in its origin, for the most part, feeble, and in its progress to maturity, tedious, slow, and interrupted. In tracing the gradual advance of any art, how small a proportion does each individual contribution bear to the grand result;—how great the difference between the rough-hewn, mishapen Hermes of the Egyptian, and the breathing, speaking, animated Marble of the Greek! The poet and ora-

tor may start up a giant, but Science, like the mythological world of the ancients, has had its origin from an Egg-shell.

Although the sacred mantle of the Asclepiades descended upon the shoulders of Hippocrates, yet he possessed too enlarged and philanthropic a mind to aim at confining the mass of knowledge bequeathed by his ancestors solely to his own family. With the empirical practice of his predecessors he combined the gymnastic medicine of Herodicus, under whose brother, Gorgias, he is said to have studied philosophy and eloquence. He was, however, both in his practice and writings, a true eclectic, admitting or rejecting what preceding ages had offered to his notice, only as they accorded or differed with his own observation and experience. The abstract theories of Sectarian philosophy were carefully separated from what he considered the rational principles of practice.

“ Hippocrates Cous primus quidem, ex omnibus memoriæ dignis, ab studio sapientiæ disciplinam hanc (philosopham) separavit, vir et arte et facundia insignis.\*

\* Celsus.

Like the philosophers of that age, he added to the traditionary knowledge he had received, the instruction which travel, observation, and an intercourse with the most enlightened men of his time afforded. Deriving new accession of facts from the various countries which he visited, he made the tour of Greece and Asia Minor, and took up his abode in Larissa, the capital of Thessaly. Most of the stories, so highly interesting, related of him by Soranus and others, are discarded by the critics; such as his discovering, by his art, that the illness of the young Perdiccas was owing to the love he bore to Phila, the mistress of his father, king of Macedon; and his visits to the philosopher Democritus, of Abdera, at the solicitation of the Abderites, whom they deemed insane, but whom Hippocrates pronounced the wisest and most sane man of Abdera. The supposed letter of the Abderites to Hippocrates, on this occasion, is still extant. The cure of the young Perdiccas, is, however, by most writers, ascribed to another physician (Erasistratus,) and his visit to Democritus appears to be altogether a fictitious drama, wrought up by some writer who flourished

long after him. The account given by Aetius, of the part he took in the dreadful plague which visited Athens in the time of Pericles, has met a refutation from the judicious Le Clerc.\* Plutarch ascribes the actions therein related of Hippocrates, to one Acron of Agrigentum; and Dr. Ackerman thinks that these fictitious circumstances were conjured up long after the death of Hippocrates by the Dogmatic Sect who regarded him as their founder.

But the fame of Hippocrates does not consist in a few interesting incidents, heightened by classical feeling, and rendered prominent by classical association;—it rests upon a more stable and imperishable base; on the vast accession he made to the science which he professed, and on his endeavours to form a complete system of medicine, founded upon observation and rational deduction. After a life spent in the most useful labours, and devoted to the purposes of humanity, he died at Larissa, in Thessaly, at the advanced age of one hundred and nine. The epithet, *divine*, was affixed to his name; statues and

\* Vide Cyclopæd. Edin. Art. Hipp.

temples were erected to his memory ; and incense was offered up on altars dedicated to his divinity.

It is by comparing the *medical knowledge* of Hippocrates, with what it was previous to his time, that we shall be enabled to form an estimate of the services which he has rendered the science, of which he has been considered the founder. The limits of a work, like the present, will not permit our entering upon a critical analysis of the peculiar doctrines of Hippocrates, or a general detail of the subjects upon which he has written.\* We merely purpose to advert to a few of the leading principles upon which his general doctrines rest, as they serve to illustrate some of his pathological observations, in the following work.

He supposes a principle,  $\nu\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , which pervades the material creation, and which serves as the *motive* power of elementary matter. This principle is the cause of animal life and motion, and through *it*, the blood and spirits receive heat, life, and sensation. It will be perceived, that the “ nature,”  $\nu\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$  of Hippocra-

\* Vide “ Omnia Opera Foesii.” et Cyclopæd. Edin. Art. Hipp.

tes, is the "Archeus"—the "Vital principle,"—the "Sensorial Power,"—"The Excitability,"—and the "Vis Medicatrix Naturæ" of succeeding writers. The Dogmatic Sect, who claimed Hippocrates as their founder,\* paid the greatest deference to his *ἡ φύσις*, and viewed her as the *vis conservatrix* in all derangements of the animal economy. Their practice was, therefore, *passive*, not *operative*. The symptoms of disease were so many preservative efforts of the *vis medicatrix* to throw off the morbid matter, after being duly *concocted*. We may trace the spirit of this erroneous doctrine, through successive ages, down to our own time. It was maintained and defended by the illustrious Sydenham, though very little influencing his practice, and forms, at this day, the basis of the Theory of the French School. Its tendency in Medicine, like the doctrine of predestination in Ethics, goes to paralyze every intellectual effort; and its adoption by the most scientific nation in Europe can only be ascribed to that *classical* mania which measures every species of excellence

\* See this claim refuted, Cyclopæd : Edin. Art. Medicine.

by a Greek and Roman scale. But it does not appear, in recurring to the writings of Hippocrates, that he gave the same indefinite scope to the curative agency of *Nature* in diseases, as was deputed to *her* by his reputed followers, who, like true sectarians, disregarding the *spirit*, adhered religiously to the literal *body*.

The anatomical knowledge of Hippocrates was necessarily circumscribed by the age in which he lived, when a *material* theology, combined with the grossest superstition, forbade a recourse to *dissections*; and when the superficial knowledge which the student obtained of the structure of the human body, was derived from comparative anatomy, and the opportunities which accident afforded. To this may be ascribed most of his physiological and pathological errors; and if, to this, we add the extreme deficiency of the age, in the *auxiliary sciences* of medicine, so far from wondering at the errors which we encounter in his writings, we shall be lost in admiration, at the sagacity and almost intuitive wisdom which he evinces in his knowledge of the nature and seat of diseases.

We shall not advert to the many singular

and ridiculous notions, which, like spurious veins of earth amidst the metallic splendour of the mine, may be found interspersed among the writings of Hippocrates. Long after him, when the anatomical labours of Erasistratus and Herophilus threw a considerable light on the structure of the human body, most of these errors and absurdities were maintained and defended; and we have only to turn over the pages of Aristotle and of Plato, to observe these anomalies of genius, modified into form, and extended into system. The curative plan of Hippocrates was extremely simple. He depended much on the resources of nature, but not to the extent afterwards adopted by his followers; and recommends a reliance upon *her*, in preference to a dependance on a rash and uncertain remedy. The most simple plan of treatment was sometimes alternated with the use of the most violent and active medicines, such as Hellebore, Elaterium, Colycinth, and Scammony. Avoiding indecision on the one hand, and a rash precipitancy on the other, he appears to have been prompt, yet judicious; decisive, and yet calm.

But it is chiefly in matters of fact and observation, that the greatness of Hippocrates consists. The technical language of our own times, is, in a measure, drawn from his writings. He first divided diseases into *epidemic, endemic, and sporadic*, according to the present acceptations of these terms; and these diseases he again divides into *acute and chronic*. The duration of an acute disease was distinguished by the *beginning, height, decline, and termination*. In the third stage of the disease, *decoction* took place; and the *crisis* was placed between this and the last stage. As he observed the crisis to supervene, for the most part, on particular days, he instituted his *dies critici*, and thence deduced his *prognostica symptomata*. Besides devoting his pen to the various departments of medical knowledge, he paid much attention, in the education of his pupils, to what may be called *ethical medicine*. His ideas of the dignity of his profession, were as fully exemplified in his life, as they are elegantly given in his writings:

“Decet etiam moribus honestis elegantem esse. Et cùm talem se præstiterit, erga

omnes insuper et gravis et humanus esto. Promptitudo enim et facilitas medendi effusè oblata, ab ægris contemnitur : quamvis alioqui summæ benignitatis officium illud sit.”\*

Indefatigable and successful in his researches, he greatly enlarged the empire of medicine. His pathology and principles of cure are, with a few exceptions and modifications, those of our own times. Yet how few who pronounce his name with reverence and respect, have ever consulted his oracles. Satisfied with doing homage to his wisdom, they have dispensed with its precepts. When the Goths, in the recesses of their forests, had tasted, for the first time, the vintage of Italy, they eagerly marched forward in quest of the land which had produced it : how much less ardour does the student evince, who is satisfied with receiving at secondary and tertiary sources, that wisdom which may be obtained at the fountain-head, pure and unadulterated.

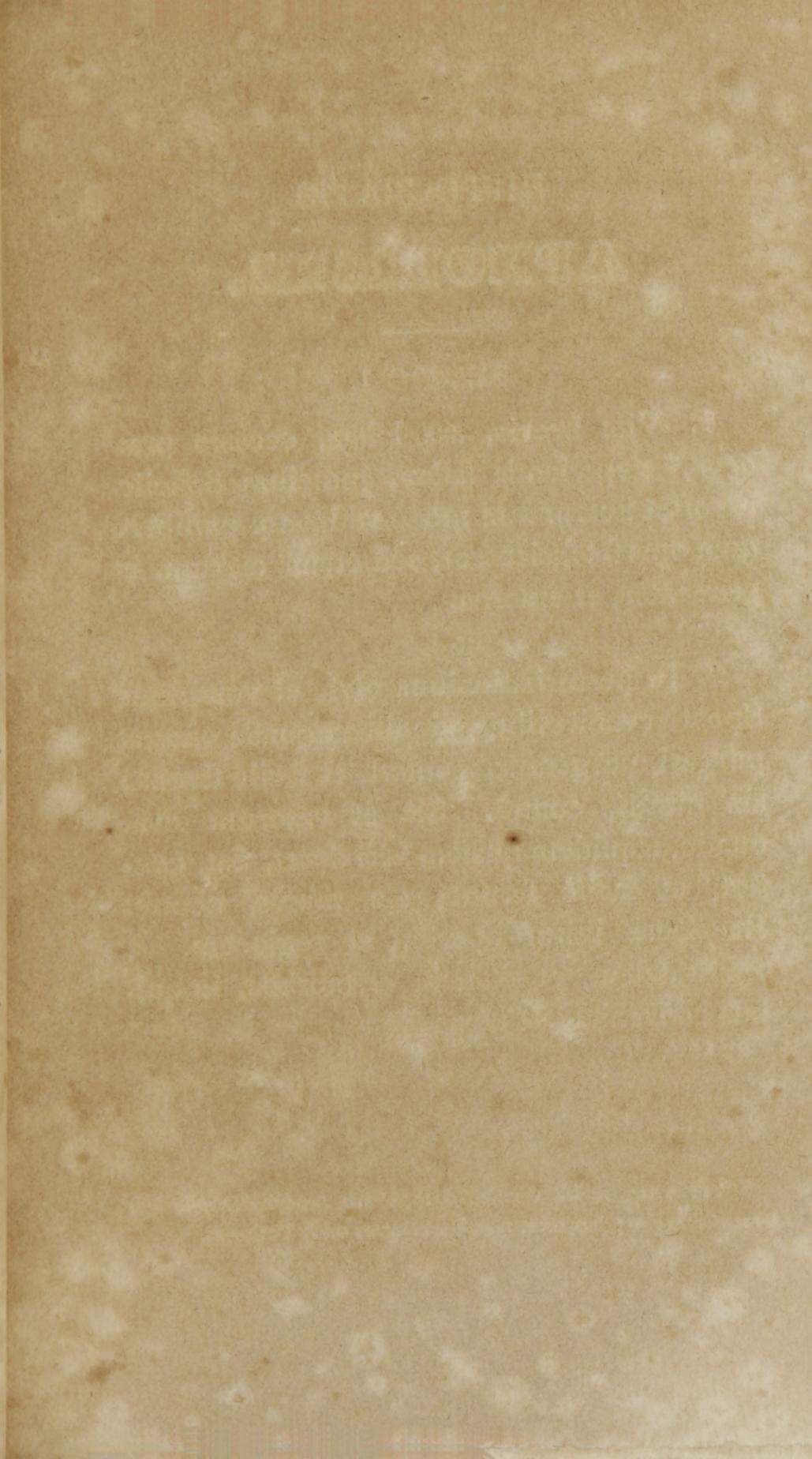
The name of Hippocrates has become

\* De Medico, Hipp.

identified with the science which he professed. *His* was the ambition which seeks the aggrandizement of self in encompassing the happiness of others; *his* the *wished for* glory, whose throne is cotemporary gratitude, and whose crown—the blessings of after ages. His object was to enlarge the domains of Medicine by multiplying her resources, and by exciting an emulation among her votaries. Before his time, Medicine was the art of priests and of jugglers: *he* rescued her from the degrading thralldom into which she had fallen, and raised her to the dignity of a Science. Greece listened with reverence to his precepts—his sentences were heard amidst the groves of the Academus and the assemblages of the Porch, and Philosophy herself was proud to enlist beneath the banners he had elevated.

Independent of the advantages to be derived from the study of the *ancient Authors*, there is connected with the enthusiasm which urges us on to the pursuit, a spirit-stirring curiosity, which prompts us to seek for the sources of those streams of knowledge, that, in our own times, dispense their blessings to

mankind. Added to this, the energy and vigour which characterize *their* attempts, may serve to impart a nerve to our *own* exertions, and furnish examples to incite us on to similar undertakings. However ample be the forces of genius, they need some rallying point to impart to them confidence, and some authority to marshal their numbers, and give direction to their efforts. The memories of Hippocrates, Aristotle, Galileo, Harvey, Bacon, Newton, Franklin and Fulton, would live in the gratitude of after-ages, were even their individual contributions lost to posterity. Each, as it were, gave a fulcrum to the human mind, and enlarged the sphere of its exertions. Their very names will serve as watch-words to animate the timid votary of Science onward, and to nerve him up for the encounter; and their memories, like signal-fires, blazing from afar, and streaming through the lapse of ages, will, in the darkest night of the human intellect, serve to assemble the few scattered partisans of wisdom, and bid them hope!



HIPPOCRATIS  
**APHORISMI.**

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SECTIO I.

1. Vita brevis, ars longa, occasio præceps,\* experientia fallax, iudicium difficile. Oportet autem non modò se ipsum exhibere quæ oportet facientem, sed etiam ægrum, et præsentem, et externa.

2. In perturbationibus alvi, et vomitibus Spontè evenientibus, siquidem qualia oportet purgari, purgentur, confert, et facilè ferunt; sin minùs, contrà. Sic et vasorum evacuatio, siquidem qualem fieri decet, fiat, confert, et facilè ferunt; sin minùs, contrà. Respicere igitur oportet, et regionem, et tempestatem, et ætatem, et morbos, in quibus convenit, aut non.

