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I. Life is short, and Art long; the crisis fleeting; experience perilous, decision difficult. The physician must not only be prepared to what is right himself, but also to make the patient, the attendants, externals cooperate.

In disorders of the bowels and vomitings, occurring spontaneously, the matters purged be such as ought to be purged, they do good, are well borne; but if not, the contrary. And so artificial evacuations, they consist of such matters as should be evacuated, do good, and well borne; but if not, the contrary. One, then, ought to look to the country, the season, the age, and the diseases in which they proper or not.

In the athletae, embonpoint, if carried to its utmost limit, is, for they cannot remain in the same state nor be stationary; since, then, they can neither remain stationary nor improve, it remains for them to get worse; for these reasons the embonpoint be reduced without delay, that the body may again have a commencement of reparation. Neither should the evacuations, in their case, be carried to an extreme, for this also is dangerous, but only to such a point the person's constitution can endure. In like manner, medicinal, if carried to an extreme, are dangerous; and again, a course, if in the extreme, is dangerous.

A slender restricted diet is always dangerous in chronic diseases, also in acute diseases, where it is not requisite. And again, diet brought to the extreme point of attenuation is dangerous; and, when in the extreme, is also dangerous.

In a restricted diet, patients who transgress are thereby more (than in any other?); for every such transgression, whatever may be, is followed by greater consequences than in a diet somewhat generous. On this account, a very slender, regulated, and restricted diet is dangerous to persons in health, because they bear transgressions more difficultly. For this reason, a slender and restricted diet is generally more dangerous than one a little more liberal. For extreme diseases, extreme methods of cure, as to restriction, most suitable.

When the disease is very acute, it is attended with extremely severe in its first stage; and therefore an extremely attenuating must be used. When this is not the case, but it is allowable to give a more generous diet, we may depart as far from the severity of regimen as the disease, by its mildness, is removed from the extreme. When the disease is at its height, it will then be necessary to the most slender diet.

We must form a particular judgment of the patient, whether he will support the diet until the acme of the disease, and whether he will previously and not support the diet, or the disease will give previously, and become less acute.

In those cases, then, which attain their acme speedily, a restricted diet should be enjoined at first; but in those cases which reach their later, we must retrench at that period or a little before it; previously we must allow a more generous diet to support the patient. We must retrench during paroxysms, for to exhibit food would be. And in all diseases having periodical paroxysms, we must during the paroxysms.

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The exacerbations and remissions will be indicated by the diseases, seasons of the year, the reciprocation of the periods, whether occur every day, every alternate day, or after a longer period, by the supervening symptoms; as, for example, in pleuritic cases, if it occur at the commencement, shortens the attack, if it appear later, it prolongs the same; and in the same manner urine, and alvine discharges, and sweats, according as they appear with favorable or unfavorable symptoms, indicate diseases of short or long duration.

Old persons endure fasting most easily; next, adults; young persons nearly so well; and most especially infants, and of them such are of a particularly lively spirit.

Growing bodies have the most innate heat; they therefore require most food, for otherwise their bodies are wasted. In old persons heat is feeble, and therefore they require little fuel, as it, to the flame, for it would be extinguished by much. On this, also, fevers in old persons are not equally acute, because bodies are cold.

In winter and spring the bowels are naturally the hottest, and sleep most prolonged; at these seasons, then, the most sustenance to be administered; for as the belly has then most innate heat, stands in need of most food. The well-known facts with regard to persons and the athleteae prove this.

A humid regimen is befitting in all febrile diseases, and particularly children, and others accustomed to live on such a diet. We must consider, also, in which cases food is to be given once twice a day, and in greater or smaller quantities, and at intervals. must be conceded to habit, to season, to country, and to.

Invalids bear food worst during summer and autumn, most easily winter, and next in spring.

Neither give nor enjoin anything to persons during periodical, but abstract from the accustomed allowance before the crisis. When things are at the crisis, or when they have just passed it, move the bowels, nor make any innovation in the treatment, as regards purgatives or any other such stimulants, but let alone.

Those things which require to be evacuated should be evacuated, they most tend, by the proper outlets.

We must purge and move such humors as are concocted, not such are unconcocted, unless they are struggling to get out, which is not the case.

The evacuations are to be judged of not by their quantity, but they be such as they should be, and how they are borne. And proper to carry the evacuation to deliquium animi, this also be done, provided the patient can support it.

Use purgative medicines sparingly in acute diseases, and at the, and not without proper circumspection.

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If the matters which are purged be such as should be purged, they are beneficial, and easily borne; but, not withstanding, otherwise, with difficulty. -----
-----II. In whatever disease sleep is laborious, it is a deadly symptom; if sleep does good, it is not deadly.

When sleep puts an end to delirium, it is a good symptom. Both sleep and insomnolency, when immoderate, are bad. Neither repletion, nor fasting, nor anything else, is good when than natural.

Spontaneous lassitude indicates disease.

Persons who have a painful affection in any part of the body, and in a great measure sensible of the pain, are disordered in intellect. Those bodies which have been slowly emaciated should be slowly; and those which have been quickly emaciated should be quickly.

When a person after a disease takes food, but does not improve strength, it indicates that the body uses more food than is proper; if this happen when he does not take food, it is to be understood is required.

When one wishes to purge, he should put the body into a fluent.

Bodies not properly cleansed, the more you nourish the more you.

It is easier to fill up with drink than with food.

What remains in diseases after the crisis is apt to produce relapses. Persons in whom a crisis takes place pass the night preceding paroxysm uncomfortably, but the succeeding night generally more.

In fluxes of the bowels, a change of the dejections does good, the change be of a bad character.

