

ΠΕΡΙ ΧΥΜΩΝ

I. Τὸ χρώμα τῶν χυμῶν, ὅπου μὴ ἄμπω-
 τίς¹ ἐστὶ τῶν χυμῶν, ὥσπερ ἀνθέων.² ἀκτέα, ἣ
 ῥέπει τῶν συμφερόντων χωρίων, πλὴν ὧν οἱ
 πεπασμοὶ ἐκ τῶν χρόνων· οἱ πεπασμοὶ ἔξω ἢ ἔσω
 ῥέπουσιν, ἢ ἄλλῃ ὅπῃ δεῖ· εὐλαβείῃ· ἀπειρίῃ·
 δυσπειρίῃ· μαδαρότης· σπλάγχχνων κενότης, τοῖσι
 κάτω, πλήρωσις, τοῖσιν ἄνω, τροφή· ἀναρροπία,
 καταρροπία· τὰ αὐτόματα ἄνω καὶ κάτω, ἃ ὠφελεῖ

¹ ὅς ἐν ἀνπῶτις (changed into ἀνθήτω τίς) A: ὅκου μὴ
 ἄμπωτις M.

² ἀνθέων A: ἀνθέων M.

³ Here A has οὐδεμία εὐλάβεια· οὐ δεῖ.

¹ I translate the text, which is Littré's. It goes back to the Galenic commentary, which gives three rather forced explanations. (1) Like flowers, humours have their proper colour; (2) the colour of humours is "florid"; (3) consider the colour of humours when they have not left the surface of the flesh leaving it sapless. The repetition of χυμῶν and the variant in A for ἄμπωτις suggest that the original was either τὸ χρώμα τῶν χυμῶν ὥσπερ ἀνθέων (the corrector of M wrote ο over ω of ἀνθέων) or τὸ χρώμα τῶν χυμῶν, ὅς ἐν ἀνθῇ. The verb ἀνθῶ, as in *Sacred Disease* VIII (Vol. II, p. 155), seems to mean ἐξανθῶ, "break out," in sores, etc. The sense would be "judge of the colour of humours from an outbreak." ὥσπερ ἀνθέων and ὅς ἐν ἀνθῇ look like the alternative readings which so many places in the *Corpus* show as a "conflated" whole. The Galenic commentary mentions an ancient reading, τὸ χρώμα τῶν χυμῶν, ὅπου οὐκ ἔστι παραχῇ αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ τῶν ἀνθῶν ἐν διαδοχῇ τῶν ἡλικιῶν ὑπαλλάττεται— an obvious paraphrase.

HUMOURS

I. THE colour of the humours, where there is no ebb of them, is like that of flowers.¹ They must be drawn along the suitable parts whither they tend,² except those whose coction comes in due time. Coction tends outwards or inwards, or in any other necessary direction. Caution.³ Lack of experience. Difficulty of learning by experience. Falling out of hair. Emptiness of bowels, for the lower, repletion, for the upper, nourishment.⁴ Tendency upwards;⁵ tendency downwards. Spontaneous movements upwards, downwards; beneficial,

² I take η with $\tau\omega\nu$ συμφερόντων χωρίων, which is partitive. Littré reads $\delta\iota\alpha$ $\tau\omega\nu$ συμφερόντων χωρίων, with the footnote " $\delta\iota\alpha$ om. Codd." I find it, however, in the Caius MS. § 7.

³ The meaning is most uncertain, and the variant in A suggests either corruption in the vulgate or an attempt at paraphrase. The Galenic commentary quotes with approval the reading $\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\eta$, "caution for inexperience." One is very tempted to think that the original was $\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta$ $\delta\upsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\eta$, "be cautious when it is difficult to judge by experience," and that $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\eta$ is a gloss.

⁴ I leave these extraordinary phrases as they are printed in Littré, our MSS. showing no important variants. However, my own feeling is that we ought to read: $\pi\lambda\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\sigma\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\omega\nu$, $\kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$ $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\rho\omega\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ $\tau\rho\omicron\phi\acute{\eta}$. $\kappa\iota\tau.\lambda.$ "Flabbiness of the bowels means emptiness in the lower bowels, fulness in the upper"—not a bad description of certain forms of dyspepsia.

⁵ Apparently of the humours, and similarly with the other nouns in the present context.