\* Villebrune, in his version of 1779, has rendered *Καίρὸς ὀξύς* *momentum urgens*; but most translators agree with Verhoofd.

THE  
**APHORISMS**

OF  
HIPPOCRATES.

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SECTION I.

1. Life is short, art long, occasion brief, experience fallacious, judgment difficult. It is requisite that the Physician exhibit what is essential, and that the patient, attendants, and all which surrounds him, concur therein.

2. In diarrhœa and spontaneous vomiting, if the matter voided be of a nature that ought to be expelled, let the patient be purged, for in this case, the evacuations are beneficial and are easily supported; but if the effect be otherwise, the contrary is indicated. The same rule obtains in vascular depletion; when it is judiciously had recourse to, it is beneficial and is easily supported; but if it be otherwise, the contrary is indicated. We ought, therefore, to bear in mind the climate, the season, the age and the disease, and thence infer whether these things be beneficial or otherwise.

3. In exercitantibus boni habitus ad summum progressi, periculosi, si in extremo fuerint.\* Non enim possunt in eodem manere, neque quiescere. Cùm verò non quiescant, neque ultrà possint in melius proficere, reliquum est igitur ut in deterius. Horum igitur causâ, bonum habitum haud cunctanter solvere confert, quò rursùs renutritionis principium sumat corpus. Neque considentia ad extremum ducendæ; periculosum enim: sed qualis natura fuerit ejus qui perferet, eò usque ducendæ. Sic et evacuationes ad extremum ducentes, periculosæ; et rursùs refectiones, cùm extremæ fuerint, periculosæ.

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

\* Sensum hujus loci recte dat Celsus lib. I. "Sed ut hujus generis exercitationes cibique necessarii sint, sic athletici supervacui, c. I. Ac ne his quidem athletarum exemplo, immodicus esse labor debet, c. I. Implet autem corpus modica exercitatio." *Villebrunc. Notæ Criticæ.*

3. In those having an excess of health, violent exercise is dangerous; for in such constitutions an equilibrium of health cannot be maintained. And as their temperament of health is neither stationary nor progressive, it must, of necessity, have a retrograde tendency. For these reasons, therefore, we should speedily set about reducing this extreme of health, in order that the body may take upon itself a new principle of nutrition. Neither should this reduction be carried too far, for we should be guided by the strength and constitution of the patient. Thus the extremes of repletion and depletion are equally to be avoided, as both are attended with danger.

4. In protracted illness, a severe and thin regimen is always dangerous, and it is equally so in acute maladies, where it accords not with the constitution of the patient. And again,—an attenuated regimen carried too far is as difficult to support, as an excess of repletion.

5. In tenui victu delinquant ægri; ob id magis læduntur. Omne enim delictum, quod committitur, multò majus fit in tenui, quàm in paulò pleniore victu.\* Proptereà etiam sanis periculosus est valdè tenuis, et constitutus, et exquisitus victus, quia delicta graviùs ferunt. Ob hoc igitur tenuis et exquisitus victus periculosus magis, quàm paulò plenior.

6. Ad extremos morbos, extrema remedia exquisitè optima.

7. Ubi igitur peracutus est morbus, statim extremos habet labores, et extremè tenuissimo victu uti necesse est. Ubi verò non, sed pleniorum victum exhibere licet, tantùm à tenui recedendum, quantum morbus remissior extremis fuerit.

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

9. Considerare oportet etiam ægrotantem,

\* Hic carpit et monet auctor medicos sui temporis, qui graviter, ut plurimum, crebant in tenui ori diætâ præseribendâ. *Villebrunne*

5. The sick frequently err in the adoption of a spare diet. They are therein the more injured. In the choice of regimen, more evil results from abstraction than from a small excess. A thin, frugal, and over-exact regimen accords not even with the man in health, who grievously supports the privation. Hence, in general, the superiority of a due refection over that which is deficient.

6. The greater the evil—the more vigorous the remedy.

7. In acute diseases the most violent symptoms supervene: the severest regimen is, therefore, to be observed. But if these symptoms be wanting, a more generous diet is to be permitted; only we are to have recourse to it, in proportion to the subsidence of the malady.

8. When the disease attains most vigour—then it is, that the severest regimen is required.

9. In the prescribing of regimen, we are to consider, whether it be sufficient to support the patient until the disease attain its height; whether before this period, the patient

num ad morbi vigorem victu sufficiat, et an priùs ille deficiat, et victu non sufficere possit, vel morbus priùs deficiat, et obtundatur.

10. Quibus igitur statim vigor adest, statim tenuiter alendi. Quibus verò in posterum vigor, his ad illud, et paulò ante illud tempus, subtrahendum. Antea verò uberiùs alendum, ut sufficiat æger.

11. In exacerbationibus cibum subtrahere oportet: exhibere enim, noxium est. Et quæcunque per circuitus exacerbantur, in exacerbationibus subtrahere oportet.\*

12. Exacerbationes autem et constitutiones indicabunt morbi, et anni tempora, et periodorum collata inter se incrementa, sive quotidie, sive alternis diebus, sive longiore fiant tempore. Quin etiam et per ea, quæ mox apparent, eadem indicantur, velut in pleuriticis sputum, si statim circa

\* Aph. II. desumitur e lib. *Diet. Acut.* p. 68, 69. Binæ sunt partes hujus aph. Prior de morbis cum febre, longis vel acutis; posterior de morbis periodicis cum vel sine febre. *Villebrune,*

may sink from an inability to support the regimen; or, whether the malady will, thereby, be previously broken and overcome.

10. In those diseases which quickly arrive at their climax, a thin regimen should immediately be adopted. In those which attain it at a somewhat later period, we should at, or before that period, subtract from their diet: but until then, sufficient nourishment should be allowed, that the strength of the patient may be supported.

11. During the exacerbations, food is to be suspended: to administer it at that time would be injurious. When the returns are periodical, the diet is to be withdrawn on the coming on of the paroxysms.

12. The nature of diseases, with their paroxysms, are ascertained by regarding the time of the year—the comparative succession of periods;—observing also, whether the exacerbations occur each day, or on alternate days, or at greater intervals.\* The same result is obtained by attending to present

\* The following distich comprehends the general heads from which indications are taken:

“Ars, ætas, regio, complexio, virtus,

“Mos et symptoma, repletio, tempus et usus.”

initia subappareat, morbum brevem; si verò posteriùs, longum futurum denunciât. Et urinæ, et alvi excrementa, et sudores, cùm apparent, vel judicatu faciles, vel difficiles, vel breves, vel longos fore morbos indicant.

13. Senes facillimè jejunium ferunt; secundò ætate consistentes minimè adolescentes, omnium minimè pueri; ex his autem, qui inter ipsos sunt alacriores.\*

14. Quæ crescunt, plurimùm habent calidi innati; plurimo igitur egent alimento; sin minùs, corpus consumitur. Senibus autem paucus calor; propterea paucis fomiti- bus indigent, à multis enim extinguitur. Idcirco etiam febres senibus non similiter acutæ. Frigidum enim est corpus.

15. Ventres hyeme et vere naturâ sunt

\* The ancients distinguish six different stages of existence.

Ætas pueritiæ, childhood; to the 5th year.

— adolescentiæ, youth; to the 25th year.

— juventutis; from the 25th to the 35th year.

— virilis, manhood; from the 35th to the 50th year.

— senectutis, old age; from the 50th to the 60th year

— crepita, decrepitude; ending in death.

symptoms ; as in pleurisy, if the flow of saliva take place at the commencement, the duration of the disease will be short ; if at a later period—it will be more extended. The alvine, urinary, and cutaneous excretions, serve to indicate whether the disease will be mild or severe, short or protracted.

13. Old men bear abstinence best ; next, those who have attained their climacteric ; adolescence, less ; and infancy, least ;—but of all these, the vivacious support it most easily.

14. The growing body has most of innate heat, and, therefore, requires most aliment ; otherwise the constitution suffers. Old men have less heat, and, therefore, need less food. An over quantity would injure them. It, therefore, follows, that fevers have not that acute tendency with the *aged* which they have with the *youthful* ; with the former the body is cold.

15. In winter and in spring the stomach is necessarily warmer, and the sleep more extended. In those seasons, therefore, a more generous diet is to be permitted ; for the augmentation of innate heat demands a

callidissimi, et somni longissimi. In his igitur temporibus copiosiora cibaria exhibenda sunt; innatum enim calorem majorem habent; ideòque copiosiore indigent alimento. Indicio sunt ætates et Athletæ.

16. Victus humidus, cum febricitantibus omnibus, tum maximè pueris, et aliis tali victu uti consuetis, confert.

17. Animadvertendi sunt etiam quibus semel, aut bis, et quibus plura vel pauciora, et per partes exhibenda. Concedendum autem aliquid et consuetudini, et tempestati, et regioni, et ætati.

18. Æstate et autumnò cibos difficillimè, ferunt: hyeme facillimè; deindè vere.

19. Quibus per circuitus exacerbantur, nihil dato, neque cogito, sed de appositione detrahito ante judicationes.

20. Quæ judicantur, et judicata sunt perfecte, ea neque moveto, neque medicamentis, neque aliis irritamentis innovato, sed sinito.

21. Quæ ducere oportet, quò maximè

more plentiful aliment. This is observable in youth, and in the habits of the Athletæ.

16. A moist aliment accords well with febrile constitutions—*remarkably* well with children—and with all those to whom use has made it essential.

17. Note well the constitution, wherein food is (*daily*) required either once, or twice—in greater or less quantities, or by a graduated allowance. But we are to take into consideration habit, season, country, and age.

18. In summer and autumn, digestion is difficult; in winter, vigorous; in spring, indifferent.

19. In those diseases wherein the exacerbations are periodical, neither give nor force any thing, but let the food be withdrawn before the coming on of the paroxysm.

20. When the paroxysm is well ascertained, do not disturb it either by medicines or any new irritation: leave it to itself.

21. That which is excrementitious, should

vergant, eò ducenda, per convenientia loca.

22. Concocta purgare et movere oportet, non cruda; neque in principiis, nisi turgent; plurima verò non turgent.

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

24. In acutis affectionibus rarò, et per initia, purgantibus utendum, idque diligenti priùs adhibitâ cautione faciendum.

25. Si, qualia purgari oportet, purgentur, confert, et facilè ferunt; si verò contraria, difficulter.\*

\* Hic e secundo desumptus, nec huc male adductus, etsi non ab Hippocrate, ut puto. *Villebrune.*

be drawn off at the point to which it most tends, by the most convenient outlets.

22. Purgatives should be administered after the food on the stomach is concocted, not while it is yet crude; neither should they be given at the commencement of disease, lest turgescence ensue; though the latter rarely occurs.

23. Depletion is not to be estimated by its copiousness, but by its being judiciously used, and easily supported. When it is necessary to extend it *ad deliquium animi*, let it be done, but previously consult the resources of the patient.

24. In acute affections, and especially at their commencement, purgatives ought rarely to be used, and when permitted, are to be administered with care.

25. If the matter voided be of a nature that ought to be expelled, let the patient be purged, for then, the evacuations are beneficial, and are easily supported; but if the effect be otherwise, the contrary is indicated. (Vide Aphor. 2. Sect. 1.)

## SECTIO II.

1. Quo in morbo somnus laborem facit, lethalè; si verò somnus juvet, non est lethale.

2. Ubi somnus delerium sedat, bonum.

3. Somnus, vigilia, utraque modum excedentia, malum.

4. Non satietas, non fames, neque aliud quicquam bonum est, quod supra naturæ modum fuerit.

5. Lassitudines spontè obortæ morbos denuntiant.

6. Quicumque aliquâ corporis parte dolentes dolorem ferè non sentiunt, iis mens ægrotat.

7. Attenuata longo tempore corpora lentè reficere oportet; quæ verò brevi, celeriter.

8. Si à morbo quis cibum capiens non roboretur, copiosiore alimento corpus uti sig-

## SECTION II.

1. In disease, a laborious sleep presages great danger; but if the slumber be refreshing, it is favourable.

2. When sleep soothes delirium, it betokens well.

3. Excessive sleep, or wakefulness, are alike injurious

4. Neither hunger nor satiety, nor any excess which oversteps the bounds of nature can be beneficial.

5. Spontaneous lassitude foreshows disease.

6. Whosoever hath pain in any part of his body, without being sensible thereof, is diseased in mind.

7. Where the waste of the body has been gradual, it should be gradually restored; where it is rapid, our applications should be prompt.

8. If the convalescent acquire not strength from the food he takes, it shows that the body

nificat. Si verò cibum non capienti istud eveniat, evacuatione indigere sciendum est.

9. Corpora, ubi quis purgare voluerit, faciliè fluentia reddere oportet.

10. Impura corpora quò magis nutriveris, eò magis lædes.

11. Facilius est potu repleri quàm cibo.

12. Quæ in morbis post crisim relinquuntur, recidivas facere solent.

13. Quibus crisis fit, iis nox ante exacerbationem gravis est; sequens verò levior plerumque.

14. In alvi profluviis dejectionem mutationes juvant, nisi in prava mutantur.

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

16. Ubi fames, non oportet laborare.

17. Ubi cibus præter naturam copiosior.

needs a more plentiful supply. But if the same effect arise from an inability to partake of food, it sufficiently evinces the necessity of purgatives.

9. When it becomes necessary to purge, the evacuations ought to be loose and free.

10. Impure constitutions, when most nourished, are most injured.

11. Liquids replete more easily than solids.

12. The matter remaining in the body after the crisis is past, often produces a relapse.

13. The night preceding that in which the crisis takes place, is distressing; *that* which follows, is more comfortable.

14. In alvine fluxes, a change in the dejections, unless they assume a vicious appearance, is beneficial.

15. When the fauces are affected, and tubercles arise therein, we ought to examine the excretions; when they are of a bilious nature, the entire body is affected; but if they be as in health, we may safely impart nourishment.

16. During hunger, labour is injurious.

17. Excess of food produces disease,

ingressus fuerit, id morbum creat. Ostendit autem sanatio.

18. Eorum quæ confertim et celeriter nutriunt, celeres etiam fiunt egestionēs.

19. Morborum acutorum non omninò tutæ sunt prædictiones, neque mortis, neque sanitatis.

20. Quibus, dum sunt juvenes, alvi sunt humidæ, iis senescentibus siccantur; quibus verò, dum sunt juvenes, alvi siccæ sunt, his senescentibus humectantur.

21. Famem vini potio solvit.

22. A repletionē quicumque fiunt morbi, evacuatione sanantur; et quicumque ab evacuatione, repletionē; sicque aliorum contrarietas.