When the throat is diseased, or tubercles (phymata) form on the, attention must be paid to the secretions; for if they be bilious, disease affects the general system; but if they resemble those of a healthy person, it is safe to give nourishing food. When in a state of hunger, one ought not to undertake labor. When more food than is proper has been taken, it occasions disease; is shown by the treatment.

From food which proves nourishing to the body either immediately or shortly, the dejections also are immediate.

In acute diseases it is not quite safe to prognosticate either recovery.

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Those who have watery discharges from their bowels when young dry when they are old; and those who have dry discharges when young will have watery when they are old.

Drinking strong wine cures hunger.

Diseases which arise from repletion are cured by depletion; and that arise from depletion are cured by repletion; and in general, are cured by their contraries.

Acute diseases come to a crisis in fourteen days.

The fourth day is indicative of the seventh; the eighth is the end of the second week; and hence, the eleventh being the end of the second week, is also indicative; and again, the seventeenth is indicative, as being the fourth from the fourteenth, and the seventh the eleventh.

The summer quartans are, for the most part, of short duration; the autumnal are protracted, especially those occurring near the end of winter.

It is better that a fever succeed to a convulsion, than a convulsion a fever.

We should not trust ameliorations in diseases when they are not, nor be much afraid of bad symptoms which occur in an irregular; for such are commonly inconstant, and do not usually continue, have any duration.

In fevers which are not altogether slight, it is a bad symptom the body to remain without any diminution of bulk, or to be wasted measure; for the one state indicates a protracted disease, the other weakness of body.

If it appear that evacuations are required, they should be made the commencement of diseases; at the acme it is better to be quiet. Toward the commencement and end of diseases all the symptoms are, and toward the acme they are stronger.

When a person who is recovering from a disease has a good appetite, his body does not improve in condition, it is a bad symptom. For the most part, all persons in ill health, who have a good appetite at the commencement, but do not improve, have a bad appetite toward the end; whereas, those who have a very bad appetite at the commencement, and afterward acquire a good appetite, get better.

In every disease it is a good sign when the patient's intellect is sound, and he is disposed to take whatever food is offered to him; the contrary is bad.

In diseases, there is less danger when the disease is one to which patient's constitution, habit, age, and the season are allied, when it is one to which they are not allied.

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In all diseases it is better that the umbilical and hypogastric preserve their fullness; and it is a bad sign when they are slender and emaciated; in the latter case it is dangerous to purgatives.

Persons in good health quickly lose their strength by taking purgative, or using bad food.

Purgative medicines agree ill with persons in good health. An article of food or drink which is slightly worse, but more, is to be preferred to such as are better but less palatable. Old have fewer complaints than young; but those chronic diseases do befall them generally never leave them.

Catarrhs and coryza in very old people are not concocted. Persons who have had frequent and severe attacks of swooning, any manifest cause, die suddenly.

It is impossible to remove a strong attack of apoplexy, and not to remove a weak attack.

Of persons who have been suspended by the neck, and are in a state of insensibility, but not quite dead, those do not recover who have at the mouth.

Persons who are naturally very fat are apt to die earlier than who are slender.

Epilepsy in young persons is most frequently removed by change of air, of country, and of modes of life.

Of two pains occurring together, not in the same part of the body, stronger weakens the other.

Pains and fevers occur rather at the formation of pus than when it is already formed.

In every movement of the body, whenever one begins to endure pain, will be relieved by rest.

Those who are accustomed to endure habitual labors, although they are weak or old, bear them better than strong and young persons who have not been so accustomed.

Those things which one has been accustomed to for a long time, worse than things which one is not accustomed to, usually less disturbance; but a change must sometimes be made to things which are not accustomed to.

To evacuate, fill up, heat, cool, or otherwise, move the body any way much and suddenly, is dangerous; and whatever is excessive is inimical to nature; but whatever is done by little and little is, more especially when a transition is made from one thing to

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When doing everything according to indications, although things not turn out agreeably to indication, we should not change while the original appearances remain.

Those persons who have watery discharges from the bowels when are young, come off better than those who have dry; but in old they come off worse, for the bowels in aged persons are usually up.

Largeness of person in youth is noble and not unbecoming; but old age it is inconvenient, and worse than a smaller structure.-----
-----III. The changes of the season mostly engender diseases, and in the great changes either of heat or of cold, and the rest agreeably the same rule.

Of natures (temperaments?), some are well- or ill-adapted for summer, some for winter.

Of diseases and ages, certain of them are well- or ill-adapted different seasons, places, and kinds of diet.

In the seasons, when during the same day there is at one time heat at another time cold, the diseases of autumn may be expected.. South winds induce dullness of hearing, dimness of visions, heaviness the head, torpor, and languor; when these prevail, such symptoms in diseases. But if the north wind prevail, coughs, affection the throat, hardness of the bowels, dysuria attended with rigors, pains of the sides and breast occur. When this wind prevails, such symptoms may be expected in diseases.

When summer is like spring, much sweating may be expected in fevers.. Acute diseases occur in droughts; and if the summer be particularly, according to the constitution which it has given to the year, the most part such diseases may be expected.

In seasons which are regular, and furnish the productions of the seasonable time, the diseases are regular, and come to a crisis; but in inconstant seasons, the diseases are irregular, come to a crisis with difficulty.

In autumn, diseases are most acute, and most mortal, on the whole. spring is most healthy, and least mortal.

Autumn is a bad season for persons in consumption.

With regard to the seasons, if the winter be of a dry and northerly, and the spring rainy and southerly, in summer there will be acute fevers, ophthalmies, and dysenteries, especially women, and in men of a humid temperament.

If the but the spring dry and northerly, women whose term of delivery be in spring, have abortions from any slight cause; and those reach their full time, bring forth children who are feeble, and, so that they either die presently, or, if they live, are and unhealthy.