καὶ βλάπτει·¹ συγγενὲς εἶδος, χώρη, ἔθος, ἡλικίη,
 10 ὥρη, κατάστασις νούσου, ὑπερβολή, ἔλλειψις,
 οἷσιν ὅποσον λείπεται, ἢ οὐ·² ἄκη· ἔκκλισις· παρο-
 χέτευσις ἐς κεφαλὴν, ἐς τὰ πλάγια, ἢ μάλιστα
 ῥέπει· ἢ ἀντίσπασις, ἐπὶ τοῖσιν ἄνω, κάτω, ἄνω,
 ἐπὶ τοῖσι κάτω· ἢ ξηρῆναι· ἢ οἷσι τὰ κάτω, ἢ
 ἄνω ἐκπλύνεται, ἢ οἷσι παρηγορήσεται·³ μὴ τὰ
 ἐκκεχυμωμένα ἐς τὸ ἔσω ἀπολαμβάνειν, ἀλλὰ
 τὰς ἀφόδους ξηραίνειν. τάραξις, κατάκλυσις,
 διάνυσις, οἷσιν ἀποστήσεται πρὸς ἑδρην, ὅθεν
 ἀθέλγεται,⁴ ἢ φάρμακον, ἢ ἔλκος, ἢ χυμός τις
 20 συνεστικώς, ἢ βλάστημα, ἢ φῦσα, ἢ σῖτος, ἢ
 21 θηρίον, ἢ καῦμα, ἢ ἄλλο τι πάθος.

II. Σκεπτέα ταῦτα· τὰ αὐτόματα λήγοντα, ἢ
 οἷον αἱ ἀπὸ καυμίων ἐπεγειρόμεναι φλύκταις,

¹ μαδαρότης· σπλάγχνων κενότης· τοῖσι πλείστοισιν· ἢ τοῖσι
 κάτω πλήρωσις· τοῖσιν ἄνω τροφή· τὰ αὐτόματα ἄνω κάτω
 ὠφελείη καὶ βλάπτει A: μαδαρότης· σπλάγχνων κενότης· τοῖσι
 κάτω πλήρωσις· τοῖσιν ἄνω τροφή· ἀναρροπή· καταρροπή· τὰ
 αὐτόματα ἄνω καὶ κάτω· ἃ ὠφελείη καὶ βλάπτει M.

² A reads & for οἷσιν ὅποσον and omits ἢ οὐ. Littré adds
 κάθαρσις καὶ κένωσις before ἄκη (from the Galenic commentary).

³ ἢ οἷσιν ἄνω παρηγορήσεται A: ἢ οἷσι παρηγορήσεται M.

⁴ ἐξαθέλγεται A.

¹ εἶδος here seems equivalent to φύσις. See A. E. Taylor, *Varia Socratica*, p. 228.

² For κατάστασις see Vol. I, p. 141.

³ With the reading of A, "defect, and the nature of the deficiency."

⁴ This means apparently that "loose" humours in the body ought not to be confined within it, but dried up as

harmful. Congenital constitution,¹ country, habit, age, season, constitution of the disease,² excess, defect, the deficient and the amount of the deficiency, or the contrary.³ Remedies. Deflection. Deviation, to head, to the sides, along the route to which the chief tendencies are. Or revulsion, downwards when there is an upwards tendency, upwards when there is a downwards tendency. Drying up. Cases in which the upper parts, or the lower, are washed out; cases for soothing remedies. Do not shut up extravasated humours inside, but dry up the evacuations.⁴ Disturbance; flooding out, washing through,⁵ for those who will have an abscession to the seat, whereby is withdrawn poison,⁶ or sore, or solidified humour, or growth, or flatulence,⁷ or food, or creature,⁸ or inflammation, or any other affection.

II. Observe these things: symptoms which cease of themselves, or for example the blisters that rise

evacuations. Littré has “par des moyens siccitatifs faciliter les voies”—a very doubtful rendering. Personally I think that the original was τῇσιν ἀφόδοις (ἀφόδοις and ἀφόδους are very similar) and that the meaning is “dry up by evacuations.”