23. Acuti morbi in quatuordecim diebus judicantur.

24. Septimorum quartus est index. Alterius septimanæ octavus est initium. Notandus verò undecimus; is enim est quartus alterius septimanæ. Notandus rursùm decimus septimus: hic enim quartus est qui-

and, at the same time, points out the remedy.

18. Those aliments which quickly and agregately nourish, are soonest egested.

19. In acute diseases, predictions of death or recovery are not always unerring.

20. Those whose dejections, in youth, are humid, have with them more of siccity in age; but if, on the contrary, the dejections have a siccity in youth, they acquire humidity with age.

21. A potion of wine allays hunger.

22. The sickness which arises from repletion, is cured by evacuation; and that which arises from evacuation, by repletion. Thus opposites are counteractive of each other.

23. Acute maladies determine themselves within fourteen days.

24. The fourth day is the index of the seventh; the eighth, that of the fourteenth. The eleventh is to be noted, as being the fourth day of the second week. We are, again, to notice the seventeenth: it is the

dem à decimo-quarto; septimus verò ab undecimo.\*

25. Quartanæ æstivæ plerumque fiunt breves; autumnales verò longæ, et maximè quæ propè hyemem incidunt.

26. Febrem convulsioni supervenire melius est, quàm convulsionem feбри.

27. His quæ non secundùm rationem levant, credere non oportet; neque timere valdè quæ præter rationem prava fiunt. Horum enim multa inconstantia sunt, nec admodùm permanere, neque durare solent.

28. Eorum qui non omninò leviter febricitant, permanere et nihil remittere corpus, aut etiam magis quàm pro ratione colliquefieri, malum est. Illud enim morbi longitudinem significat, hoc verò infirmitatem.

29. Incipientibus morbis, si quid movendum videatur, move; vigentibus verò, quiescere melius est. †

\* “The Ancients put too much confidence in Pythagorick numbers, whereas, the Physician ought not to number the days, but observe the exacerbations themselves.” Cels. Lib. iii. c. v.

† Et hoc etiam intelligendum de motu e loco ad locum. *Villæ.*

fourth day, beginning with the fourteenth, and the seventh day, beginning with the eleventh.

25. Summer quartans are, for the most part, short; those of autumn, long; especially when they manifest themselves at the commencement of winter.

26. It is much better that convulsions precede than that they should succeed fever.

27. We should distrust an apparent favourable change which cannot be accounted for; neither ought we despair in those which, without any reasonable cause, are unfavourable; for most of these transitions are uncertain, transient, and variable.

28. In fevers of a serious aspect, where the body remains stationary without suffering any emaciation,—and also, in those where the waste is extreme,—the appearances are, alike, unfavourable. The former indicates a protracted illness—the latter an extreme debility.

29. In the commencement of illness, if motion be allowable, the patient may use it; but in the height of the disorder, rest is essential.

30. Circa principia et fines omnia sunt debiliora; circa vigores verò, vehementiora.

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

32. Ut plurimùm omnes malè habentes, circa initia quidem benè comedentes, et nihil proficientes, ad finem rursùs cibum non appetunt; qui verò circa initia cibos fastidiunt, postea autem benè appetunt, meliùs liberantur.

33. In omni morbo, mente valere, et benè se habere ad ea quæ offerunter, bonum est; contrarium verò, malum.

34. In morbis minùs periclitantur ii quorum naturæ, et ætati, et habitui, et tempori magis cognatus fuerit morbus, quam ii quibus horum nulli similis fuerit.

35. In omnibus morbis, partes quæ sunt ad umbilicum et imum ventrem, crassitudinem habere meliùs est; valdè autem tenues et eliquatas esse, pravum. Periculosum verò illud est etiam ad infernas purgationes.

30. At the commencement and termination of disease, all is debility—at its height, all is vigour.

31. If the convalescent gain not strength, notwithstanding that he eats well—it shows unfavourably.

32. Almost all that suffer from indisposition, who have at first a good, but an unprofitable appetite, become, in the end, disgusted with food; those, who, at the commencement of illness, loathe their victuals, afterwards regain a relish for it, and re-establish their health soonest.

33. In all diseases, if the patient evince a sane mind, and be well disposed to all which is offered, it is favourable; the contrary is unfavourable.

34. If the disease be peculiar to the age, constitution and habits of the patient, and also to the season in which it occurs, it is less dangerous than that wherein the circumstances are different.

35. In all diseases in which the umbilical and hypogastric regions maintain their usual plumpness, it is favourable; but if they become flaccid and emaciated, it is otherwise; the latter is the more dangerous when accompanied with diarrhœa.

36. Qui sana habent corpora, pharmacis purgati citò ex solvuntur, ut et qui pravo utuntur cibo.

37. Qui benè valent corpore, purgatu sunt difficiles.

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

39. Senes ut plurimùm quidem juvenibus minus ægrotant; quicumque verò ipsis morbi fiunt diuturni, plerumque commoriuntur.

40. Raucedines et gravedines in valdè senibus non coquantur.

41. Qui sæpè et vehementer, citra manifestam causam, animo linquntur, ex improviso moriuntur.

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

43. Ex strangulatis et dissolutis, necdùm mortuis, ii non se recolligunt, quibus spuma circa os fuerit.

36. They whose constitutions are healthy, are as speedily broken down by purgatives, as those who use an unwholesome diet.

37. With those who enjoy bodily health, purgatives do not easily operate.

38. Those aliments which are grateful, although somewhat objectionable, are to be preferred to those which are more wholesome, yet less grateful.

39. The aged are, for the most part, less disposed to fall into disease than the young; but, with them, protracted diseases generally prove fatal.

40. Catarrh and coryza, in those who are much advanced in age, do not attain concoction.

41. Those who frequently and suddenly, without any apparent cause, fall into asphyxia, are suddenly taken off.

42. In violent fits of apoplexy, relief is impossible; in those of a lighter nature, difficult.

43. Those who are suffocated, and those who have all the appearances of dissolution, without being really dead, are never resuscitated, when they have a froth surrounding the mouth.

44. Qui naturâ valdè crassi sunt, magis subito moriuntur, quàm qui graciles.

45. Epilepticis pueris, mutationes, maximè ætatis, et regionum, et vitæ, liberationem faciunt.

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

47. Circa puris generationes, dolores et febres magis accidunt, quam ipso facto.

48. In omni corporis motu, quandò dolere cœperit, interquiescere, statim lassitudinem curat.

49. Qui solitos labores ferre consueverunt, etiamsi debiles fuerint aut senes, insuetis robustis licet et juvenibus, faciliùs ferunt.

50. A longo tempore consueta, etiamsi fuerint deteriora, insuetis minùs turbare solent; oportet egitur etiam ad insolita se vertere.

44. Those who are, by nature, very corpulent, expire more suddenly than those who have a spare habit.

45. Epilepsy in children is removed by changes;\* especially by those of age, climate, and mode of living.

46. Two painful sensations arising at the same time, though not in the same place, the greater obscures the less.

47. When pus is about forming, there is greater pain than when suppuration is complete.

48. If pain ensue from bodily motion, intermit; rest is the only cure.

49. The aged, and even the weak, who are inured to labour, bear it more easily than the young and robust who are not habituated to it.

50. Long accustomed and even vicious habits are less hurtful, than those which are in themselves preferable, but to which we are unaccustomed; we ought, therefore, gradually to adopt the latter.

\* This translation is literal, and, we believe, conveys the exact sense of the original; vide Aφ. μδ. TM. β. The French Translator renders it somewhat different. *ταχιδάνατοι μωλλον*, "plus exposés aux morts."

51. Multùm et derepentè vacuare, aut replere, aut calefacere, aut frigefacere, aut alio quocunque modo corpus movere, periculosum est: Omne siquidem multum naturæ inimicum. Quod verò paulatim fit tutum est; tùm aliàs, tùm si quis ex altero ad alterum transeat.

52. Omnia secundùm rationem facienti, et non secundùm rationem evenientibus, non ad aliud transeundum, manente eo quod ab initio visum est.

53. Quicumque alvos habent humidas, dùm quidem juvenes sunt, meliùs liberantur his qui siccas habent. Ad senectutem verò, pejùs liberantur: siccantur enim ut plurimum alvi senescentibus.

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

51. Evacuation, repletion, refrigeration and calefaction—these or any other correspondent modifications of body, when excessive, or too suddenly accomplished, are dangerous,—nature being ever opposed to extremes. That which is gradually done, is safely done, whether we pass from one extreme to another, or otherwise.

52. Every thing which is judicious being done, without success, we are not, therefore, to recede from our plan, while we still entertain the same views as we did at first.

53. Those who have humid dejections, when young, are sooner released from illness than those with whom they are arid; old men do not fare so well, because the alvine excretions in age are generally dry.

54. An erect body accords well with youth, and is both proper and graceful; but it is inconvenient in age, and becomes it less than a more humble carriage.

### SECTIO III.\*

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1. Mutationes anni temporum maximè pariunt morbos ; et in ipsis temporibus mutationes magnæ tùm frigoris tùm caloris, et cætera pro ratione eodem modo.

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

3. Morborum alii ad alios benè aut malè se habent ; et ætates quædam ad tempora, et regiones, et victus.

4. In temporibus, quandò eâdem die modò

\* In this section the author treats of the seasons, their peculiar modifications as affecting the constitutions of health and disease, and as predisposing to peculiar maladies. That we may the better understand his division of the year, we shall here subjoin a translation from Riegerus. (Vide Galen. Aph. 15. Sect. 3.) " The ancient Hippocratic Physicians distinguished four seasons: 1. *Spring*, commencing from the equinox and extending to the rising of the Pleiades, i. e. the last of April, which space does not comprehend two months. 2. *Summer*, commencing from the rising of the Pleiades, and which consisted of two parts, the first called

## SECTION III.

1. The mutations of seasons are greatly productive of diseases; and those great changes of heat and cold which occur at their stated periods, act, from similar reasons, in the same manner.

2. There are some constitutions which summer either improves or injures, and others again on which winter produces similar effects.

3. Some diseases accord better with some constitutions than others; and this also obtains with certain ages, as connected with season, climate, and aliment.

4. In the various seasons, if cold and heat,

*ἄρα* extending to the rising of Arcturus; the latter, *ωπώρα*, from the rising to the setting of Arcturus; so that the summer consisted in all of four months; i. e. from the latter end of April to the beginning of September. *Autumn* commenced with the setting of Arcturus, and is finished with the falling of the Pleiades, which time comprehends September and October. Here *Winter* commenced, which consisted of more than four months, and was divided into three parts; 1. from the first of November to the winter solstice; 2. comprehended the winter solstice; 3. extended to the vernal equinox."

calor, modò frigus fit, autumnales morbos exspectare oportet.

5. Austri auditum gravantes, caliginosi, caput gravantes, segnes, dissolventes. Cùm hic dominatum tenuerit, talia in morbis patiuntur. Si vero acquilonium fuerit, tusses, fauces asperæ, alvi duræ, urinæ difficultates, horrores, dolores costarum, pectorum. Cùm sic invaluerit, talia in morbis exspectare oportet.

6. Quandò æstas veri similis est, sudores in febribus multos exspectare oportet.

7. In siccitatibus febres acutæ fiunt. Et si quidem annus majore ex parte talis fuerit, qualem fecit constitutionem, ut plurimùm tales etiam morbos exspectare oportet.

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

frequently alternate with each other in the same day, we must look forward to autumnal diseases.

5. The south wind produces thickness of hearing, dimness of sight, heaviness of head, and is, on the whole, oppressive and relaxing; *such* are the effects in sickness, during the prevalence of such winds. That from the north, brings with it coughs, sore throats, dysury, constipation, shiverings, and pains of the side and breast: *these* are the symptoms which take place in sickness when this wind holds dominion.

6. When summer takes upon itself the character of spring, we are to expect much perspiration in fevers.

7. In long droughts, fevers assume an acute type; and if the year be, for the greater part, dry, it is so very apt to bring about such a febrile character, that we are, in general, to expect it.

8. Where the seasons are constant and regular, diseases assume an uniform aspect, and are easily ascertained; but where the seasons are irregular, the diseases are also irregular, and are with difficulty understood.

9. In autumnno morbi acutissimi, et maximè exitiales: ver autem saluberrimum, et minimè lethale.

10. Autumnus tabidis malus.

11. Quod ad anni tempora, siquidem hyems sicca et aquilonia fuerit, ver autem pluviosum et australe, æstate necesse est febres acutas oriri, et ophthalmias, et dysenterias, maximè autem mulieribus, et viris naturâ humidis.

12. Si verò hyems australis et pluviosa, et placida fuerit, ver autem siccum et aquilonium, mulieres quidem, quibus partus in ver incidit, ex quâvis occasione abortiunt: quæ verò pepererint, infirmos et morbosos pariunt pueros, ita ut vel statim pereant, vel tenues et valetudinarii vivant. Cæteris verò mortalibus dysenteriaë et ophthalmiaë siccaë oriuntur; senioribus autem catarrhi brevi perimentes.

13. Si verò æstas sicca, et aquilonia fiat, autumnus autem pluviosus et australis, capitis dolores ad hyemem fiunt, et tusses, et

9. In autumn, diseases are most acute, and are extremely fatal; the spring is, in general, very healthy and diseases are then less fatal.

10. Autumn is injurious to phthisis.

11. As it respects the seasons,—if a dry winter, attended with northern winds, be followed by a wet spring, and a prevalence of southern winds, it must necessarily follow, that the summer will produce acute fevers, ophthalmia, and dysentery, and *these*, more especially, with women, and men of a lax fibre.

12. If the winter be austral and rainy, but otherwise calm, and the spring dry and boreal, women who expect to bring forth in the spring, miscarry from the slightest causes; and even those who go their full time, bring forth weak and sickly children, who either immediately perish or linger on, through life, infirm and emaciated. Other maladies resulting from this disposition of the seasons, are those of ophthalmia and dry dysentery;—the aged generally dying of violent catarrhs.

13. But if, indeed, the summer be dry and boreal, and the autumn wet and austral, there arise, in winter, cephalalgia, cough,

raucedines, et gravedines; nonnullis etiam et tabes.

14. Si verò aquilonius et sine pluviis fuerit autumnus, iis quidem qui naturâ sunt humidi, et mulieribus, commodus erit; reliquis verò ophthalmiæ erunt siccæ, et febres acutæ, et diurnæ gravedines; quibusdam verò et melancholiæ.

15. Ex anni verò constitutionibus, in univ-  
ersum quidem siccitates pluviosis sunt salubriores, et minùs lethales.

16. 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.

17. Quotidianæ autem constitutiones, aquiloniæ quidem corpora compingunt, et robusta, et facilè mobilia, et benè colorata, et meliùs audientia faciunt, alvos etiam siccant, et oculos mordent; et dolorem circa thoracem, si quis præexistat, majorem faciunt. Austrinæ verò corpora dissolvunt, humectant, et auditus graves, et capitis gra-

hoarseness, and coryza; and also some cases of phthisis.