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Other people are subject to dysenteries and ophthalmies, old men to catarrhs, which quickly cut them off.

If the summer be dry and northerly and the autumn rainy and southerly, occur in winter, with coughs, hoarsenesses, coryzae, and some cases consumptions.

But if the autumn be northerly and dry, it agrees well with persons a humid temperament, and with women; but others will be subject to dry ophthalmies, acute fevers, coryzae, and in some cases melancholy. Of the constitutions of the year, the dry, upon the whole, are healthy than the rainy, and attended with less mortality. The diseases which occur most frequently in rainy seasons are, fevers, fluxes of the bowels, mortifications, epilepsies, and quinsies; and in dry, consumptive diseases, ophthalmies, diseases, stranguries, and dysenteries.

With regard to the states of the weather which continue but for day, that which is northerly, braces the body, giving it tone, agility, color, improves the sense of hearing, dries up the bowels, pinches eyes, and aggravates any previous pain which may have been seated in the chest. But the southerly relaxes the body, and renders it humid, on dullness of hearing, heaviness of the head, and vertigo, the movements of the eyes and the whole body, and renders saline discharges watery.

With regard to the seasons, in spring and in the commencement of summer, children and those next to them in age are most comfortable, enjoy best health; in summer and during a certain portion of autumn, people; during the remainder of the autumn and in winter, those the intermediate ages.

All diseases occur at all seasons of the year, but certain are more apt to occur and be exacerbated at certain seasons. The diseases of spring are, maniacal, melancholic, and epileptic, bloody flux, quinsy, coryza, hoarseness, cough, leprosy, alphas, exanthemata mostly ending in ulcerations, tubercles, arthritic diseases.

Of summer, certain of these, and continued, ardent, and tertian, most especially vomiting, diarrhoea, ophthalmy, pains of the, ulcerations of the mouth, mortifications of the privy parts, the sudamina.

Of autumn, most of the summer, quartan, and irregular fevers, spleen, dropsy, phthisis, strangury, lientery, dysentery, quinsy, asthma, ileus, epilepsy, maniacal and melancholic.

Of winter, pleurisy, pneumonia, coryza, hoarseness, cough, pain in the chest, pains of the ribs and loins, headache, vertigo, and.

In the different ages the following complaints occur: to little new-born children, apthae, vomiting, coughs, sleeplessness, fright of the navel, watery discharges from the ears. At the approach of dentition, pruritus of the gums, fevers, convulsions, especially

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when cutting the canine teeth, and in those are particularly fat, and have constipated bowels.

To persons somewhat older, affections of the tonsils, incurvation of the spine at the vertebra next the occiput, asthma, calculus, round, ascarides, acrochordon, satyriasmus, struma, and other tubercles (phymata), but especially the aforesaid.

To persons of a more advanced age, and now on the verge of manhood, most of these diseases, and, moreover, more chronic fevers, and.

Young people for the most part have a crisis in their complaints, in forty days, some in seven months, some in seven years, some the approach to puberty; and such complaints of children as remain, do not pass away about puberty, or in females about the commencement of menstruation, usually become chronic.

To persons past boyhood, haemoptysis, phthisis, acute fevers, and other diseases, but especially the aforementioned. To persons beyond that age, asthma, pleurisy, pneumonia, lethargy, ardent fevers, chronic diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, lenteria,

To old people dyspnoea, catarrhs accompanied with coughs, dysuria, of the joints, nephritis, vertigo, apoplexy, cachexia, pruritus of the whole body, insomnolency, defluxions of the bowels, of the, and of the nose, dimness of sight, cataract (glaucoma), and of hearing. -----IV. We must purge pregnant women, if matters be turgid (in a state of orgasm?), from the fourth to the seventh month, but less freely the latter; in the first and last stages of pregnancy it should be avoided.

In purging we should bring away such matters from the body as it be advantageous had they come away spontaneously; but those of an opposite character should be stopped.

If the matters which are purged be such as should be purged, it be beneficial and well borne; but if the contrary, with difficulty. We should rather purge upward in summer, and downward in winter. About the time of the dog-days, and before it, the administration of purgatives is unsuitable.

Lean persons who are easily made to vomit should be purged upward, the winter season.

Persons who are difficult to vomit, and are moderately fat, should be purged downward, avoiding the summer season.

We must be guarded in purging phthisical persons upward. And from the same mode of reasoning, applying the opposite rule melancholic persons, we must purge them freely downward. In very acute diseases, if matters be in a state of orgasm, we purge on the first day, for it is a bad thing to procrastinate such cases.

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Those cases in which there are tormina, pains about the umbilicus, pains about the loins, not removed either by purgative medicines otherwise, usually terminate in dry dropsy.

It is a bad thing to purge upward in winter persons whose bowels in a state of lientery.

Persons who are not easily purged upward by the hellebores, should their bodies moistened by plenty of food and rest before taking draught.

When one takes a draught of hellebore, one should be made to move about, and indulge less in sleep and repose. Sailing on the sea that motion disorders the body.

When you wish the hellebore to act more, move the body, and when stop, let the patient get sleep and rest.

Hellebore is dangerous to persons whose flesh is sound, for it convulsion.

Anorexia, heartburn, vertigo, and a bitter taste of the mouth, a person free from fever, indicate the want of purging upward.. Pains seated above the diaphragm indicate purging upward, and below it, downward.

Persons who have no thirst while under the action of a purgative, do not cease from being purged until they become thirsty.. If persons free from fever be seized with tormina, heaviness of knees, and pains of the loins, this indicates that purging downward required.

Alvine dejections which are black, like blood, taking place spontaneously, with or without fever, are very bad; and the more numerous unfavorable the colors, so much the worse; when with medicine is better, and a variety of colors in this case is not bad.. When black bile is evacuated in the beginning of any disease whatever, upward or downward, it is a mortal symptom.