⁵ The Caius MS. $\frac{5}{2} \frac{9}{7}$ omits διάνυσις, and it is probably a gloss on κατάκλυσις, or *vice versa*. The general meaning of this passage I take to be that a ταραξίς of the humours calls for a elyster, should there be signs that the trouble will be resolved to the seat. ταραχή and its cognates are generally used of bowel trouble.

⁶ φάρμακον in the *Corpus* generally means “purge.” The meaning here (*substance délétère*, Littré) seems unique in the Hippocratic *corpus*.

⁷ Erotian says (Nachmanson, p. 90) ἐν δὲ τῇ Περι Χυμῶν τὸ ἐμφύσημα λέγει.

⁸ Apparently worms.

ἐφ' οἷσιν οἷα βλάπτει ἢ ὠφελεῖ,¹ σχήματα, κίνησις, μετεωρισμός, παλινίδρυσις, ὕπνος, ἐγρήγορσις,² ἃ τε ποιητέα ἢ κωλυτέα φθίσαι.³ παίδευσις ἐμέτου,⁴ κάτω διεξόδου,⁵ πτυάλου,⁶ μύξης, βηχός,⁷ ἐρεύξις, λυγμοῦ,⁸ φύσης,⁹ οὔρου, πταρμοῦ, δακρύων,¹⁰ κνησμῶν, τιλμῶν, ψαυσίων,¹¹ δίψης, λιμοῦ, πλησμονῆς, ὕπνων, πόνων, ἀποιότης, 10 σώματος, γνώμης, μαθίστις, μνήμης, φωνῆς, 11 σιγῆς.¹²

III. Τῇ ὑστερικῇ καθάρσεις, τὰ ἄνωθεν¹³ καταρρηγνύμενα, καὶ στροφέοντα, λιπαρά, ἄκριτα, ἀφρώδεα, θερμά, δάκνοντα, ἰώδεα, ποικίλα, ξυσματώδεα, τρυγώδεα, αἱματώδεα, ἄφυσα,¹⁴ ὠμά, ἐφθιά,¹⁵ αἶα, ἄσσα περιρρέοι,¹⁶ εὐφορίην καθορέων ἢ δυσφορίην, πρὶν κίνδυνον εἶναι,¹⁷ οἷα οὐ δεῖ παύειν. πεπασμός, κατάβασις τῶν κάτω, ἐπιπόλασις τῶν ἄνω, καὶ τὰ ἐξ ὑστερέων, καὶ ὁ ἐν ὧσὶ ρύπος¹⁸

¹ τὰ αὐτόματα λήγοντα ἐφ' οἷσί τε· οἷα βλάπτει· ἢ ὠφελεῖ· A: τὰ αὐτόματα λήγοντα· ἢ οἷον αἱ ἀπὸ καυμάτων ἐπεχειρόμεναι φλύκταις· ἐφ' οἷσιν οἷα βλάπτηται ἢ ὠφελεῖ· M.

² ἐγερσις A: ἐγρήγορσις M. After ἐγρήγορσις the Galenic text implies ἀλύκη, χάσμη, φρίκη. Littré adds these words to his text.

³ φύσα A: φθάσοι M.

⁴ παρόδευσις ἐμέτου A: παίδευσις ἐμέτου M.

⁵ διεξοδοί A: διεξόδου M.

⁶ M has ἤ before πτυάλου, but A omits.

⁷ βηχὸς μύξης A: μύξης βηχός M.

⁸ A omits λυγμοῦ.

⁹ φυσέων (ἐ apparently on an erasure) A: φύσης M.

¹⁰ δακρύου A: δακρύων M.

¹¹ ψαύσις A: ψαυσίων M.

¹² σιγίης A: σιγῆς M.

¹³ A reads: καὶ ταῦτα σκεπτέα· ἀφρὺς, ὑστερικὴ καθάρσις· τὰ ἄνωθεν.

¹⁴ A omits τρυγώδεα, αἱματώδεα, ἄφυσα.

upon burns,¹ what are harmful or beneficial and in what cases, positions, movement, rising,² subsidence, sleep, waking,³ to be quick when something must be done or prevented. Instruction⁴ about vomit, evacuation below, sputum, mucus, coughing, belching, hiccoughing, flatulence, urine, sneezing, tears, itching, pluckings, touchings, thirst, hunger, repletion, sleep, pain, absence of pain, body, mind, learning, memory, voice, silence.