14. If the autumn be dry and boreal, those who are by nature of a humid constitution, as also women, will generally enjoy good health; those of different constitutions will be afflicted with dry ophthalmia, acute fevers, and obstinate coryzas; and some will be affected with melancholia.

15. As it regards the general constitution of the year,—droughts are, for the most part, more healthy, and are less attended with disease, than excessive rains.

16. The diseases which attend on excessive rains, are, for the most part, protracted fever, diarrhœa, putrefaction, epilepsy, apoplexy and angina; those which arise from long droughts, are tabes, ophthalmia, gout, dysuria and dysentery.

17. Next, as to the quotidian constitution of the atmosphere,—we observe that northern winds serve to brace the body, rendering it strong, agile and florid, and giving great facility of hearing,—although, at the same time, it produces constipation of the bowels, and inflammation of the eyes; and, where a predisposition to pectoral disease exists, it tends

vitates faciunt, et vertigines in oculis, et corporibus motum difficilem, et alvos humectant.

18. Secundùm tempora autem, vere quidem, et primâ æstate, pueri, et his ætate proximi, optimè degunt, et maximè sani sunt. Æstate verò, et parte quâdam autumnii, senes. Reliquo sed autumnio, et hyeme, qui medii sunt ætate.

19. Morbi autem quilibet fiunt quidem in quibus libet anni temporibus; nonnulli verò in quibusdam ipsorum potiùs et fiunt, et exacerbantur.

20. Vere quidem, insanix, et melancholix, et epilepsix, et sanguinis fluxiones, et anginæ, et gravedines, et raucedines, et tusses, et lepræ, et impetigines, et vitiligines, et pustulæ ulcerosæ plurimæ, et tubercula, et articulorum dolores.

21. Æstate verò, et horum nonnulla, et febres continuæ, et ardentes, et tertianæ plurimæ, et quartanæ, et vomitus, et alvi

to aggravate it. Southern winds, on the other hand, produce lassitude and humidity of body, render the hearing thick, the head heavy, and impart dizziness of sight, sluggishness of body, and laxity of bowels.

18. In the succession of seasons—the spring and beginning of summer are generally favourable to children, and those approximating to youth, who then enjoy excellent health. The summer and early part of autumn agree well with the aged; but with those of a middle age, the winter and latter part of autumn appear to suit best.

19. Although diseases occur at various periods of the year, yet there are *peculiar* diseases, which appear, and seem most to prevail, at *peculiar* seasons.

20. The spring is frequently attended with mania, melancholia, epilepsy, hemorrhage, angina, defluxions of the head, hoarseness, cough, leprosy, cutaneous affections, white leprosy,\* ulcerative pustules, tubercles, and arthritic pains.

21. The summer, besides many of the above affections, is attended with continued

\* We have here followed Coxe's definition of *Vitiligo*. Vid<sup>e</sup> Med. Dict.

fluxus, et ophthalmiæ, et aurium dolores, et oris exulcerationes, et pudendorum putredines, et sudamina.\*

22. Autumno autem, et ex æstivis multa, et febres quartanæ, et erraticæ, et lienes, et hydropes, et tabes, et urinæ stillicidia, et hienteriæ, et dysenteriæ, et coxæ dolores, et anginae, et asthmata, et volvuli, et epilepsiæ, et insaniæ, et melancholiæ.

23. Hyeme verò, pleuritides, peripneumoniæ, lethargi, gravedines, raucedines, tusses, dolores pectorum, et laterum, et lumborum, et capitis dolores, vertigines, apoplexiæ.

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

25. Ad dentitionem verò accedentibus gingivarum pruritus, febres, convulsiones, alvi profluvia; et maximè ubi caninos dentes

\* Sudamina, hydroa. Vide Coxe's Med. Dict.

and inflammatory fevers, frequent tertians and quartans, alvine fluxes, spontaneous vomitings, ophthalmia, otalgia, ulcerations of the mouth, putrid affections of the genitals, and miliary eruptions.

22. Autumn, with many of the diseases of summer, has, also, quartan and erratic fevers, spleen, dropsy, tabes, strangury, lien-tery, dysentery, sciatica, angina, asthma, iliac passion, epilepsy, insania and melancholia.

23. In winter there arise pleurisy, peripneumony, lethargy, catarrh, hoarseness, cough, pains of the breast, side, loins and head, vertigo and apoplexy.

24.\* The following diseases obtain with different ages: *with early infancy*,—aphthæ, vomiting, cough, watchfulness, terrors, umbilical inflammation, and humidity of the ears.

25. At the commencement of dentition, there arise irritation of the gums, fevers, convulsions and diarrhœa;—these, more especially, take place on the appearance of the

\* This, and the seven following Aphorisms, treat of the various diseases to which the several periods of life are peculiarly predisposed.

producunt, et iis qui inter pueros sunt crassissimi, et qui alvos duras habent.

26. 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 cætera tubercula, maximè verò suprà dicta.

27. Ætate verò adhuc provectoribus, et jam ad pubertatem progressis, horum quidem multa, et febres diuturnæ, et ex naribus sanguinis fluxiones.

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

29. Juvenibus autem, sanguinis sputiones, tabes, febres acutæ, epilepsiæ, et cæteri morbi, maximè verò supra nominati.

canine teeth, and are aggravated in those children who are of a gross constitution, and, also, in those of a constipated habit.

26. A more advanced age is attended with tonsillary inflammation, exostosis within the occipital vertebra, asthma, calculus, lumbrici, ascarides, pensile worts, satyriasis, strangury, scrophula, and other tumours, specified, for the most part, above.

27. Still advancing onward, until we arrive at puberty, we observe that with most of the above diseases, are joined protracted fevers, and nasal hemorrhages. (Vide note, p. 69.)

28. Most of the diseases of children manifest themselves within forty days; others in seven months: the former determine themselves in seven years; the latter frequently extend to puberty. But those which continue during childhood, and which do not arrive at a crisis with puberty, or (in females) with the first appearance of the menses, are apt to assume a permanent and chronic character.

29. Those who have attained puberty, are subject to sanguineous expectorations, tabes, acute fevers, epilepsies, and many other affections, but more particularly the above.

30. Ultra hanc ætatem verò progressis, asthmata, pleuritides, peripneumoniæ, lethargi, phrenitides, febres ardentes, alvi profluvia diuturna, cholerae, dysenteriaë, lienteriaë, hæmorrhoides.

31. Senibus autem, spirandi difficultates, catarrhi tussiculosi, stranguriaë, dysuriaë, articulorum dolores, nephritides, vertigines, apoplexiaë, mali corporis habitus, pruritus totius corporis, vigiliaë, alvi, et oculorum, et narium humiditates, visûs habetudines, glaucedines, auditûs gravitates.

30. As we proceed onward (*till we arrive at the climacteric point*)—asthma, pleurisy, peripneumony, lethargy, phrenitis, ardent fever, chronic diarrhœa, cholera, dysentery, lientery and hæmorrhoides.

31. Age brings with it dyspnœa, catarrhal affections, strangury, dysury, painful articulation (*of the joints*); likewise, nephritis, vertigo, apoplexy, cachexy; as also, itch, affecting the whole body, watchfulness, humidity of stomach, eyes and nose, dimness of sight, cataract, and difficulty of hearing.\*

\* See note, Sect. I. Apor. 13.

## SECTIO IV.

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

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

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

4. Purgandum, æstate quidem, magis superiores ventres; hyeme verò, inferiores.

5. Sub cane, et ante canem, difficiles sunt purgationes.

6. Graciles, et facilè vomentes, sursùm purgandi, vitantes hyemem.

SECTION IV.

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1. If there be much turgescence in pregnant women, they may be purged from the fourth to the seventh month ; though seldom extending to the latter period. We should carefully avoid injuring the very young, or the more advanced foetus.

2. In purgations—such matter is to be eliminated from the body, whose spontaneous expulsion appears to be beneficial ; but if the latter produce a contrary effect, we are not to have recourse to it.

3. Vide Aphor. 25. Sect. 1.

4. In summer, we should prefer evacuating the stomach upwards ; in winter, downwards.

5. Preceding and during the canicular period, purgatives are with difficulty supported.

6. When the delicate easily bear vomiting, they may have recourse to it ; but they are to avoid it in winter.

7. Difficulter, autem vomentes, et mediocriter carnosì, deorsùm, vitantes æstatem.

8. Tabidi verò, vitantes (purgationes) sursum.

9. Melancholicos autem, uberiùs deorsùm purgabis. Eâdem ratione, contraria adhibens.

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

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

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

13. Ad elleboros, qui non facilè sursum

7. But with those with whom vomiting does not well agree, and who are inclined to fulness of habit, it is, particularly, to be avoided during the winter season.

8. Those suffering from phthisis should avoid vomits.

9. The melancholic should be copiously evacuated downwards; and, from the same principle of reasoning, those of a contrary temperament should be differently treated.

10. In very acute affections, attended with turgescence, purgatives are immediately to be used: to procrastinate here, is dangerous.

11. Those who are tormented with severe gripings, pains about the umbilicus, and in the region of the loins, and who are neither relieved by purgatives, or any other means, usually fall into tympanites.\*

12. It is dangerous to vomit those whose evacuations are lienteric, especially in winter.

13. Those who are not easily vomited by

\* The Latin version, both of Verhoofd and Villebrune, *literally* follows the original; but we are disposed, here, to regard the *spirit* rather than the *letter* of the Author. We have, therefore, rendered ὑδρωπα ζηρόν—*tympanites*.

purgantur, iis ante potionem corpora præ-humectanda, copiosiore alimento, et quiete.

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

15. Quandò vis magis ducere elleborum, moveto corpus: quandò verò cessare, somnum facito, et non moveto.

16. Elleborus periculosus est sanas carnes habentibus: convulsionem enim inducit.

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

18. Supra septum transversum dolores, qui purgatione egent, sursùm purgante opus esse indicant; qui verò infra, deorsùm.

19. Qui in purgantium potionibus non

hellebore, should, previous to taking it, refresh the system by rest and a more copious aliment.

14. Motion of body favours the action of hellebore; rest and sleep render it less active. The effect of sailing is an instance of the influence of motion on the body.

15. When it becomes necessary to assist the action of hellebore—have recourse to motion: when we wish to lessen it, endeavour to promote quiet and sleep.

16. To those who are sound of body, hellebore is dangerous, and has a tendency to induce convulsions.

17. Want of appetite, uneasy sensation of the upper orifice of the stomach, attended with vertigo and obscure vision, and bitterness of mouth; all these symptoms existing, without the presence of fever, indicate the necessity of vomiting.

18. If there be pain immediately *above* or *below* the diaphragm, wherein evacuation is essential; the former demands vomiting, the latter, purging.

19. Those who during the operation of

sitiunt, dùm purgantur, non cessant, priusquam sitiverint.

20. Non febricitantibus si fiat tormen, et genum gravitas, et lumborum dolor, deorsùm purgante opus esse indicat.

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

22. Morbis quibus vis incipientibus, si bilis atra, vel sursùm, vel deorsùm prodiêrit, lethale.

23. Quibus cumque ex morbis acutis, aut ex diuturnis, aut ex vulneribus, aut aliter quocumque modo extenuatis, bilis atra, vel qualiscumque sanguis niger prodiêrit, postridiè moriuntur.

24. Dysenteria, si ab atrâ bile inceperit, lethale.\*

\* Dejectio nigra velut sanguis, et cum febre et sine febre, mala est: malæ item omnes variorum colorum; et abundè bile saturatæ, pravæ. *Coaca Prænot: Aph. 17. Cap. xxviii.*

purgatives have no thirst, ought to be purged until thirst be induced.

20. Pain in the lower region of the abdomen, with griping, and aching of the knees, unattended with fever, indicate the necessity of purgatives.

21. Dark coloured dejections, resembling black blood, coming on spontaneously, either with, or without fever, is very unfavourable; and, the more so, if the colour of these dejections become, with their continuance, still more depraved: but if the evacuations assume a more favourable complexion, or, if their dark colour be the effect of purgatives, less evil is to be apprehended.

22. At the commencement of all diseases, of whatever nature they may be, the purging or vomiting of atrabilious matter is fatal.

23. In those wasted by acute or chronic diseases, by wounds or any other received injury, the evacuation of atrabilious matter, or of a matter resembling dark blood, is followed, on the succeeding day, by death.

24. Dysentery, proceeding from atrabilious matter, is fatal.

25. Sanguis sursùm quidem, qualiscumque sit, malum : deorsùm verò, bonum, niger subtùs secedens.

26. Si à dysenteriâ detento velut carunculæ cecesserint, lethale est.

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

28. Quibus biliosæ sunt egestionones, surditate superveniente, cessant : et, quibus surditas est, biliosis supervenientibus, cessat.

29. Quibus per febres sextâ die rigores fuint, difficulter judicantur.

30. Quibus exacerbationes fiunt, quâcumque horâ dimiserit febris, postridiè eâdem horâ si corripuerit, difficulter judicantur.

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

25. The expectoration of blood, how small soever in quantity, is injurious: but the evacuation of black blood downwards is (*frequently*) advantageous.

26. If, during dysentery, there come away by evacuation, substances resembling small pieces of flesh, the disease will prove fatal.

27. A profuse hæmorrhage taking place in fevers,\* from whatsoever part, is generally followed, during recovery, by a humid stomach.

28. With those whose dejections are bilious, if deafness supervene, a cessation of the former will take place: and with those who are deaf, a coming on of bilious evacuation generally removes it.

29. In fevers, where rigors take place on the sixth day, the result is not easily determined.

30. Where fevers, attended with paroxysms, go off at a certain hour, and return the following day, at the same hour, it is difficult to determine the crisis.

31. Fevers, attended with lassitude, indicate a deposition of matter about the joints; and more especially near the maxillary articulation.

\* The observations from the 27th to the 73d Aphor. for the most part, treat of pyrexial symptoms.

32. Quibus ex morbo resurgentibus aliquid dolet, ibi abscessus fiunt.

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

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

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

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

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

32. If in those recovering from indisposition, there occur any local pain, it foreshows the formation of an abscess.

33. But, if local pain immediately precede disease, it foreshows a determination of the disease to that part.

34. When suffocation suddenly comes on in fever, without any tumour being present, it immediately proves fatal.

35. When, in consequence of fever, such an inversion of the action of the œsophagus takes place, that, notwithstanding the absence of tumour, deglutition can scarcely be performed, it is fatal.