In persons attenuated from any disease, whether acute or chronic, from wounds, or any other cause, if there be a discharge either black bile, or resembling black blood, they die on the following.

Dysentery, if it commence with black bile, is mortal.. Blood discharged upward, whatever be its character, is a bad symptom, downward it is (more?) favorable, and so also black dejections.. If in a person ill of dysentery, substances resembling flesh be from the bowels, it is a mortal symptom.

In whatever cases of fever there is a copious hemorrhage from channel, the bowels are in a loose state during convalescence.. In all cases whatever, bilious discharges cease if deafness supervenes, in all cases deafness ceases when bilious discharges supervene.. Rigors which occur on the sixth day have a difficult crisis.. Diseases attended with paroxysms, if at the same hour that they leave it return again next day, are of difficult

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crisis.. In febrile diseases attended with a sense of lassitude, deposits about the joints, and especially those of the jaws.. In convalescents from diseases, if any part be pained, there deposits formed.

But if any part be in a painful state previous to the illness, the disease fixes.

If a person laboring under a fever, without any swelling in the, be seized with a sense of suffocation suddenly, it is a mortal.

If in a person with fever, the become suddenly distorted, and cannot swallow unless with difficulty, although no swelling be, it is a mortal symptom.

Sweats, in febrile diseases, are favorable, if they set in on third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, first, twenty-seventh, and thirty-fourth day, for these sweats a crisis to the disease; but sweats not occurring thus, indicate, a protracted disease, and relapses.

Cold sweats occurring with an acute fever, indicate death; and with a milder one, a protracted disease.

And in whatever part of the body there is a sweat, it shows that disease is seated there.

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

And wherever there are changes in the whole body, and if the body alternately cold and hot, or if one color succeed another, this a protracted disease.

A copious sweat after sleep occurring without any manifest cause, that the body is using too much food. But if it occur when is not taking food, it indicates that evacuation is required.. A copious sweat, whether hot or cold, flowing continuously, indicates, cold a greater, and the hot a lesser disease.

Fevers, not of the intermittent type, which are exacerbated on third day, are dangerous; but if they intermit in any form, this that they are not dangerous.

In cases attended with protracted fevers, tubercles (phymata) pains occur about the joints.

When tubercles (phymata) or pains attack the joints after fevers, persons are using too much food.

If in a fever not of the intermittent type a rigor seize a person much debilitated, it is mortal.

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In fevers not of the intermittent type, expectorations which are bloody, fetid and bilious, are all bad; but if evacuated properly, are favorable. So it is with the alvine evacuations and the urine. If none of the proper excretions take place by these channels, is bad.

In fevers not of the intermittent type, if the external parts cold, but the internal be burnt up, and if there be thirst, it a mortal symptom.

In a fever not of the intermittent type, if a lip, an eye-brow, eye, or the nose, be distorted; or if there be loss of sight or hearing, and the patient be in a weak state- whatever of these symptoms, death is at hand.

Apostemes in fevers which are not resolved at the first crisis, a protracted disease.

When in a fever not of the intermittent type dyspnoea and delirium, the case is mortal.

When persons in fevers, or in other illnesses, shed tears voluntarily, is nothing out of place; but when they shed tears involuntarily, is more so.

In whatever cases of fever very viscid concretions form about teeth, the fevers turn out to be particularly strong. In whatever case of ardent fever dry coughs of a tickling nature slight expectoration are long protracted, there is usually not thirst.

All fevers complicated with buboes are bad, except ephemerals. Sweat supervening in a case of the fever ceasing, is bad, for disease is protracted, and it indicates more copious humors. Fever supervening in a case of confirmed spasm, or of tetanus, the disease.

A rigor supervening in a case of ardent fever, produces resolution.

A true tertian comes to a crisis in seven periods at furthest. When in fevers there is deafness, if blood run from the nostrils, the bowels become disordered, it carries off the disease. In a febrile complaint, if the fever do not leave on the odd days, relapses.

When jaundice supervenes in fevers before the seventh day, it a bad symptom, unless there be watery discharges from the bowels. In whatever cases of fever rigors occur during the day, the fever to a resolution during the day.

When in cases of fever jaundice occurs on the seventh, the ninth, eleventh, or the fourteenth day, it is a good symptom, provided hypochondriac region be not hard. Otherwise it is not a good symptom. A strong heat about the stomach and cardialgia are bad symptoms fevers.

In acute fevers, spasms, and strong pains about the bowels are symptoms.

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In fevers, frights after sleep, or convulsions, are a bad symptom.. In fevers, a stoppage of the respiration is a bad symptom, for indicates convulsions.

When the urine is thick, grumous, and scanty in cases not free fever a copious discharge of thinner urine proves beneficial. a discharge more commonly takes place when the urine has had sediment from the first, or soon after the commencement.. When in fevers the urine is turbid, like that of a beast of burden, such a case there either is or will be headache.

In cases which come to a crisis on the seventh day, the urinea red nubecula on the fourth day, and the other symptoms accordingly.. When the urine is transparent and white, it is bad; it appears in cases of phrenitis.

When the hypochondriac region is affected with meteorism and borborygmi, pain of the loins supervene, the bowels get into a loose and state, unless there be an eruption of flatus or a copious evacuation urine. These things occur in fevers.

When there is reason to expect that an abscess will form in joints, abscess is carried off by a copious discharge of urine, which thick, and becomes white, like what begins to form in certain cases quartan fever, attended with a sense of lassitude. It is also speedily off by a hemorrhage from the nose.

Blood or pus in the urine indicates ulceration either of the kidneys or of the bladder.