III. In affections of the womb, purgations; evacuations from above, with colic, that are greasy, uncompounded, foamy, hot, biting, verdigris-coloured, varied, with shreds, lees or blood, without air, unconcocted, concocted, desiccated, the nature of the liquid part, looking at the comfort or discomfort of the patient before danger comes, and also what ought not to be stopped. Coction, descent of the humours below, rising of the humours above, fluxes from the womb, the wax in the ears. Orgasm, opening,

¹ This phrase should probably be omitted (as by A). It reads like a gloss. A's reading gives "symptoms which cease of themselves, and in what cases; what are harmful or beneficial."

² μετεωρισμός is here opposed to παλινδρυσίς, and means either as in *Prognostic* (with Littré), "lifting up of the body," or (with Fœs) "inflation of humours."

³ The words given here by Littré mean "restlessness, yawning, shivering."

⁴ The reading of A, παρόδευσις ("passing along"), is attractive, but only a few of the genitives suit it. Perhaps it arose from a gloss on διεξόδου.

¹⁵ A omits ἐφθά.

¹⁶ ὅσα περιρρεῖ A: ἅσσα περιρρέει M.

¹⁷ πρὶν ἢ κινδυνον εἶναι A: πρὶν κινδυνον ἰέναι M.

¹⁸ καὶ τὰ ἐν ὧσι· ῥύπος A: καὶ ὁ ἐν ὧσι ῥύπος M.

ὀργασμός, ἀνοιξίς, κένωσις, θάλψις, ψύξις, ἔσω-
 10 θεν, ἔξωθεν, τῶν μέν, τῶν δ' οὐ. ὅταν ἡ κάτω-
 θεν ὀμφαλοῦ τὸ στρέφον, βραδύς, μαλθακὸς ὁ
 12 στρόφος, ἐς τοῦναντίον.

IV. Τὰ διαχωρέοντα, ἡ ῥέπει,¹ ἀναφρα, πέπονα,
 ὠμά, ψυχρά, δυσώδεα, ξηρά, ὑγρά. μὴ καυ-
 σῶδεσι δίψα² πρόσθεν μὴ ἐνεοῦσα, μηδὲ καῦμα,
 μηδὲ ἄλλη πρόφασις, οὔρον,³ ῥινὸς ὑγρασμός.
 τὴν ἔρριψιν, καὶ τὸν αὔασμόν, καὶ τὸ ἀσύμπτω-
 τον, καὶ τὸ θαλερόν⁴ πνεῦμα, ὑποχόνδριον, ἄκρεα,
 ὄμματα προσκακούμενα, χρωτὸς⁵ μεταβολή, σφυγ-
 μοί, ψύξεις,⁶ παλμοί, σκληρυσμὸς δέρματος, νεύ-
 ρων, ἄρθρων, φωνῆς, γνώμης, σχῆμα ἐκούσιον, τρί-
 10 χες, ὄνυχες, τὸ εὐφορον, ἡ μή, οἷα δεῖ.⁷ σημεῖα ταῦ-
 τα· ὁδμαὶ χρωτὸς, στόματος, ὠτὸς, διαχωρήματος,
 φύσης, οὔρου, ἔλκεος, ἰδρῶτος, πτυάλου, ῥινός,
 χρῶς ἀλμυρός, ἡ πτύαλον, ἡ ῥίς, ἡ δάκρυον, ἡ
 ἄλλοι χυμοί⁸ πάντα ὅμοια τὰ ὠφελέοντα, τὰ
 βλάπτοντα. ἐνύπνια οἷα ἂν ὀρή, καὶ ἐν τοῖσιν
 ὑπνοῖσιν οἷα ἂν ποιῇ, ἣν ἀκούῃ ὀξύ, καὶ πυθέσθαι⁹
 προθυμῆται. ἐν τῷ λογισμῷ μέζω καὶ ἰσχυρότερα

¹ ἡ ῥέπει ἢ δι' ἃ ῥέπει A.

² πέπονα· ἡ ψυχρά· ἡ θερμά· φουσώδεα· ξηρά, ἡ ὑγρά· μὴ
 καυσῶδες ἢ δίψα A : πέπονα· ὠμά· ψυχρά· δυσώδεα· ξηρά· ὑγρά·
 ὁδμὴ κακώδεα· δίψα πρόσθεν μὴ ἐνεοῖσιν M

³ οὔρων A : οὔρον M.