36. Perspiration, in fever, is favourable, when it comes out on the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, twenty-first, twenty-seventh, thirty-first and thirty-fourth day; for these several periodical sweats are indicative of the disease. But if they do not occur in this order, it foreshows a tedious and protracted disease, attended with many relapses.

37. Cold sweats coming on with acute fever, announce a speedy dissolution; when they exist but in a slight degree, they foretel protracted illness.

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

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

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

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

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

43. Febres quæcumque non intermittentes tertiâ die vehementiores fiunt, magis periculosæ : quocumque autem modo intermittant, quòd sine periculo sint significat.

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

45. Quibus tubercula ad articulos, aut dolores et febribus longis fiunt, hi pluribus utuntur cibis.

38. From whatsoever part of the body sweat breaks forth, it foreshows a determination of the disease to that part.

39. In whatever part of the body heat or cold arises,—there the disease seats itself.

40. Where there occur alternate changes of cold and heat, and the complexion undergoes various changes of colour, we may predict extended illness.

41. Profuse sweats, during sleep, without any manifest local affection, may arise from a too plentiful diet; but if it take place, notwithstanding the observance of a frugal regimen, it shows the necessity of evacuations.

42. Profuse sweats, either cold or hot, continually present,—the former denotes a greater, the latter, a less disease.

43. Continued fevers, that increase in violence on the third day are, in consequence, the more dangerous; but if they, in any way, assume an intermittent form, the danger entirely ceases.

44. Protracted fevers bring with them tumours and pains of the joints.

45. Those who, from extended fevers, have tumours or pains of the joints, are inclined to excess in their food.

46. Si rigor incidat feбри non intermittenti, debili jam existente ægro, lethale.

47. Exscreationes in febribus non intermittentibus lividæ, et cruentæ, et graveolentes, et biliosæ, omnes malæ sunt. At probè secedentes, bonæ. Et eadem ratio est quod ad alvi egestionem, et quod ad urinas. Si verò nihil ex conducentibus excernatur per hæc loca, malum.

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

49. 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.

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

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

52. Quicumque in febribus, aut in cæte-

46. Rigors coming on, in those enfeebled by long continued fever, prove fatal.

47. Livid, bloody, foetid and bilious stools, coming on in continued fevers, are alike unfavourable ; but a timely appearance of them is beneficial. The same observation may be applied to the alvine and urinary discharges ; but if the matter offending be not thrown out along with the excretions—these excretions are injurious.

48. In continued fevers, if the external parts be cold, and the internal hot, with much thirst, the disease will prove fatal.

49. In continued fever, if the lip, the eye and eyebrow, and nose, become distorted—if the sight and hearing fail—if debility prevail over the whole system ;—all and each of these symptoms foretel the near approach of death.

50. In continued fever, delirium, accompanied with difficulty of breathing, proves fatal.

51. In fever, where abscesses have not been dispersed, during the primary stages of the disease, they foreshow extended illness.

52. When, in fever, or in any in other af-

ris infirmitatibus, ex proposito lachrymantur, nihil inconueniens : qui verò non ex proposito, magis inconueniens.

53. Quibus in febre ad dentes viscosa circumnascuntur, his febris fiunt vehementiores.

54. Quibus diù tusses siccae, paulùm irritantes, in febribus ardentibus, non admodùm siticulosi sunt.

55. In bubonibus febres, omnes malae, praeter ephemeram.

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

57. A convulsione aut tetano detento, febris superveniens solvit morbum.

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

59. Tertianam exquisitam in septem ad summum circuitibus iudicatur.

60. Quibus in febre aures obsuruerint, his sanguis è naribus effluens, aut alvus exturbata, morbum solvit.

fection, the patient sheds tears voluntarily, it is not unfavourable ; but if they flow involuntarily, it is somewhat alarming.

53. When, during fever, sordes collect around the teeth, it denotes the violence of the disease.

54. Those who, in ardent fevers, are troubled for a long time with dry cough, and somewhat of irritation, have not much thirst.

55. Buboes arising in fever are always dangerous, except in ephemera.

56. Perspiration coming on in fever, without a remission of the disorder taking place, is an unfavourable circumstance ; for in that case, it denotes a too copious humidity of the system, and foreshows a prolongation of the disease.

57. If in convulsion or tetanus, fever supervene, the disease goes off.

58. When rigors come on in ardent fever, they prove critical.

59. Severe tertians determine themselves, at farthest, in seven paroxysms.

60. When deafness comes on in fever, it is generally removed by nasal hæmorrhage, or diarrhœa.

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

62. Quibus in febre morbus regius supervenit ante septimum diem, malum est.

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

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

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

66. In febribus acutis convulsiones, et circa viscera dolores vehementes, malum.

67. In febribus, ex somnis pavores, aut convulsiones, malum.

68. In febribus spiritus offendens, malum: convulsionem enim significat.

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

61. Unless fever depart on an irregular day, it is apt to return.\*

62. If, in fever, jaundice supervene before the seventh day—it is unfavourable.

63. Those fevers which have daily rigors, have daily remissions.

64. Jaundice supervening, in fever, on the seventh, ninth, eleventh and fourteenth day—is favourable: but if the right hypochondrium be indurated, it is not so.

65. If, in fever, a violent heat arise about the stomach and upper orifice of the stomach; it is unfavourable.

66. Convulsions and violent pains of the viscera, in acute fever, are unfavourable.

67. If, in fever, the sleep be disturbed by convulsion or terror, it denotes danger.

68. An interrupted respiration in fever is unfavourable—it precedes convulsion.

69. When, with existing fever, a thick, grumy, scant urine, is followed by a thin and copious discharge—it is beneficial; but it is the more so, when, at the commencement of disease, or a little time after, the urine deposits a sediment.

\* See Aphor. 24. Section II.

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

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

72. Quibus urinæ pellucidæ, albæ, malæ. Maxime autem in phreneticis observatur.

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

74. Quibus spes est abscessum fore ad articulos, eos abscessu liberat urina multa; et crassa, et alba reddita, qualis in febribus cum lassitudine quartâ die quibusdam fieri incipit. Si vero etiam ex naribus sanguis eruperit, brevi admodum solvit.

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

70. When, in fever, the urine has a turbid appearance, such as is wont to take place in labouring animals, it denotes either present, or approaching pains of the head.

71. When the disease determines itself on the seventh day, the urine contains a red nebulous matter, and assumes other characteristic appearances.

72. When the urine assumes a white pelucid appearance, it is unfavourable, for such is a distinguished character of phrenitis.

73. When distention of the hypochondria, attended with borborygmus, takes place, if pain of the loins supervene, diarrhœa follows; unless there be a discharge of wind, or copious issue of urine. *Thus much of fever.\**

74. Where there is any expectation of abscess being about to take place in the joints, it is prevented by a plentiful emission of urine, of a thick, white consistence, such as is voided in the fourth day of *fevers attended with lassitude*. But if there be combined with this, a hæmorrhage from the nose, the relief is still more sudden.

75. A micturition of blood or pus denotes ulceration of the kidneys or bladder.

\* Εἰς πυρετοῖσι ἢ σαύτω.

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

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

78. Qui sponte sanguinem mingunt, his à renibus venæ ruptionem significat.

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

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

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

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

83. Mictio noctu multa contingens, parvam alvi dejectionem significat.

76. When a thick urine is voided with small caruncles, resembling short pieces of hair, the excretion proceeds from the kidneys.

77. A micturition of thick urine, together with a furfuraceous matter, shows an ulceration of the bladder.

78. A spontaneous micturition of blood, shows the rupture of a renal vein.

79. A sandy deposit in the urine proceeds from a calculus in the bladder.

80. If a micturition of blood and grumous matter, be connected with strangury and pain in the hypogastrium and perinæum, it indicates an affection about the bladder.

81. If there be a micturition of blood, pus and squamæ, accompanied with a disagreeable odour, it denotes an ulceration of the bladder.

82. If a tubercle, arising in the urethra, suppurate and break, the disorder ceases.

83. A copious emission of urine, during the night, is indicative of a less copious alvine dejection.

## SECTIO V.

- 
1. Convulsio ab elleboro lethale.
  2. Vulneri convulsio superveniens, lethale.
  3. Sanguine multo effuso, convulsio, aut singultus superveniens, malum.
  4. Purgationi immodicæ convulsio, aut singultus superveniens, malum.
  5. Si quis ebrius ex improvise mutus fiat, convulsus moritur, nisi febris corripuerit, aut ubi ad horam quâ crapulæ solvuntur, pervenit, locutus fuerit.
  6. Qui à tetano corripuntur, in quatuor diebus pereunt; si verò hos effugerint, sani fiunt.
  7. Quibus epilepsiæ ante pubertatem contingunt, mutationem habent. Quibus verò accidunt viginti quinque annos natis, his plerumque commoriuntur.
  8. Qui pleuritici facti, non repurguntur supernè in quatuordecim diebus, is in supurationem convertitur.

SECTION V.

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1. Convulsion, arising from hellebore, is fatal.

2. Convulsion, arising from a wound, is fatal.

3. Convulsion, or hiccough, proceeding from hæmorrhage, is dangerous.

4. Convulsion, or hiccough, proceeding from immoderate catharsis, is dangerous.

5. If aphonia come on suddenly from inebriation—death ensues,—unless fever supervene, or the speech return, on the intoxication going off.

6. Those who are seized with tetanus, expire within four days; but if they survive the fourth day, they generally recover.

7. Those who are attacked with epilepsy before the age of puberty, have a chance of cure; but when the disorder comes on after the twenty-fifth year, it ceases only with life.

8. In pleuritic affections, if expectoration come not on in fourteen days, suppuration commences.

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

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

11. A tabe vexatis, si sputum quod extussiunt, prunis superfusum, graviter oleat, et capilli de capite defluant, lethale.

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

13. Qui sanguinem spumosum ex spuunt, his ex pulmone talis rejectio fit.

14. A tabe detento alvi profluvium superveniens, lethale.

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

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

9. Phthisis manifests itself, for the most part, from the eighteenth to the thirty-fifth year.

10. When angina translates itself to the lungs, the patient dies in seven days; if he escape this period, suppuration commences.

11. In phthisis, if the matter expectorated, when thrown upon live coals, emit a foetid odour; and if the hair fall from the head, the disease is fatal.

12. In phthisis, if the hair fall from the head, and diarrhœa ensue—the disease is fatal.

13. The expectoration of a spumous blood proceeds from the lungs.

14. In phthisis, diarrhœa proves fatal.

15. When empyema comes on in pleurisy,—if, after the abscess breaks, the matter be expectorated within forty days, the disorder ceases: but, if it happen otherwise, the disease assumes the character of phthisis.

16. Excess of heat induces debility of the muscular fibre, impotence of nerve, torpor of mind, hæmorrhage, fainting, and, lastly, death.

17. Frigidum autem, convulsiones, tetanos, nigrores, et rigores febriles.

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

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

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

21. Est verò, ubi in tetano sine ulcere, juveni benè carnosio, æstate mediâ, frigidæ multæ affusio caloris revocationem facit; calor autem hæc solvit.

22. Calidum suppuratorium, non in omni ulcere, maximum signum ad securitatem; cutem emollit, attenuat, dolores sedat, rigores, convulsiones, tetanos mitigat: capitis verò gravitatem solvit: plurimùm autem confert ossium fracturis: maximè verò denudatis: ex his quidem maximè, qui in capite ulcera habent: et quæ à frigore moriuntur, aut ulcerantur: et herpetibus exe-

17. Excess of cold induces convulsion, tetanus, petechiæ, and febrile rigors.

18. Cold is prejudicial to the bones, teeth, nerves, brain, and spinal marrow: heat, on the contrary, is beneficial to them.

19. Those parts which have suffered from cold, ought to be warmed,—except when hæmorrhage takes place, or is about to take place.

20. Cold proves corrosive to ulcers, tends to harden the skin, causes pain by suppressing suppuration, and induces petechiæ, febrile rigors, convulsions and tetanus.

21. When tetanus takes place, without previous ulcer, in the middle of summer, in those of full habits,—cold affusion serves to recall the absent heat, and, thereby, terminate the disease.

22. In most wounds (with few exceptions) *heat*,\* by favouring suppuration, tends greatly to their cure: it softens and attenuates the skin, subdues pain, mitigates rigors, convulsions and tetanus, and relieves the attendant heaviness of head: it is, for the most part, beneficial in fractures, particularly those in which the bone is denuded, and is, furthermore, greatly ser-

\* Τὸ θερμὸν—however, *Calida Aqua* ought, here, to be understood.

dentibus, sedi, pudendo, utero, vesicæ. His calidum quidem amicum et decretorium; frigidum verò inimicum et occidens.

23. In his autem frigido uti oportet undè sanguis erumpit, aut erupturus est: non super ipsa, sed circa hæc undè influit. Et quæcumque 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.

24. Frigida velut nix, glacies, pectori

viceable in wounds of the head: it, also, does good when applied to parts ulcerated or mortified by cold; and, also, to that species of ulcerative tetter affecting the anus, pudendum, womb and bladder;—with all these, therefore, *heat*\* is beneficial and judicious in its application; whereas *cold* is highly prejudicial and even fatal.

23. In those instances where hæmorrhage takes place, or is about to take place, the application of cold † is necessary, not actually to the hæmorrhage itself, but to the parts circumjacent. But wheresoever inflammation exists, or when, from a new accumulation of blood, the parts affected, acquire a preternatural heat, and assume a flame-coloured appearance, the application of cold is to be made immediately to the *part itself*; otherwise, by a long continuance of the inflammation, discolouration of the parts will take place. In erysipelas, unattended with ulceration, cold applications are beneficial, but when ulceration is present, they are injurious.

24. Cold applications, such as snow and

\* See note, p. 103.

† Aqua frigida.

inimica, tusses movent, sanguinis eruptiones ac catarrhos inducunt.

25. 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.

26. Aqua, quæ citò calefiat, et citò refrigeratur, levissima.

27. Quibus autem bibendi appetentiæ noctu, iis valdè sitientibus, si obdormierint, bonum.

28. Suffitus aromatum muliebria ducit,\* sæpiùs autem et ad alia utilis esset, nisi capitis gravitates induceret.

29. Prægnantes purgandæ, si turgeat materia, quadrimestres, et usque ad septimum mensem: hæ verò minus. Juniores autem, et seniores tætus, cautè vitare oportet.

30. Mulierem in utero gerentem ab acuto aliquo morbo corripì, lethale.

\* Villebrune understands here "*aromatum suppositorum.*"

ice, are injurious, to the breast, producing cough, catarrh, and hæmorrhage.

25. Tumours, and pains of the joints, unattended with ulcer; also, convulsive and podagrical affections, are, for the most part, benefitted by frequent cold affusions, which have a tendency to mitigate and throw off the complaint: for a moderate degree of *torpor* has the effect of subduing pain \*

26. *That* water is lightest which is soonest heated and cooled.