When small fleshy substances like hairs are discharged along with urine, these substances come from the kidneys.

In those cases where there are furfuraceous particles discharged with thick urine, there is scabies of the bladder.. In those cases where there is a spontaneous discharge of bloody, it indicates rupture of a small vein in the kidneys.. In those cases where there is a sandy sediment in the urine, there calculus in the bladder (or kidneys).

If a patient pass blood and clots in his urine, and have strangury, if a pain seize the hypogastric region and perineum, the parts the bladder are affected.

If a patient pass blood, pus, and scales, in the urine, and if have a heavy smell, ulceration of the bladder is indicated.. When tubercles form in the urethra, if these suppurate and burst, is relief.

When much urine is passed during the night, it indicates that urine evacuations are scanty. -----V. A spasm from taking hellebore is of a fatal nature.

Spasm supervening on a wound is fatal.

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A convulsion, or hiccup, supervening on a copious discharge ofis bad.

A convulsion, or hiccup, supervening upon hypercatharsis is bad.. If a drunken person suddenly lose his speech, he will die convulsed,fever come on, or he recover his speech at the time when theof a debauch pass off.

Such persons as are seized with tetanus die within four days, orthey pass these they recover.

Those cases of epilepsy which come on before puberty may undergochange; but those which come on after twenty-five years of age,the most part terminate in death.

In pleuritic affections, when the disease is not purged off indays, it usually terminates in empyema.

Phthisis most commonly occurs between the ages of eighteen andfive years.

Persons who escape an attack of quinsy, and when the disease is upon the lungs, die in seven days; or if they pass these theyaffected with empyema.

In persons affected with phthisis, if the sputa which they coughhave a heavy smell when poured upon coals, and if the hairs ofhead fall off, the case will prove fatal.

Phthisical persons, the hairs of whose head fall off, die if diarrhoeain.

In persons who cough up frothy blood, the discharge of it comesthe lungs.

Diarrhoea attacking a person affected with phthisis is a mortal.

Persons who become affected with empyema after pleurisy, if theyclear of it in forty days from the breaking of it, escape the; but if not, it passes into phthisis.

Heat produces the following bad effects on those who use it frequently:of the fleshy parts, impotence of the nerves, torpor of understanding, hemorrhages, deliquia, and, along with these, death.. Cold induces convulsions, tetanus, mortification, and febrile.

Cold is inimical to the bones, the teeth, the nerves, the brain,the spinal marrow, but heat is beneficial.

Such parts as have been congealed should be heated, except whereeither is a hemorrhage, or one is expected.

Cold pinches ulcers, hardens the skin, occasions pain which doesend in suppuration, blackens, produces febrile rigors, convulsions,tetanus.

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In the case of a muscular youth having tetanus without a wound, the midst of summer, it sometimes happens that the allusion a large quantity of cold water recalls the heat. Heat relieves diseases.

Heat is suppurative, but not in all kinds of sores, but when it, it furnishes the greatest test of their being free from danger. softens the skin, makes it thin, removes pain, soothes rigor, convulsions, tetanus. It removes affections of the head, and heaviness of it. is particularly efficacious in fractures of the bones, especially those which have been exposed, and most especially in wounds of head, and in mortifications and ulcers from cold; in herpes exedens, the anus, the privy parts, the womb, the bladder, in all these heat is agreeable, and brings matters to a crisis; but cold prejudicial, and does mischief.

Cold water is to be applied in the following cases; when there a hemorrhage, or when it is expected, but not applied to the spot, around the spot whence the blood flows; and in inflammations and affections, inclining to a red and subsanguineous color, consisting of fresh blood, in these cases it is to be applied it occasions mortification in old cases; and in erysipelas not with ulceration, as it proves injurious to erysipelas when.

Cold things, such as snow and ice, are inimical to the chest, provocative of coughs, of discharges of blood, and of catarrhs.. Swellings and pains in the joints, ulceration, those of a gouty, and sprains, are generally improved by a copious affusion cold water, which reduces the swelling, and removes the pain; for moderate degree of numbness removes pain.

The lightest water is that which is quickly heated and quickly.

When persons have intense thirst, it is a good thing if they can off the desire of drinking.

Fumigation with aromatics promotes menstruation, and would be in many other cases, if it did not occasion heaviness of the.

Women in a state of pregnancy may be purged, if there be any urgent (or, if the humors be in a state of orgasm?), from the fourth to the seventh month, but less so in the latter case. In the first last periods it must be avoided.

It proves fatal to a woman in a state of pregnancy, if she be with any of the acute diseases.

If a woman with child be bled, she will have an abortion, and will be the more likely to happen, the larger the foetus.. Haemoptysis in a woman is removed by an eruption of the menses.. In a woman when there is a stoppage the menses, a discharge off from the nose is good.

When a pregnant woman has a violent diarrhoea, there is danger her miscarrying.

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Sneezing occurring to a woman affected with hysterics, and in labor, is a good symptom.

When the menstrual discharge is of a bad color and irregular, indicates that the woman stands in need of purging.

In a pregnant woman, if the breasts suddenly lose their fullness, has a miscarriage.

If, in a woman pregnant with twins, either of her breasts lose fullness, she will part with one of her children; and if it be right breast which becomes slender, it will be the male child, if the left, the female.

If a woman who is not with child, nor has brought forth, have, her menses are obstructed.

In women, blood collected in the breasts indicates madness.. If you wish to ascertain if a woman be with child, give her hydromel drink when she is going to sleep, and has not taken supper, and she be seized with tormina in the belly, she is with child, but she is not pregnant.

A woman with child, if it be a male, has a good color, but if female, she has a bad color.

If erysipelas of the womb seize a woman with child, it will probably be fatal.