⁴ θαλερόν A M : θαλερόν Littré.

⁵ χρωτὸς A : χρώματος M.

⁶ ψύξεις A : ψύξις M.

⁷ ἣν μὴ οἷα δεῖ (ἡ of μὴ on an erasure) A : ἡ μή· οἷα δεῖ M.

⁸ ἡ ἀλλοῖος χυμός A : ἡ ἄλλοι χυμοί M.

⁹ πύθεσθαι A : πείθεσθαι M.

HUMOURS, III.-IV.

emptying, warming, chilling, within or without, in some cases but not in others. When that which causes the colic is below the navel the colic is slow and mild, and *vice versa*.

IV. The evacuations, whither they tend ; without foam, with coction, without coction, cold, fetid, dry, moist. In fevers not ardent, thirst that was not present before, brought about neither by heat nor by any other cause, urine, wetness of the nostrils. Prostration, dryness or fulness of the body ; rapid¹ respiration ; hypochondrium ; extremities ; eyes sickly ; change of complexion ; pulsations ; chills ; palpitations ; hardness of the skin, muscles, joints, voice, mind ;² voluntary posture ; hair ; nails ; power, or the want of power, to bear easily what is necessary. These are signs :—smell of the skin, mouth, ear, stools, flatulence, urine, sores, sweat, sputum, nose ; saltiness of skin, sputum, nose, tears, or of the humours generally. In every way similar the things that benefit, the things that harm.³ The dreams the patient sees, what he does in sleep ; if his hearing be sharp, if he be interested in information.⁴ In estimating signs take the majority that are more important and more promi-

¹ The word *θαλερός* is poetic in the sense of “frequent” (*θαλερός γόος* in *Odyssey*). But this is no objection when the style is aphoristic. *θαλερόν* would mean “troubled,” poetic again in this sense.

² If *φωνῆς* and *γνώμης* are not mere slips for *φωνή* and *γνώμη*, *σκληρυσμός* must be used metaphorically with them to signify a rigidity of voice and thought not uncommon in serious cases of illness.

³ I take this to mean that all good signs show a similarity, and so do all bad signs.

⁴ The reading *πείθεσθαι* would mean “is readily obedient to orders.”

τὰ πλείω, ἐπικαιρότερα τὰ σώζοντα τῶν ἐτέρων.¹
 ἦν αἰσθάνονται πάσῃ αἰσθήσει πάντων, καὶ
 20 φέρωσιν,² ὅποιον ὁδμάς, λόγους, ἱμάτια,³ σχήματα,
 τοιαῦτα, εὐφόρως. ἄπερ καὶ αὐτόματα ἐπιφαινό-
 μενα ὠφελεῖ, καὶ ποτε κρίσιν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα⁴
 ἐμποιεῖ, οἶον φῦσαι, οὔρον, οἶον ὅσον καὶ πότε·
 ὅποσα δ' ἐναντία, ἀποτρέπειν, μάχεσθαι αὐτοῖσιν.
 τὰ ἐγγὺς καὶ τὰ κοινὰ τοῖσι παθήμασι πρῶτα καὶ
 26 μάλιστα κακοῦται.

V. Κατάστασιν δὲ τῆς νοῦσου⁵ ἐκ τῶν πρώτων
 ἀρχομένων ὅ τι ἂν ἐκκρίνηται, ἐκ τῶν οὔρων
 ὅποια ἂν ᾖ, καὶ οἷη τις σύμπτωσις, χροίης
 ἐξάλλαξις,⁶ πνεύματος μείωσις,⁷ καὶ τᾶλλα μετὰ
 τούτων ἐπιθεωρεῖν.⁸ τὰ μὴ ὅμοια ἂ δεῖ εἰδέναι,⁹
 διέξοδοι οὔρων,¹⁰ καθ' ὑστέρας, πτύαλα, κατὰ
 ῥίνας, ὅμματα, ἰδρώς, ἐκ φυμάτων, ἢ¹¹ τρωμάτων.
 ἢ¹² ἐξανθημάτων, ὅσα αὐτόματα, ὅσα τέχνησιν, ὅτι
 ὅμοια ἀλλήλοισι πάντα τὰ κρίνοντα, καὶ τὰ
 10 ὠφελέοντα, καὶ τὰ βλάπτοντα, καὶ τὰ ἀπολλύντα,¹³