27. With those who need much drink during the night,—if sleep succeed great thirst, it is a favourable symptom.

28. Aromatic fumigations bring on the menstrual flux: they are, also, serviceable in other instances; but we should discontinue them where they induce heaviness of head. †

29. See Aphor. 1. Sect. iv.

30. With pregnant women, acute diseases generally prove fatal.

\* From the inference here drawn, it will appear that Hippocrates considered cold, in every stage, as a sedative.

† We have our doubts, whether his suggestion (so often *ridiculed*) be, indeed, *ridiculous*.

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

32. Mulieri sanguinem evomenti, menstruis erumpentibus, solutio fit.

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

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

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

36. Mulieri menses decolores, neque secundum eadem semper prodeuntes, purgatione opus esse significant.

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

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

31. With pregnant women, venesection produces abortion ; especially if gestation be far advanced.

32. When vomiting of blood takes place, in women, it ceases on the appearance of the menses.

33. When a deficiency takes place in the menstrual discharge, nasal hæmorrhage is beneficial.

34. When diarrhœa comes on, in pregnant women, there is some danger of abortion.

35. In hysterical affections, or difficult parturition, sternutation is beneficial.

36. Discoloured and irregular menses indicate the necessity of purgatives.

37. A sudden subsidence of the breasts, during pregnancy, is followed by abortion.

38. In pregnancy, where *twins* are present, a subsidence of either breast foreshows the death of one of *them* ; a male foetus—if it be the right breast, and a female, if it be the left.

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

40. Mulieribus quibus in mammas sanguis convertitur, insaniam significat.

41. Mulierem si velis cognoscere an prægnans sit, ubi dormitura est (incœnatæ) aquam mulsam bibendam dato, et si quidem tormen habeat circa ventrem, prægnans est: si verò minùs, prægnans non est.

42. Mulier prægnans, si quidem marem gestat, benè colorata est: si verò feminam, malè colorata.

43. Si mulieri prægnanti erysipelas in utero fiat, lethale.

44. Quæ præter naturam tenues existentes in utero gerunt, abortiunt, priusquàm crascescant.

45. Quæ vero mediocriter corpus habentes abortiunt bimestres et trimestres; sine causâ manifestâ, his uteri acetabula mucò

39. A secretion of milk, in the breasts of those who are not pregnant, and have never had offspring, proceeds from a suppression of the menstrual discharge.

40. A secretion of blood (*instead of milk*) in the breasts (*of puerperal women,*) is followed by mania.

41. In order to ascertain whether a woman be pregnant or not, administer hydromel, on her retiring supperless to bed :—if it produce griping, she is pregnant—otherwise, not.\*

42. In pregnancy—a fine complexion indicates a male, and the contrary—a female fœtus.

43. An erysipelatous affection of the uterus, during pregnancy, proves fatal.

44. Women who, during pregnancy, become exceedingly thin, miscarry until they begin to grow fat.

45. When women of a tolerable full habit of body, miscarry, without any manifest cause, about the second or third month of

\* The philosopher, the extent of whose *belief* was in a *direct ratio* with his *doubts* (“*credo, quod impossibile est*”) must have been a staunch sectarian!—As we profess no particular professional *creed*, we leave this Aphorism as “*un morceau*” for the critic.

plena sunt, et non possunt continere fœtum, præ gravitate, sed abrumpuntur.

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

47. Si uterus coxi incumbens suppuratus fuerit, necesse est, *ut pure profuso, vicinia in saniem colliquescant.\**

48. Fœtus, mares quidem in dextris, feminae verò in sinistris magis.

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

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

\* In the latter part of this Aphorism we have preferred the Latin version of Villebrune; which the original text seems to warrant.

pregnancy, it denotes a too copious mucosity in the pelvis of the uterus; the womb, therefore, becomes incapable of retaining the fœtus, which latter detaches itself by its own weight.

46. Women excessively corpulent do not conceive, on account of the omentum compressing the mouth of the uterus; they, therefore, cannot become pregnant until the system be reduced.

47. (*In prolapso uteri,*) where the womb rests upon the *ischia*, should suppuration commence, the pus soon degenerates into sanies, and the parts adjoining are melted down.

48. The male fœtus inclines to the right—the female,—to the left side.

49. In order to hasten the rejection of the secundine, a sternutatory is to be administered, at the same time the mouth and nose are to be closed.

50. To restrain the menstrual discharge, a large cupping-glass is to be applied to the breasts.

51. Quæ in utero gerunt, harum os uteri clausum est.

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

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

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

55. Quæcumque in utero gerentes à febribus corripiuntur, et vehementer attenuantur, absque manifesta occasione, difficulter et periculosè pariunt, aut abortientes periclitantur.

56. Si fluxui muliebri convulsio et animi deliquium superveniat, malum.

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

58. Recto intestino inflammato, et utero

51 During gestation, the mouth of the womb is closed.

52. If a great flow of milk from the breasts take place during gestation, it denotes the weakness of the fœtus; but if the breasts maintain their firmness, it is indicative of a healthy child.

53. A subsidence of the breasts is followed by abortion; but, if they resume their usual firmness and become painful, accompanied also with pains in the hips, eyes and knees, the result will be favourable.

54. When the mouth of the uterus is hard to the touch, it is necessarily closed.

55. Those who, during pregnancy, are seized with fever, attended with great waste of body, and that, too, without any manifest cause, have a difficult and dangerous parturition, or an abortion, followed by alarming consequences.

56. If, in menorrhagia, convulsion and fainting supervene, the case is alarming.

57. A too copious menstrual discharge induces (*general*) disease; a suppression, on the other hand, causes a (*local*) affection of the uterus.

58. Inflammation of the rectum and ute-

inflammato, et renibus suppuratis, urinæ stillicidium supervenit : hepatis autem inflammato, singultus supervenit.

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

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

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

62. 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 prolificæ fiunt.

rus, and suppuration of the kidneys, are succeeded by strangury; but inflammation of the liver is followed by hiccough.

59. In order to ascertain whether a woman, who has not conceived, be capable of conception, let her be completely enveloped in her garment, and fumigated from beneath; if the odour, pervading the body, be perceptible at the nose and mouth, it is an evidence that her non-conception proceeds from no impotence on her part.\*

60. If the menstrual discharge occur during pregnancy, it is a sure indication of an unhealthy foetus.

61. If there happen a suppression of the menses, unaccompanied with horrors and fever, but attended with loathing of food, we may conclude that conception has taken place.

62. Conception does not take place where the uterus is cold, dense or humid,—for here, the generative fire is extinguished;—neither does it take place where the uterus has too much of heat or siccidity,—for here, the seed is destroyed for want of due aliment: those only who are removed from

\* Vide note accompanying Aphor. 41. p. 111.

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

64. Lac dare capite dolentibus, malum. Malum verò etiam febricitantibus, et quibus hypochondria elevata sunt, murmurantia, et siticulosis. Malum autem et quibus dejectiones biliosæ, et iis 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 supradictis signis præsentem ; et præter rationem quidem extenuatis.

either extreme, and who are possessed of a moderate temperament, are prolific.

63. The same circumstances equally obtain with males ;—sometimes, from the permeability of the body, the subtile spirit escapes outward, in so much, that no emission of semen takes place (*in coitu*) ; or from the impervious nature (*of the excreting organ*) the fluid cannot escape externally : impotence may also arise from a frigidity of the parts, whereby they cannot be excited to emission (*during coition*) ; excessive heat may also produce the same effect.

64. Milk is injurious to those who are afflicted with headach, fever, and distention of the hypochondrium, attended with borborygmus,—also, where great thirst exists ; it is, furthermore, injurious in bilious dejections and acute fevers, and where much blood is voided in egestion : it is, however, beneficial in phthisis, when little fever is present,—also, in slow protracted fevers, attended with great emaciation ; in the administration of it, we are, therefore, to observe, that none of the foregoing symptoms be present.

65. Quibus tumores in ulceribus apparent, ii non valdè convelluntur, neque insaniunt. His autem derepentè disparentibus, quibus in posticâ quidem parte fuerint, convulsiones fiunt et tetani: quibus verò in anticâ, insaniam, aut lateris dolores acuti, aut suppuratio, aut dysenteria, si rubicundi fuerint tumores.

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

67. Laxi tumores, boni; crudi verò, mali.

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

69. 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.

70. A quartanis correpti, à convulsione

65. Tumefaction supervening in wounds, prevents both spasm and delirium; but in wounds of the back, if the tumefaction suddenly disappear, tetanus and convulsions follow: wounds received on the fore-part of the body are attended with delirium, or acute pains of the side; also with suppuration, or dysentery,—and this more especially if the tumefaction be very red.

66. If in large and bad conditioned wounds, tumefaction does not take place, the danger is considerable.

67. Tumours which have a soft feel are beneficial; those which are hard and callous are unfavourable.

68. Pain in the back part of the head, is relieved by opening the frontal vein.

69. Rigors commence differently with men and women;—with the latter, they begin at the loins, and extend along the vertebræ to the head; with the former, they originate rather at the posterior than the anterior part of the body,—for instance, at the back of the forearm and thigh. The cutis of men is thinnest, as is evident from the hairs inserted in it.\*

70. Quartans are never attended with

\* We cannot perceive what connection the latter part of this Aphorism has with the former.

non admodùm corripuntur; si verò priùs corripuntur, et postea quartana supervenerit, liberantur.

71. Quibus cutis obtenditur arida ac dura, ii sine sudore moriuntur; quibus verò laxa ac rara, ii cum sudore moriuntur.

72. Ictericus non admodùm flatulenti sunt.

convulsions; on the contrary, the latter disappear, on the coming on of the former.

71. When the cuticle appears tense, dry and hard,—death occurs without perspiration taking place; but when, on the contrary, it is lax and thin, dissolution is accompanied with sweat.

72. The icterical are never flatulent.

## SECTIO VI.

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1. Diuturnus intestinorum lævitatibus ructus acidus superveniens, qui prius non fuit, signum bonum.

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

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

4. Ulcera circum-glabra, maligna.

5. Dolores et in lateribus et in pectoribus, et in cæteris (partibus), si multum differant, considerandum.

## SECTION VI.

1. Acid eructations supervening, for the first time, in long protracted lientery, is a favourable symptom.\*

2. A preternatural humidity of the nostrils and of the seminal liquor, is indicative of imperfect health; but when the contrary is the case, the indication is favourable.

3. A total loss of appetite, in long continued dysentery, is unfavourable; but the danger is great, when it is accompanied by fever.

4. Ulcers which have a smooth circumference, are of a malignant nature.

5. Pains of the side, breast, and of other parts, often varying, demand attentive observation.

\* "For it denotes, (observes Van Swieten, in his commentary upon this Aphorism), that the contractile force of the stomach and intestines is in some measure returned, whereby the ingested aliments may be retained, at least, so long in the stomach as to degenerate into a spontaneous corruption."

6. Renum et vesicæ dolores difficulter sanantur in senibus.

7. Dolores qui in ventre fiunt, elati quidem, leviores: non elati verò vehementiores.

8. Hydropicis ulcera in corpore orta non facilè sanantur.

9. Efflorescentiæ latæ non admodùm pruriginosæ.

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

11. Melancholicis, et nephriticis, hæmorrhoides supervenientes, bonum.

12. Ab hæmorrhoidibus sanato diuturnis, nisi una servata fuerit, periculum est ne hydrops superveniat, aut tabes.

13. A singultu detento, sternutationes supervenientes, solvunt singultum.

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

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

6. Pains of the kidneys and bladder, in old men, are of difficult cure.

7. When distention accompanies pain of the belly, the latter is, by no means, severe ; but if there be no distention present, the pain is greater.

8. In dropsical patients, ulcers are of difficult cure.

9. Large exanthemataë are never pruriginous.

10. Pains of the head and neighbouring parts are relieved by an efflux of pus, or water, or blood, from the nostrils, mouth, or ears.

11. In melancholia and nephritis, the coming on of the hæmorrhoides is beneficial.

12. In long continued hæmorrhoids, a total cure is frequently followed by dropsy or phthisis.

13. Sternutation removes hiccough.

14. In dropsy, if the water pass off into the intestines, by means of the veins, the disease ceases.

15. Long continued diarrhœa is arrested by spontaneous vomiting.

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

17. Ophthalmiâ laborantem alvi profluvio corrisi, bonum.

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

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

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

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

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

23. Si metus et tristitia multo tempore perseverant, melancholicum hoc ipsum.

\* In the text used by Villebrune we have  $\xi$  αλγήματα, (et dolores,) which we have given in the translation.

16. Diarrhœa supervening in pleurisy, or peripneumonia, is unfavourable.

17. Diarrhœa supervening in ophthalmia, is beneficial.

18. A lesion of the bladder, brain, heart, diaphragm, stomach, liver, or any of the small intestines, proves fatal.

19. When an entire *section* takes place of a bone, cartilage, or nerve; or of the prepuce, or thin portion of the cheek, no after-growth or adhesion of the parts can take place.

20. If an effusion of blood take place within the abdomen, suppuration necessarily follows.

21. When varices or hæmorrhoids supervene in mania, the disorder ceases.

22. Sudden pains, extending from the back to the fore-arm, are relieved by venesection.

23. Fear, attended with an obstinate depression of spirits, indicates a disposition to melancholia.

24. Si ex intestinis tenuibus aliquod dissectum fuerit, non coalescit.

25. Erysipelas foris quidem intrò verti, non bonum, intùs verò foràs, bonum.

26. Quibus in febre ardente tremores fiunt, delirium solvit.

27. Qui suppurati aut hydropici uruntur, aut secantur, hi, pure, aut aquâ acervatim effluente, omninò moriuntur.

28. Eunuchi non laborant podagiâ, neque calvi fiunt.

29. Mulier non laborat podagiâ, nisi menses ipsi defecerint.

30. Puer non laborat podagrâ ante veneris usum.

31. Oculorum dolores meri potus, aut balneum, aut fomentum, aut venæ sectio, aut purgatio solvit.

32. Balbi ab alvi profluvio maximè corripuntur longo.

33. Acidum ructantes non admodùm pleuritici fiunt.

34. Qui calvi sunt, his varices magni non fiunt. Quibus verò, dum sunt calvi, superveniunt varices, hi rursùs capillati fiunt.

24. A lesion of the small intestines is never followed by a re-union of parts.

25. Erysipelas, when it recedes inwardly, is injurious; but its re-appearance externally is beneficial.

26. Tremors supervening in ardent fevers, go off on the coming on of delirium.

27. In dropsy or empyema, the evacuation by cautery or incision, of a great quantity of water or pus, is always followed by death.