Women who are very lean, have miscarriages when they prove with, until they get into better condition.

When women, in a moderate condition of body, miscarry in the second or third month, without any obvious cause, their cotyledons are filled with mucosity, and cannot support the weight of the foetus, but are asunder.

Such women as are immoderately fat, and do not prove with child, them it is because the epiploon (fat?) blocks up the mouth of the, and until it be reduced, they do not conceive.

If the portion of the uterus seated near the hip-joint suppurate, gets into a state requiring to be treated with tents.. The male foetus is usually seated in the right, and the female the left side.

To procure the expulsion of the secundines, apply a sternutatory, shut the nostrils and mouth.

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If you wish to stop the menses in a woman, apply as large a cupping as possible to the breasts.

When women are with child, the mouth of their womb is closed.. If in a woman with child, much milk flow from the breasts, it that the foetus is weak; but if the breasts be firm, it that the foetus is in a more healthy state.

In women that are about to miscarry, the breasts become slender; if again they become hard, there will be pain, either in the breasts, in the hip-joints, or in the eyes, or in the knees, and they will miscarry.

When the mouth of the uterus is hard, it is also necessarily shut.. Women with child who are seized with fevers, and who are greatly, without any (other?) obvious cause, have difficult and labors, and if they miscarry, they are in danger.. In the female flux (immoderate menstruation?), if convulsion and come on, it is bad.

When the menses are excessive, diseases take place, and when they are stopped, diseases from the uterus take place.. Strangury supervenes upon inflammation of the rectum, and of the, and strangury supervenes upon suppuration of the kidney, and upon inflammation of the liver.

If a woman do not conceive, and wish to ascertain whether she conceive, having wrapped her up in blankets, fumigate below, and it appear that the scent passes through the body to the nostrils mouth, know that of herself she is not unfruitful.

If a woman with a child have her courses, it is impossible that child can be healthy.

If a woman's courses be suppressed, and neither rigor nor fever followed, but she has been affected with nausea, you may reckon to be with child.

Women who have the uterus cold and dense (compact?) do not conceive; those also who have the uterus humid, do not conceive, for they are extinguished, and in women whose uterus is very dry, and hot, the semen is lost from the want of food; but women whose is in an intermediate state between these temperaments prove.

And in like manner with respect to males; for either, owing to laxity of the body, the pneuma is dissipated outwardly, so as to propel the semen, or, owing to its density, the fluid (semen?) not pass outwardly; or, owing to coldness, it is not heated so to collect in its proper place (seminal vessels?), or, owing to heat, the very same thing happens.

It is a bad thing to give milk to persons having headache, and is also bad to give it in fevers, and to persons whose hypochondria swelled up, and troubled with borborygmi, and to thirsty persons; is bad also, when given to those who have bilious discharges in fevers, and to those who have copious discharges of blood; but is suitable in phthisical cases, when not attended with very much; it is also to be given in fevers of a chronic and weak

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nature, none of the aforementioned symptoms are present, and the patient excessively emaciated.

When swellings appear on wounds, such cases are not likely to be attacked either with convulsions, or delirium, but when these disappear, if situated behind, spasms and tetanus supervene, and if, mania, acute pains of the sides, or suppurations, or dysentery, the swellings be rather red.

When no swelling appears on severe and bad wounds, it is a great.

In such cases, the soft are favorable; and crude, unfavorable.. When a person is pained in the back part of the head, he is benefited having the straight vein in the forehead opened.

Rigors commence in women, especially at the loins, and spread the back to the head; and in men also, rather in the posterior the anterior side of the body, as from the arms and thighs; there is rare, as is obvious from the growth of hair on them.. Persons attacked with quartans are not readily attacked with convulsions, if previously attacked with convulsions, they cease if a quartan.

In those persons in whom the skin is stretched, and parched and, the disease terminates without sweats; but in those in whom skin is loose and rare, it terminates with sweats.

Persons disposed to jaundice are not very subject to flatulence.-----
-----VI. In cases of chronic lientery, acid eructations supervening when were none previously, is a good symptom.

Persons whose noses are naturally watery, and their seed watery, rather a deranged state of health; but those in the opposite, a more favorable.

In protracted cases of dysentery, loathing of food is a bad symptom, still worse, if along with fever.

Ulcers, attended with a falling off of the hair, are mali moris.. It deserves to be considered whether the pains in the sides, and the breasts, and in the other parts, differ much from one another.. Diseases about the kidneys and bladder are cured with difficulty old men.

Pains occurring about the stomach, the more superficial they are, more slight are they; and the less superficial, the more severe.. In dropsical persons, ulcers forming on the body are not easily.

Broad exanthemata are not very itchy.

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In a person having a painful spot in the head, with intense cephalalgia, or water running from the nose, or by the mouth, or at the ears, the disease.

Hemorrhoids appearing in melancholic and nephritic affections favorable.

When a person has been cured of chronic hemorrhoids, unless one left, there is danger of dropsy or phthisis supervening.. Sneezing coming on, in the case of a person afflicted with hiccup, the hiccup.

In a case of dropsy, when the water runs by the veins into the, it removes the disease.

In confirmed diarrhoea, vomiting, when it comes on spontaneously, the diarrhoea.

A diarrhoea supervening in a confirmed case of pleurisy or pneumonia bad.

It is a good thing in ophthalmy for the patient to be seized with.

A severe wound of the bladder, of the brain, of the heart, of diaphragm, of the small intestines, of the stomach, and of the, is deadly.

When a bone, cartilage, nerve, the slender part of the jaw, or, are cut out, the part is neither restored, nor does it unite.. If blood be poured out preternaturally into a cavity, it must become corrupted.

In maniacal affections, if varices or hemorrhoids come on, they the mania.