¹ μείζω καὶ ἰσχυρότερα τὰ πλείω, ἐπικαιρότερα τὰ σώζοντα τῶν ἐτέρων A : μέζω ἰσχυρότερα τὰ πλείω· ἐπίκαιρα τὰ σώζοντα τῶν ἐτέρων M. μέζω καὶ ἰσχυρότερα τὰ πλείω, ἐπίκαιρα, σώζοντα· μὴ ἐπίκαιρα, τῶν ἐτέρων Littré, rewriting the text from the Galenic commentary. Littré does not note that A gives ἐπικαιρότερα, not ἐπίκαιρα.

² φέρωσιν A : φέρουσιν M.

³ ἱμάτια A : εἵματα M.

⁴ καὶ ποτε κρίσιν· καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα A : καὶ ὁπότε κρίσιν τὰ τοιαῦτα M. After ἐμποιεῖ Ms add καὶ τοσαῦτα καὶ τοιαῦτα.

⁵ τῆς νοῦσου A : M omits

⁶ ἐξάλλαξις A : ἐπάλλαξις M.

⁷ μείωσις A : μινύθσις M.

⁸ ἐπιθεωρεῖν A : τὰ διαιτήματα M.

⁹ τὰ μὴ ὅμοια ἂ δεῖ εἰδέναι A : τὸ μὲν εἰ ὅμοια τὰ ἀπὸντα δεῖ εἰδέναι M.

¹⁰ οὔρων A : οὔρα M.

¹¹ ἢ A : ἐκ M.

¹² ἢ A : omitted by M.

nent—those that denote recovery are more seasonable than the others.¹ If the patients perceive everything with every sense and bear easily, for example, smells, conversation, clothes, postures and so on. Symptoms which benefit even when they manifest themselves spontaneously (and sometimes these too bring about a crisis), such as flatulence and urine, of the right kind, of the right amount, and at the right time.² What is contrary avert; combat it. Parts near and common to affected places suffer lesions first and most.

V. In examining the constitution of a disease look to the excretions in the initial stages, the nature of the urine, the state of collapse, change of colour, diminution of respiration and the other symptoms besides. The abnormal conditions that must be known: passage of urine, menstruation, sputum, nasal discharge, eyes, sweat, discharge from tumours, from wounds, from eruptions, what is spontaneous and what artificial; for all critical symptoms follow a norm, as do those that help, those that harm and those that kill. They must be known, that the bad may be shunned and

¹ I translate the reading of A, but I suspect that a gloss has crept into the text, possibly τὰ σάζοντα τῶν ἐτέρων. Littré's translation, "les plus nombreux, les plus forts et les plus considérables," is surely impossible.

² I have punctuated from σχήματα τοῦ οἶου roughly as it is in A. Littré puts a full-stop at σχήματα and a comma at εὐφώρας, translating, "Il y a bonne tolérance, quand les symptômes survenant spontanément soulagent, et quand ils font crise, et quand ils sont suffisants en qualité et en quantité, comme les gaz, etc." In any case the sentence is broken, but the vulgate, which Littré follows, is intolerable.

ὥς τὰ μὲν περιφεύγων ἀποτρέπη, τὰ δὲ προσκα-
 λῆται καὶ ἄγη καὶ δέχεται.¹ καὶ τᾶλλα δὲ οὕτω,
 δέρματος, ἀκρέων, ὑποχονδρίων, ἄρθρων, στόμα-
 τος, ὄμματος,² σχημάτων, ὕπνων, οἷα κρίνει, καὶ
 ὅτε καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα³ μηχανᾶσθαι. καὶ ἔτι⁴ ὅποσαι
 ἀποστάσεις τοιαῦται γίνονται,⁵ οἷαι ὠφελέουσι,
 βρώμασι, πόμασιν, ὁδμησιν, ὁράμασιν, ἀκούσμα-
 σιν, ἐννοήμασιν, ἀφόδοισιν, θάλψει, ψύξει, ὑγροῖ-
 σι, ξηροῖσιν, ὑγρῆναι, ξηρῆναι, χρίσμασιν, ἐγχρίσ-
 20 μασιν, ἐπιπλάστοισιν, ἐμπλάστοισιν, ἐπιπάστοι-
 σιν, ἐπιδέτοισιν, ἐπιθέτοισι, σχήματα, ἀνάτριψις,
 ἕασις,⁶ πόνος, ἀργίη, ὕπνος, ἀγρυπνίη, πνεύμασιν
 ἄνωθεν, κάτωθεν, κοινοῖσιν, ἰδίοισι, τεχνητοῖσιν,
 ἐν τοῖσι παροξύσμοισι μήτε ἐοῦσι, μήτε μέλλουσι,
 μήτ' ἐν ποδῶν ψύξει, ἀλλ' ἐν καταρρόπῳ τῇ
 26 νούσῳ.