28. Eunuchs never suffer from podagrical affections, or become bald.

29. Women are exempt from podagrical affections, until the cessation of the menses.

30. Gout does not appear in adolescence, previous to venery.

31. Pains of the eyes are relieved by pure wine, bathing, fomentation, venesection and purging.

32. Stammerers are much subject to chronic diarrhœa.

33. Those who have acid eructations are never subject to pleuritic affections.

34. Those who are bald are not affected with severe varices: but if the latter become considerable, the hair again makes its appearance.

35. Hydropicis tussis superveniens, malum.

36. Urinæ difficultatem venæ sectio solvit : *secundæ vero internæ*.\*

37. Ab anginâ detento, tumorem fieri in collo, bonum : foras enim vertitur.

38. Quibus occulti cancri fiunt, eos non curare melius est. Curati enim citò pareunt. Non curati verò longius tempus perdurant.

39. Convulsio fit, aut à repletione, aut ab evacuatione. Sic quidem etiam singultus.

40. Quibus ad hypochondrium dolores fiunt, absque inflammatione, his febris superveniens solvit dolorem.

41. Quibus suppuratum quid in corpore existens nullum sui signum prodit, his prop-

\* i. e. Secare autem oportet *internas venas, τὰς ἔσω*. Sic Villebrune, Fœsius, et Heurnius.

35. Cough supervening in dropsy is unfavourable.

36. Dysury is relieved by blood-letting—but it is the *artery* which ought to be opened.\*

37. A tumour arising on the neck in angina is favourable, as it denotes a derivation of the disease externally.

38. Occult cancers should not be molested; in attempting to discuss them, they quickly become fatal: when unmolested, they remain in a scirrhus state for a length of time.

39. Convulsion may arise from repletion or evacuation; hiccough may proceed from the same causes.

40. Pains in the hypochondrium, unattended with inflammation, are relieved by fever.

41. When an abscess exists in any part of the body, without any signs of suppuration being present, the latter circumstance

\* Hippocrates must, here, allude to the operation of arteriotomy, as frequently practiced by the ancients, who were not aware of the dangerous consequences, for the most part, resulting from it. Arteriotomy is now scarcely ever performed in any other, but the temporal artery.

ter crassitudinem puris, aut loci, signum non exhibet.

42. In ictericis hepar durum fieri, malum.

43. Qui lienosi à dysenteriâ corripuntur, his longâ superveniente dysenteriâ, hydrops supervenit, aut intestinorum lævitas, et pereunt.

44. Quibus ex urinæ stillicidio volvulus supervenit, in septem diebus pereunt, nisi febre superveniente urinâ abundè fluxerit.

45. Ulcera quæcumque annua fiunt, aut longius tempus occupant, necesse est os abscedere, et cicatrices cavas fieri.

46. Qui gibbi ex asthmate, aut tussi fiunt, ante pubertatem, pereunt.

47. Quibus venæ sectio, aut purgatio conducit, his vere convenit venam secare, aut purgationem facere.

may arise from the inspissated state of the pus, or the thickness of the superincumbent part.

42. The induration of the liver, in jaundice, is unfavourable.

43. Long continued dysentery, supervening in affections of the spleen, induces either dropsy or lientery, and consequent death.

44. When volvulus arises from strangury, the patient dies in seven days, unless fever and a copious flow of urine supervene.\*

45. When ulcers have continued one year, or longer, it becomes necessary to denude the bone lying beneath,—thus forming, as it were, a depressed cicatrix.

46. Those who, before puberty, become gibbous from cough or asthma, generally perish.

47. Those with whom venesection or purgatives agree, should have recourse to them in the spring.

\* “An iliac passion, and that of a fatal tendency, has followed, upon symptoms which have indicated the disease in the bladder or kidneys. Galen seems to have a doubt about this; but I have once met with it, though it must be confessed that the case is very rare and uncommon.” Van Swieten, *Com. abridged.* p. 344.

48. Lienosis dysenteria superveniens, bonum.

49. Qui podagrici morbi fiunt, hi sedatâ inflammatione, in quadraginta diebus decedunt.

50. Quibus percipum fuerit cerebrum, his necesse est febrem, et bilis vomitum supervenire.

51. Quibus sanis dolores derepentè fiunt in capite, et statim muti fiunt, ac stertunt, in septem diebus pereunt, nisi febris apprehenderit.

52. Considerare verò etiam oportet oculorum subtùs apparentia in somnis. Si enim albi quid, palpebris commissis, subtùs appareat, idque non ex alvi profluvio sit, aut ex potione purgante, pravum signum, et valdè lethale.

53. Deliria, cum risu quidem accidentia, securiora : cum studio verò, periculosiora.

54. In acutis affectionibus quæ cum febre sunt, luctuosæ respirationes malæ.

55. Podagrici morbi, vere et autumnò moventur ut plurimùm.

48. Dysentery supervening in affections of the spleen, is beneficial.

49. Those attacked with the gout, are entirely freed of it in forty days after the subsidence of the inflammation.

50. A lesion of the brain is necessarily followed by fever and bilious vomiting.

51. If sudden pains of the head come on during perfect health, attended with immediate aphonia and stertor, the patient dies in seven days, unless fever supervene.

52. It is particularly necessary, in disease, to observe the appearance of the eyes during sleep; if the eyelids be imperfectly closed, so that some of the white is observable (the patient not being, then, under the operation of purgatives, or existing diarrhœa) the symptom is very unfavourable, and frequently fatal.

53. Delirium, accompanied with laughter, is less dangerous, than that accompanied with a severe expression of countenance.

54. In acute diseases, attended with fever, painful respiration is unfavourable.

55. Podagrical affections come on, for the most part, in spring and autumn.

56. Morbis melancholicis ad hæc periculosi sunt humorum decubitus, aut corporis siderationem, aut convulsionem, aut insaniam, aut cæcitatem significant.

57. Apoplectici autem fiunt maximè, ætate ab anno quadragesimo usque ad sexagesimum.

58. Si omentum exciderit, necesse est putrefieri.

59. Quibus à diuturno coxendicis morbo vexatis coxa excidit, et rursùs incidit, his mucus innascitur.

60. Quibus à diuturno coxendicis morbo vexatis coxa excidit, his crus tabescit, et claudicant, nisi usti fuerint.

56. In melancholick\* affections, the translation of the humours to various parts, has a tendency to produce the following diseases: apoplexy, mania, convulsion, and blindness.

57. Apoplexy is most prevalent from the fortieth to the sixtieth year.

58. In omental hernia, the part protruded, necessarily mortifies.

59. In long continued sciatica, where the motion of the joint of the thigh has been interrupted, if the mucus be again secreted, the articulation is restored.

60. In long continued sciatica, where the head of the femur has been displaced, the parts below become emaciated, and lameness ensues, unless the actual cautery be used.

\* The word *melancholick* is used here, as referring to a *cause*, and as its etymological sense imports, is synonymous with *atrabilious*.

## SECTIO VII.

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1. In morbis acutis, extremarum partium frigus, malum.
  2. Ex osse ægrotante caro livida, malum.
  3. A vomitu singultus, et oculi rubri, malum.
  4. A sudore horror, non bonum.
  5. Ab insaniâ dysenteria, aut hydrops, aut extasis, bonum.\*
  6. In morbo diuturno, appetitus prostratus, et meracæ dejectiones, malum.
  7. A multo potu rigor, et delirium, malum.
  8. A tumoris intùs ruptione, exsolutio, vomitus, et animi deliquium fit.

\* Ratio hujus patet in Aph. 56. Sect. vi. Villebrunc.

## SECTION VII.

1. In acute diseases, coldness of the extremities is unfavourable.

2. Lividity of the flesh, arising from an unhealthy bone, is unfavourable.

3. Hiccough, and redness of eyes, arising from vomiting, are unfavourable.

4. A sensation of horror, succeeding perspiration, is unfavourable.

5. Dysentery, dropsy, or exstasis, following insania, are beneficial.\*

6. Long illness, attended with a prostration of appetite and unassimilated dejections, is dangerous.

7. Rigors and deliriums, proceeding from excess of drink, are dangerous.

8. The rupture of an internal tumour is followed by lassitude, vomiting, and *deliquium animi*.

\* See Aph. 56, Sec. VI.

9. A sanguis fluxu delirium, aut etiam convulsio, malum.

10. Ab ileo vomitus, aut singultus, aut convulsio, aut delirium, malum.

11. A pleuritide peripneumonia, malum.

12. A peripneumoniâ phrenitis, malum.

13. Ab ardoribus vehementibus convulsio, aut tetanus, malum.

14. A plagâ in caput, stupor aut delirium, malum.

15. A sanguinis sputo, puris sputum, malum.

16. A puris sputo, tabes, et fluxus, malum. Postquàm verò sputum retinetur, moriuntur.

17. Ab hepatis inflammatione singultus, malum.

18. A vigiliâ convulsio, aut delirium, malum.

19. Ab ossis dedunatione erysipelas (malum,)

9. When delirium, or convulsions, proceed from hæmorrhage, it is dangerous.

10. Vomiting, singultus, convulsion, or delirium, arising from iliac passion, is dangerous.

11. Peripneumonia, arising from pleurisy, —dangerous.

12. Phrenitis, arising from peripneumonia, —dangerous.

13. Convulsion, or tetanus, proceeding from excessive heat, —dangerous.

14. When a blow on the head causes stupor or delirium, the symptoms are unfavourable.

15. A spitting of blood, followed by a purulent expectoration, is unfavourable.

16. Tabes and colliquative diarrhœa, arising from purulent expectoration, are unfavourable; if the expectoration (*suddenly*) stops, the patient dies.

17. Singultus, proceeding from hepatitis, —dangerous.

18. Convulsion, or delirium, arising from vigilancy, is dangerous.

19. Erysipelas, caused by a denudation of bone, —dangerous.

20. Ab erysipelate putredo, aut suppuratio (malum.)

21. A forti pulsu in ulceribus, sanguinis eruptio.

22. A dolore diuturno partium circa ventrem, suppuratio (malum.)

23. A meracâ dejectione dysenteria.

24. Ab osse perscisso delirium, si in vacuum penetravit.

25. A purgantis potione, convulsio, lethale.

26. A dolore vehementi partium circa ventrem, extremarum frigus, malum.

27. Mulieri in utero gerenti, tenesmus superveniens, abortire facit.

28. Quodcumque os, aut cartilago, aut nervus in corpore dissectus fuerit, neque augetur, neque coalescit.

29. Si à leucophlegmatiâ detento vehemens diarrhœa superveniat, morbum solvit.

30. Quibus spumosæ egestionis in alvi profluviis, his de capite pituita defluit.

31. Quibus febricitantibus, in urinis subsi-

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20. Sphacelus, or suppuration, arising from erysipelas,—dangerous.

21. In ulcers, a strong pulsation of the part, foreshows hæmorrhage.\*

22. Suppuration supervening in long continued pain of the abdomen, is unfavourable.

23. A dejection of unconcocted matter is followed by dysentery.

24. Wounds, which extend into the hollow of the bone, are followed by delirium.

25. Convulsion arising from purgatives, proves fatal.

26. Coldness of the extremities, proceeding from severe pains about the abdomen, is dangerous.

27. Tenesmus, during pregnancy, produces abortion.

28. The lesion of a bone, cartilage or nerve, is never followed by a growth, or reunion of parts.

29. If a severe diarrhœa supervene in leucophlegmasia, the latter affection ceases.

30. Diarrhœa, attended with an evacuation of spumous matter, foreshows a defluxion of the head.

31. In fevers, a subsidence in the urine of

\* ——— from existing aneurism.

dentiaë fiunt crassiori farinaë similes, longam infirmitatem significant.

32. Quibus autem biliosæ subsidentiaë, ab initio verò tenues, acutum morbum significat.

33. Quibus autem urinæ divulsæ fiunt, iis vehemens est in corpore turbatio.

34. Quibus verò in urinis bullæ superstant, renum affectiones significant, et longam fore invaletudinem.

35. Quibus autem pingue est et confertum quod supernatat, his affectiones nephriticas, et acutas significat.

36. Quibus verò, nephriticis existentibus, prædicta signa accidunt, et dolores circa musculos spinales fiant, si quidem ad loca exteriora fuint, abscessum expecta futurum extrorsùm ; si verò dolores fiunt magis ad interna loca, etiam abscessum magis introrsùm fore expecta.

37. Qui sanguinem vomunt, si quidem sine febre, salutare : si verò cum febre, malum. Curandum autem refrigerantibus, et astringentibus.

a thick farinaceous substance, indicates a long continuance of the disease.

32. A limpid urine, having a bilious deposit, is indicative of an acute affection.

33. When the urine has a troubled, clouded appearance, it denotes great commotion in the system.

34. The presence of bubbles on the surface of the urine, indicates an affection of the kidneys, and extended illness.

35. But if the supernatant substance be of a thick, oily consistence, it shows a nephritic, and, also, an acute affection.

36. In nephritic affections, accompanied with the above symptoms, together with pains about the muscles of the spine—if the pains be external, we are to expect the appearance of an external abscess; but if they be situated internally, the abscess will determine itself inwardly.

37. Vomiting of blood, without existing fever, is not dangerous; but if fever be present, it is injurious: the cure consists in refrigerants and astringents.

38. Distillationes in ventrem supernum, in viginti diebus suppurantur.

39. Si quis sanguinem et grumos mingat, et stranguriam habeat, et dolor incidat ad perinæum, et imum ventrem, et pectinem, partes circa vesicam laborare significat.

40. Si lingua ex improvise impotens fiat, aut aliqua corporis pars siderata, melancholicum hoc ipsum fit.

41. Si senioribus nimiùm purgatis, singultus superveniat, non bonum.

42. Si febris, quæ non est à bile, detineat, aquâ multâ et calidâ in caput affusâ, febris solutio fit.

43. Mulier ambidextra non fit.

44. Qui suppurati uruntur, aut secantur, si quidem purum effluat pus et album, evadunt: si verò subcruentum, et cœnosum, ac graveolens, pereunt.

45. Qui ad hepar suppuratum uruntur, aut secantur, si quidem purum effluat pus et album, superstites evadunt: ipsis enim pus

38. An extravasation in the cavity of the thorax, is followed within twenty days by suppuration.

39. See Aphor. 80. Sect. iv.

40. A sudden paralysis of the organs of speech, or of any part of the body, is frequently the effect of a melancholick affection.\*

41. Singultus arising in old men from hypercatharsis, is an unfavourable symptom.

42. Fevers, not proceeding from bile, are cured by an affusion of warm water on the head.

43. Women are never ambidextrous.

44. In opening an abscess, either by incision or actual cautery, if the matter issue pure and white, the patient recovers; but if it be of a bloody, fœtid and offensive nature, the disease proves fatal.