Those ruptures in the back which spread down to the elbows are by venesection.

If a fright or despondency lasts for a long time, it is a melancholic.

If any of the intestines be transfixed, it does not unite.. It is not a good sign for an erysipelas spreading outwardly to determined inward; but for it to be determined outward from withingood.

In whatever cases of ardent fever tremors occur, they are carried by a delirium.

Those cases of empyema or dropsy which are treated by incision the cautery, if the water or pus flow rapidly all at once, certainly fatal.

Eunuchs do not take the gout, nor become bald.

A woman does not take the gout, unless her menses be stopped.. A young man does not take the gout until he indulges in coition.. Pains of the eyes are removed by drinking pure wine, or the bath, a fomentation, or venesection, or purging.

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Persons whose speech has become impaired are likely to be seized chronic diarrhoea.

Persons having acid eructations are not very apt to be seized pleurisy.

Persons who have become bald are not subject to large varices; should varices supervene upon persons who are bald, their hair grows thick.

Hiccup supervening in dropsical cases is bad.

Venesection cures dysuria; open the internal veins of the arm.. It is a good symptom when swelling on the outside of the neck a person very ill of quinsy, for the disease is turned outwardly.. It is better not to apply any treatment in cases of occult cancer; if treated, the patients die quickly; but if not treated, they out for a long time.

Convulsions take place either from repletion or depletion; and it is with hiccup.

When pains, without inflammation, occur about the hypochondria, such cases, fever supervening removes the pain.

When pus formed anywhere in the body does not point, this is owing to the thickness of the part.

In cases of jaundice, it is a bad symptom when the liver becomes.

When persons having large spleens are seized with dysentery, and the dysentery pass into a chronic state, either dropsy or lenteria, and they die.

When ileus comes on in a case of strangury, they prove fatal in days, unless, fever supervening, there be a copious discharge of urine.

When ulcers continue open for a year or upward, there must necessarily be exfoliation of bone, and the cicatrices are hollow.

Such persons as become hump-backed from asthma or cough before, die.

Persons who are benefited by venesection or purging, should be purged in spring.

In enlargement of the spleen, it is a good symptom when dysentery on.

In gouty affections, the inflammation subsides in the course of days.

When the brain is severely wounded, fever and vomiting of bile supervene.

When persons in good health are suddenly seized with pains in the head, and straightway are laid down speechless, and breathe with, they die in seven days, unless fever come on.

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We must attend to the appearances of the eyes in sleep, as presented below; for if a portion of the white be seen between the closed, and if this be not connected with diarrhoea or severe purging, is a very bad and mortal symptom.

Delirium attended with laughter is less dangerous than delirium with a serious mood.

In acute diseases, complicated with fever, a moaning respiration bad.

For the most part, gouty affections rankle in spring and in autumn.. In melancholic affections, determinations of the humor which occasions produce the following diseases; either apoplexy of the whole, or convulsion, or madness, or blindness.

Persons are most subject to apoplexy between the ages of forty and sixty.

If the omentum protrude, it necessarily mortifies and drops off.. In chronic diseases of the hip-joint, if the bone protrude and again into its socket, there is mucosity in the place.. In persons affected with chronic disease of the hip-joint, if bone protrude from its socket, the limb becomes wasted and maimed, the part be cauterized. -----
-----VII. In acute diseases, coldness of the extremities is bad..
Livid flesh on a diseased bone is bad.

Hiccup and redness of the eyes, when they supervene on vomiting, bad.

A chill supervening on a sweat is not good.

Dysentery, or dropsy, or ecstasy coming on madness is good.. In a very protracted disease, loss of appetite and unmixed discharge the bowels are bad symptoms.

A rigor and delirium from excessive drinking are bad.. From the rupture of an internal abscess, prostration of strength,, and deliquium animi result.

Delirium or convulsion from a flow of blood is bad.

Vomiting, or hiccup, or convulsion, or delirium, in ileus, is.

Pneumonia coming on pleurisy is bad.

Phrenitis along with pneumonia is bad.

Convulsion or tetanus, coming upon severe burning, is bad.. Stupor or delirium from a blow on the head is bad.

From a spitting of blood there is a spitting of pus.. From spitting of pus arise phthisis and a flux; and when the sputa stopped, they die.

Hiccup in inflammation of the liver bad.

Convulsion or delirium supervening upon insomnolency is bad. a. Trembling upon lethargus is bad.

Erysipelas upon exposure of a bone (is bad?).

Mortification or suppuration upon erysipelas is bad.. Hemorrhage upon a strong pulsation in wounds is bad.. Suppuration upon a protracted pain of the parts about the bowels bad.

Dysentery upon unmixed alvine discharges is bad.

Delirium upon division of the cranium, if it penetrate into the of the head, is bad.

Convulsion upon severe purging is mortal.

Upon severe pain of the parts about the bowels, coldness of the coming on is bad.

Tenesmus coming on in a case of pregnancy causes abortion.. Whatever piece of bone, cartilage, or nerve (tendon?) is cut off, neither grows nor unites.

When strong diarrhoea supervenes in a case of leucophlegmatia, removes the disease.

In those cases in which frothy discharges occur in diarrhoea there defluxions from the head.

When there is a farinaceous sediment in the urine during fever, indicates a protracted illness.

In those cases in which the urine is thin at first, and the sediments bilious, an acute disease is indicated.

In those cases in which the urine becomes divided there is great in the body.

When bubbles settle on the surface of the urine, they indicate of the kidneys, and that the complaint will be protracted.. When the scum on the surface is fatty and copious, it indicates diseases of the kidneys.

Whenever the aforementioned symptoms occur in nephritic diseases, along with them acute pains about the muscles of the back, provided be seated about the external parts, you may expect that there be an abscess; but if the pains be rather about the internal, you may also rather expect that the abscess will be seated.