VI. Τοῖσιν ἐν τῇσι περιόδοισι παροξυσμοῖσι
 τὰ προσάρματα μὴ διδόναι μηδ' ἀναγκάζειν, ἀλλ'
 ἀφαιρεῖν τῶν προσθεσίων πρὸ τῶν κρισίων.⁷
 τὰ κρινόμενα καὶ τὰ κεκριμένα⁸ ἀπαρτὶ⁹ μὴ
 κινεῖν, μήτε φαρμακεῖησι, μήτε ἄλλοισιν ἐρεθισ-
 μοῖσιν, μηδὲ νεωτεροποιεῖν,¹⁰ ἀλλ' εἶναι. [τὰ

¹ ὅσα μὲν περιφεύγει ἀποτρέπει· τὰ δὲ προσκαλέηται καὶ ἄγη
 καὶ δέχεται A : ὥς τὰ μὲν περιφεύγων, ἀποτρέπει. τὰ δὲ προ-
 καλεῖται καὶ ἄγη καὶ δέχεται. M.

² στόματος· ὄμματος A : ὄμματος· στόματος M.

³ καὶ ὅτε καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα A : καὶ ὅτε τὰ τοιαῦτα M. Littré
 with Galen adds δεῖ after τοιαῦτα.

⁴ A omits καὶ ἔτι.

⁵ ὅποσαι ἀποστάσεις τοιαῦται γίνονται A : ὅσαι τοιαῦται ἀπο-
 στάσεις γίνονται M.

⁶ ἕασις A : ἕασις M : ἦσις vulgate.

⁷ πρὸ τῶν κρισίων omitted by A.

⁸ καὶ τὰ κεκριμένα omitted by A.

⁹ ἀπαρτὶ A : ἀρτίως M.

averted, and that the good may be invited, encouraged and welcomed. Similarly with other symptoms, of the skin, extremities, hypochondria, joints, mouth, eye, postures, sleep, such as denote a crisis, and when symptoms of this kind must be provoked. Moreover, abscessions of a helpful character must be encouraged by foods, drinks, smells, sights, sounds, ideas, evacuations, warmth, cooling, moist things, dry things, moistening, drying, anointings, ointments, plasters, salves, powders, dressings, applications [postures, massage, leaving alone, exertion, rest, sleep, keeping awake],¹ breaths from above, from below, common, particular, artificial²—not, however, when paroxysms are present or imminent, nor when the feet are chilled, but when the disease is declining.

VI. At the periodic paroxysms do not give nourishment; do not force it on the patient, but diminish the quantity before the crisis. Do not disturb a patient either during a crisis or just after one, either by purgings or by other irritants; do not try experiments either, but leave the patient

¹ It is hard to see how these nominatives came to be included among the datives. Perhaps they are an addition to the text from a marginal note of a commentator. The dictionaries do not recognise *ἔασις*, but, although the editions read *ἔησις*, the word is correctly formed from *ἔάω* and makes excellent sense in this passage.

² These difficult words I take to mean (*a*) letting the air play upon the patient from different directions; (*b*) taking long or deep breaths, and (*c*) the use of a fan. It seems to be better to take *κοινοῖσιν* . . . *τεχνητοῖσιν* as agreeing with *πνεύμασιν*, and not as separate substantives.