45. In opening an abscess of the liver either by incision or actual cautery, if the matter issue pure and white, the patient recovers: *for* we are to recollect that the pus is enclosed in a sac; but, if the matter which

\* See Aphor. 56. Sect. vi.

est in tunicâ : si verò effluat velut amurca, pereunt.

46. In doloribus oculorum, postquàm merum bibendum dederis, et multâ calidâ laveris, venam secto.

47. Hydropicum si tussis habeat, desperatus est.

48. Urinæ stillicidium, et urinæ difficultatem vini potus, et venæ sectio solvit; secundæ verò internæ (venæ.)

49. Ab anginâ detento tumor et rubor in pectore superveniens, bonum: foràs enim vertitur morbus.

50. Quibus cerebrum sphacelo fuerit affectum, in tribus diebus pereunt; si verò hos effugerint, sani fiunt.

51. Sternutatio fit ex capite, percalefacto cerebro, aut perhumectato, quod est in capite, vacuo. Aër enim qui intùs est supra modum foras effunditur. Strepit autem, quia per augustum ipsi est transitus.

flows out, resemble inspissated oil, the patient dies.

46. In pains of the eyes, after having prescribed the use of good wine, and of frequent warm collyria, we are to bleed.

47. When cough takes place in dropsy, the case is desperate.

48. Dysury and strangury are relieved by wine and venesection; but we are to open an internal vein.

49. In angina, the appearance of redness and tumour on the breast is favourable; they denote an external derivation of the disease.

50. Sphacelation of the brain proves fatal within three days;—if the patient escape this period, the disorder ceases.

51. Sternutation proceeds either from ca-  
lefaction or humidity of the brain; for the  
superfluous air within the cavity of the head  
is thereby effused; and the noise it makes  
in issuing, arises from the narrowness of the  
passage.\*

\* While we smile, here, we should recollect that there are many physiological *hypotheses* which are equally rational with this fanciful supposition of the Coan Sage. This Aphorism is conformable to the *peculiar doctrine* of the ancients, who made the head a mere *reservoir*, as it were, of all the humours, distributed to various parts of the body.

52. Quibus hepar circumcirca dolet, his febris superveniens, dolorem solvit.

53. Quibus sanguinem de venis auferre conducit, his vere venam secare oportet.

54. Quibus inter septum transversum et ventrem pituita excluditur, et dolorem exhibet, in neutrum ventrem habens transitum, his per venas in vesicam pituitâ versâ, morbi solutio fit.

55. Quibus hepar aquâ repletum ad omentum emperit, his venter aquâ impletur, et moriuntur.

56. Anxietatem, oscitationem, horrorem, vinum par pari aquâ potum solvit.

57. Quibus in urinariâ fistulâ tuberculum fit, his suppurato eo et perrupto, solvitur dolor.

58. Quibus cerebrum concussum fuerit ab aliquâ causâ, necesse est eos statim mutos fieri.

59. Corporibus humiditas carnes habentibus, famem inducere oportet: fames enim siccat corpora.

52. Pain, about the region of the liver, ceases on the supervening of fever.

53. When bleeding is beneficial, it should be performed in the spring.

54. When a serous collection, attended with pain, takes place between the diaphragm and abdomen, without its having an issue in either cavity,—if the fluid be drawn out of the body by means of the veins, the disorder ceases.

55. In dropsy of the liver, if the water discharge itself through the omentum, into the abdomen, the disease proves fatal.

56. Anxiety, oscitation and horrors, are relieved by potations of wine and water, in equal quantities.

57. See Aphor. 82. Sect. iv.

58. A concussion of the brain, from whatsoever cause, is followed by an immediate deprivation of speech.

59. When too much moisture abounds in the body, we ought to have recourse to abstinence, which has a tendency to dry up the humours.\*

\* Abstinence (by which we understand a spare diet,) was employed as one of the most potent means in the curative system of the an-

60. Ubi in toto corpore mutationes, et corpus perfrigeratur, et rursus calefit, aut color alius ex alio permutatur, longitudinem morbi significat.

61. Sudor multus, calidus, aut frigidus, semper fluens, humidi redundantiam adesse significat. Educere igitur oportet, robusto quidem, supernè: debili verò, infernè.

62. Febres non intermittens, si per tertium diem vehementiores fiant, periculosæ. Quocumque autem modo intermittant, significat periculi esse expertes.

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

64. Quibus tubercula diutina, aut ad articulos dolores ex febribus fiunt, hi cibis utuntur copiosioribus.

65. Si quis febricitante cibum det, convalescenti quidem, robur; ægrotanti verò, morbus fit.

60. See Aphor. 40. Sect. iv.

61. Excessive perspiration, cold or hot, continually going on, is indicative of a redundant moisture within: we ought, therefore, to evacuate it from the system, either by vomiting, if the patient be strong, or by purgation, if he be weak.

62. See Aphor. 43. Sect. iv.

63. See Aphor. 44. Sect. iv.

64. See Aphor. 45. Sect. iv.

65. *That* nourishment which is beneficial in the convalescent stage of fever, would be highly injurious during the prevalence of the disease.

cients. In modern practice, Sydenham rigidly prescribed it in Synocha, and with the greatest success. Dr. Cheyne ascribes most of the diseases of his day to the non-observance of it; and Dr. E. Miller, of New-York, in his Original Observations, observes "that the approach of a febrile attack is often prevented by a timely recourse to abstinence."

66. Per vesicam prodeuntia inspicere oportet, an sint qualia sanis prodeunt. Quæ igitur minimè his similia, eò morbosiora; sanis verò similia, minimè morbosa.

67. Et quibus egestionēs, si stare permiseris, et non moveris, subsident veluti ramēnta; et si pauca fuerint, parvus fit morbus: si verò multa, magnus; his confert alvum infernè purgari. Si autem non purgatâ alvō sorbitiones dederis, quantò plures dederis, eò magis lædes.

68. Quæ cruda deorsùm secedunt, ab atrâ sunt bile: si plura, major; si pauciora, minor est morbus.

69. Exscreationes, in febribus non intermittētibus, lividæ, et cruentæ, et biliosæ, et graveolentes, omnes malæ sunt. At ritè secedentes, bonæ. Sic etiam per alvum,

66. We should attend to the urinary discharge, in order to ascertain, whether it be conformable to what takes place in health: in proportion as it departs from the healthy state, is the severity of the disease, and *vice versa*.

67. If, on suffering the urine to remain, without disturbing it, we observe a deposit resembling saw-dust, the greater or less quantity of this deposit is indicative of the severity or mildness of the disease; in either case, it is necessary to have recourse to *purgatives*; in proportion as we neglect *these*, for a nutritive regimen, will be the augmentation of the disease.

68. Crude dejections proceed from an atrabilious matter in the system, and in proportion as a greater or less quantity is present, will be the severity of the disease.

69. In continued fever, the expectoration of a livid, bloody, bilious or fœtid matter, is alike unfavourable; but, if the expectoration be good, and in due season, it is favourable: the same may be said of the alvine and urinary discharges: *furthermore*, any excrementitious matter remaining in the sys-

et vesicam, et ubicunquè quid secedens res-  
titerit non purgatum, malum.

70. Corpora oportet, ubi quis purgare  
vult, facile fluentia reddere. Et si quidem  
velit efficere facile fluentia sursùm, alvum  
sistere : si verò deorsùm, humectare.

71. Somnus, vigilia, utraque modum ex-  
cedentia, morbus.

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

73. In febre non intermittente, si labium,  
aut nasus, aut oculus, aut supercilium dis-  
torqueatur, si non videat, si non audiat, jam  
debilis existens ; quicquid horum fit, lethale.

74. Leucophlegmasiæ hydrops supervenit.

75. Ab alvi profluvio dysenteria.

76. A dysenteriâ intestinorum lævitas (su-  
pervenit).

77. A sphacelo abscessus ossis.

78. A sanguinis vomitu tabes, et puris  
purgatio sursùm.

tem, and not coming away with the evacuations, proves injurious.

70. When the system requires purging, it is necessary previously to prepare the body, by a laxative regimen. *On the contrary*, if we intend to vomit, the body is to be *fortified*; but purging requires a preparatory emollient course.\*

71. See Aphor. 3. Sect. ii.

72. See Aphor. 48. Sect. iv.

73. See Aphor. 49. Sect. iv.

74. In leucophlegmasia, dropsy supervenes.

75. Diarrhœa induces dysentery.

76. Dysentery is often followed by lientery.

77. Sphacelus produces exfoliation of the bone.

78. Vomiting of blood is followed by tabes and purulent expectoration.

\* This is conformable to the French practice, and is expressed by the term *rafrachir*.

79. Qualia etiam in his quæ per vesicam, et in his quæ per alvum fiunt egestionibus, et in his quæ per carnes, et sicubi aliâ naturæ viâ corpus exeat : si parùm, parvus morbus fit : si multum, magnus : si admodùm multum, hoc ipsum lethale.



### SECTIO VIII.

1. Qui supra quadraginta annos phrenetici fiunt, non admodùm sanantur. Minàs enim periclitantur, quorum naturæ, et ætati, morbus similis fuerit.

2. Quibus in infirmitatibus oculi ex proposito lacrymantur, bonum. Quibus verò sine causâ, malum.

3. Quibus, in febribus quartanis existentibus, sanguis ex naribus fluxerit, malum.

4. Sudores in diebus criticis oborientes, vehementes et veloces, periculosi : et qui expelluntur ex fronte, velut guttæ, et aquæ sa-

79. It is essential to attend to the urinary, alvine and cutaneous excretions, in order to ascertain whether it be by these or any other outlet of nature, that the body gradually wastes itself: if the emaciation be small, so is the disease; if much, the disease is more alarming; but if extremely great, the disease proves fatal.



## SECTION VIII.

1. Phrenitis, occurring after the fortieth year, is incurable. The danger is less, in proportion as the disease accords with the constitution and age of the patient.

2. With those labouring under disease—tears, either as they flow voluntarily or involuntarily, give a favourable or unfavourable indication.

3. In those suffering under quartan fever,—hæmorrhage from the nose is an unfavourable symptom.

4. Sudden and violent sweats which break forth on critical days, are dangerous; as also those which come out on the forehead in

lientes, et frigidi valdè, ac multi: necesse enim est talem sudorem prodire cum violentiâ, et laboris excessu, et expressione diuturnâ.

5. Ex morbo diuturno alvi defluxus, malum.

6. Quæ medicamenta non sanant, ea ferrum sanat. Quæ ferrum non sanat, ea ignis sanat. Quæ verò ignis non sanat, ea insanabilia existimare oportet.

7. Tabes maximè fiunt ab anno octavo decimo, usque ad quintum et tricesimum.

8. Quæ secundùm naturam ad tabem disposita sunt, omnia quidem vehementia; quædam verò etiam lethalia. Secundùm 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.

large salient drops ; likewise those which are cold and abundant,—for such excretions are the effect of long, repeated, and violent, internal action.

5. Diarrhœa, supervening in long continued illness, is dangerous.

6. That which medicine does not effect, the knife frequently effects ; and what the knife does not effect, actual cautery *often* effects ;—but when all these fail, the disease is incurable.

7. The greatest predisposition to phthisis exists from the eighteenth to the thirty-fifth year.

8. Where a predisposition to phthisis exists, the symptoms are greatly aggravated, and generally end fatally ; the danger becomes greater when the disease continues beyond its proper period. The season of the year has a considerable influence over the disease, in the same manner as summer tends to aggravate ardent fever, and winter, the symptoms of dropsy : natural agents having generally most influence.\* If the spleen supervene, the disease becomes more alarming.

\* The dogmatic sect, among whom may be numbered the illustrious Celsus, founded much of their *curative system* on the amplification of this position.

9. Lingua nigra atque cruenta, si quid horum signorum abest, non valdè malum : morbum enim minorem declarat.

10. Hæc igitur in febribus acutis notare oportet, quandò quis moriturus sit, et quandò evasurus.

11. Testis dexter frigidus et convulsus, lethale.

12. Ungues nigri et digiti manuum et pedum frigidi, contracti, vel remissi, mortem in propinquo esse ostendunt.

13. Labia livida, aut etiam resoluta, et inversa, et frigida, lethalia.

14. Aures frigidæ, pellucidæ, contractæ, lethales sunt.

15. Et tenebricosâ vèrtigine laborans, et lucem aversans, et somno ac ardore multo detentus, desperatus.

16. Et qui in rabiem actus fuerit intrepidè, et non agnoscit, et neque audit, neque intelligit, jam moribundus est.

9. If the tongue be neither black nor florid, the indications are by no means unfavourable ; for the absence of these symptoms shows the mildness of the disease.

10. The following are what we should *particularly* notice in acute fevers, in order to infer either a favourable or unfavourable result :

11. When the right testicle is cold and spasmodically affected, the disease proves fatal.

12. Blackness of the nails, coldness, contraction, or relaxation of the fingers and toes, —foreshow the near approach of death.

13. Lividity, coldness, paralysis, or inversion of the lips, —fatal.\*

14. The ears, cold, contracted and transparent, —fatal.

15. The patient falling into vertigo, attended with an obscurity of vision, an aversion to light, and comatose sleep, —fatal.

16. Delirium, attended with transports of rage, in which the patient has neither a sense of hearing nor seeing ; nor a consciousness of what takes place about him— are symptoms of approaching dissolution.

\* Vide Coacæ Prænotiones, Cap. v. Aph. 5.

17. Morituris signa hæc magis fiunt manifesta, et ventres attoluntur, atque inflantur.

18. Terminus verò mortis est, si animæ calor supra umbilicum ad locum septo transverso superiorem ascenderit, et omne humidum fuerit combustum. Postquàm pulmo et cor humorem amiserint, calore in mortiferis locis coacervato, caloris spiritus confer-tim exhalat, undè totum in toto constitit. Rursùs partim quidem per carnes, partim verò per spiracula in capite, undè vivere dicimus, relinquens anima corporis tabernaculum, et frigidum, et mortate simulacrum, unà cum bile, et sanguine, et pituitâ, et carne, deditione tradit.

FINIS.

17. To these premonitory symptoms of death, succeed an elevation and turgescence of the abdomen.

18. The closing scene at length arrives, when the heat of the soul, placed near the umbilicus, ascends above the diaphragm, and the humours of the body are entirely dissipated. It is then, that the lungs and pulse lose their humidity—that the heat locally concentrates itself previous to its final extinction, and that the spirit of heat, of which all things consist, leaves its tenement forever. Lastly, the soul, partly by the pores of the skin, partly by the orifices of the head, which have served the various purposes of life, leaves its earthly tabernacle and abandons the cold and inanimate image of man—now wholly made up of bile, of blood, of serum, and of flesh.

FINIS.