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Haematemesis, without fever, does not prove fatal, but with fever is bad; it is to be treated with refrigerant and styptic things.. Defluxions into the cavity of the chest suppurate in twenty days.. When a patient passes blood and clots, and is seized with strangury pain in the perineum and pubes, disease about the bladder is indicated.. If the tongue suddenly lose its powers, or a part of the body apoplectic, the affection is of a melancholic nature.. In hypercatharsis, of old persons, hiccup supervening is not a symptom.

In a fever, is not of a bilious nature, a copious allusion of water upon the head removes the fever.

A woman does not become ambidexterous.

When empyema is treated either by the cautery or incision, if a white pus flow from the wound, the patients recover; but mixed with blood, slimy and fetid, they die.

When abscess of the liver is treated by the cautery or incision, the pus which is discharged be pure and white, the patients recover, (for in this case it is situated in the coats of the liver;) but if resemble the lees of oil as it flows, they die.

Pains of the eyes are removed by drinking undiluted wine, plentiful with hot water, and venesection.

If a dropsical patient be seized with hiccup the case is hopeless.. Strangury and dysuria are cured by drinking pure wine, and venesection; the vein on the inside.

It is a good sign when swelling and redness on the breast seize a person very ill of quinsy, for in this case the disease is diverted.

When the brain is attacked with sphaelus, the patients die in days; or if they escape these, they recover.

Sneezing arises from the head, owing to the brain being heated, the cavity (ventricle) in the head being filled with humors; the confined in it then is discharged, and makes a noise, because comes through a narrow passage.

Fever supervening on painful affections of the liver removes the.

Those persons to whom it is beneficial to have blood taken from veins, should have it done in spring.

In those cases where phlegm is collected between the diaphragm the stomach, and occasions pain, as not finding a passage into of the cavities, the disease will be carried off if the phlegm diverted to the bladder by the veins.

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When the liver is filled with water and bursts into the epiploon, this case the belly is filled with water and the patient dies.. Anxiety, yawning, rigor, -wine drunk with an equal proportion of, removes these complaints.

When tubercles (phymata) form in the urethra, if they suppurate burst, the pain is carried off.

In cases of concussion of the brain produced by any cause, then necessarily lose their speech.

In a person affected with fever, when there is no swelling in fauces, should suffocation suddenly come on, and the patient notable to swallow, except with difficulty, it is a mortal symptom. a. In the case of a person oppressed by fever, if the neck be turned, and the patient cannot swallow, while there is no swelling the neck, it is a mortal sign.

Fasting should be prescribed the those persons who have humid; for fasting dries bodies.

When there are changes in the whole body, and the body becomes cold and sometimes hot, and the color changes, a protracted is indicated.

A copious sweat, hot or cold, constantly flowing, indicates a of humidity; we must evacuate then, in a strong person, and in a weak, downward.

Fevers, not of the intermittent type, if they become exacerbated third day are dangerous; but if they intermit in any form whatever, shows that they are not dangerous.

In cases of protracted fever, either chronic abscesses or pain the joints come on.

When chronic abscesses (phymata) or pains in the joints take place fevers, the patients are using too much food.

If one give to a person in fever the same food which is given a person in good health, what is strength to the one is disease the other.

We must look to the urinary evacuations, whether they resemble of persons in health; if not at all so, they are particularly, but if they are like those of healthy persons, they are not all morbid.

When the dejections are allowed to stand and not shaken, and are formed like scrapings (of the bowels), in such a case is proper to purge the bowels; and if you give ptisans before purging, more you give the more harm you will do.

Crude dejections are the product of black bile; if abundant, of copious, and if deficient, of less copious collections of it.. The sputa in fevers, not of an intermittent type, which are

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livid, with blood, and fetid, are all bad, it is favorable when evacuation, like the urinary and alvine, passes freely; and whenever discharge is suppressed and not purged off it is bad.. When you wish to purge the body, you must bring it into a state to evacuations; and if you wish to dispose it to evacuations, you must bind the belly; and if you wish to dispose it to downward, you must moisten the belly.

Sleep and watchfulness, both of them, when immoderate, constitute.

In fevers which do not intermit, if the external parts be cold, the internal burning hot, and fever prevail, it is a mortal sign.. In a fever which does not intermit, if a lip, the nose, or an eye be distorted, if the patient lose his sense of sight or of hearing, now in a weak state, - whatever of these symptoms occurs it is.

Upon leucophlegmatia dropsy supervenes.

Upon diarrhoea dysentery.

Upon dysentery lientery.

Upon sphacelus exfoliation of the bone. and 80. Upon vomiting of blood consumption, and a purging of pus; upon consumption a defluxion from the head; upon a defluxion; upon diarrhoea a stoppage of the purging upward; upon the of it death.

In the discharges by the bladder, the belly, and the flesh (the?) if the body has departed slightly from its natural condition, disease is slight; if much, it is great; if very much, it is mortal.. Persons above forty years of age who are affected with frenzy, not readily recover; the danger is less when the disease is cognate the constitution and age.

In whatever diseases the eyes weep voluntarily, it is a good symptom, when involuntarily, it is a bad.

When in quartan fevers blood flows from the nostrils it is a bad.

Sweats are dangerous when they do not occur on critical days, they are strong, and quickly forced out of the forehead, either the form of drops or in streams, and if excessively cold and copious; such a sweat must proceed from violence, excess of pain, and prolonged (affliction?).

In a chronic disease an excessive flux from the bowels is bad.. Those diseases which medicines do not cure, iron (the knife?); those which iron cannot cure, fire cures; and those which fire cures, are to be reckoned wholly incurable.