¹⁰ *μήδὲ νεωτερωποιέειν* A. Here M has *μήτε νεωτεροποιέειν*. *μήτε* *φαρμακίησι* *μήτε* *κ.τ.λ.*

- κρίνοντα ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον μὴ αὐτίκα ἐπιφαίνεσθαι.]¹
πέπονα φαρμακεύειν καὶ κινεῖν, μὴ ὤμά,² μηδὲ
ἐν ἀρχῇσιν, ἣν μὴ ὀργᾶ· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ οὐκ ὀργᾶ.
10 ἂ δεῖ ἄγειν, ὅπῃ ἂν μάλιστα ῥέπῃ διὰ³ τῶν
συμφερόντων χωρίων, ταύτῃ ἄγειν. τὰ χωρέοντα
μὴ τῷ πλήθει τεκμαίρεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὥς ἂν χωρῇ
οἷα δεῖ, καὶ φέρῃ εὐφόρως· ὅπου δὲ δεῖ, γυιῶσαι,
ἢ λειποθυμῆσαι, ἕως ἂν τοῦτο ποιηθῇ, οὔνεκα
ποιεῖται.⁴ εἴ τι ἄλλο τότε δεῖ, ἐπ' ἄλλο ῥέψαι, ἢ
ξηρῆναι, ἢ ὑγρῆναι, ἢ ἀντισπάσαι, ἣν ἐξαρκῇ ὁ
νοσέων· τούτοις τεκμαίρεσθαι· τὰ μὲν ξηρὰ
θερμὰ ἔσται, τὰ δὲ ὑγρὰ ψυχρά.⁵ διαχωρητικὰ
δὲ τὰναντία· ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ δὲ ταῦτα. ἐν τῇσι⁶
20 περισσῇσιν ἄνω, ἣν καὶ αἱ περίοδοι καὶ ἡ κατὰ-
στασις τοιαύτη ἢ τῶν παροξυσμῶν.⁷ γίνεται δὲ
τὰ πλεῖστα ἐν τῇσιν ἀρτίησι κάτω· οὕτω γὰρ
καὶ αὐτόματα ὠφελεῖ, ἣν αἱ⁸ περίοδοι τοὺς
παροξυσμοὺς ἐν τῇσιν ἀρτίησι ποιέωνται· ἐν δὲ
τοῖσι μὴ τοιούτοιςιν,⁹ ἐν μὲν ἀρτίησιν ἄνω, ἐν δὲ

¹ τὰ κρίνοντα . . . ἐπιφαίνεσθαι not in MSS. but added by Mack and Littré from the Galenic commentary.

² πέπονα φαρμακεύειν καὶ κινεῖν, μὴ ὤμά M : πέπονα φαρμακεύειν· καὶ μὴ κινεῖν ὤμά A.

³ ῥέπῃ διὰ omitted by M.

⁴ ἕως ἂν τοῦτο ποιηθῇ. ἢ τί ἄλλο, τότε δὲ ἐπ' ἄλλο τρέψεται· ξηρῆναι· ἢ ἀντισπᾶσαι ἕως οὗ εἵνεκα ποιεῖται A : ἕως ἂν τοῦτο ποιήσῃς ἐπάλλα ῥέψαι ἢ ξηρῆναι, ἢ ὑγρῆναι. ἢ ἀντισπάσαι· οὗ ἕνεκα τοῦτο ποιεῖται M.

⁵ After ψυχρά A has ἔσται.

⁶ ἐπὶ πολὺ δὲ ταῦτα· ἐν τῇσι A : ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ· ταῦτα τῇσι M : ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ δὲ ταῦτα. ἐν τῇσι Littré.

⁷ ἣν καὶ αἱ περιοδικαὶ καταστάσεις τοιαῦται ; ἕως τῶν παροξυσμῶν· A : ἣν καὶ αἱ περίοδοι καὶ ἡ κατάστασις τοιαύτη ἔστι τῶν παροξυσμῶν· M.

⁸ ἣν αἱ A : ἣν μὴ αἱ M.

⁹ τοῖσιν μὴ τοιούτοιςιν A : τοῖσι τοιούτοιςιν M.

alone. [Critical signs of an improvement ought not to be expected to appear at once.] Purge or otherwise disturb concocted, not crude, humours, and avoid the onset of a disease, unless there be orgasm, a thing which rarely occurs then. Evacuate the humours that have to be evacuated in the direction in which they mostly tend, and by the convenient passages. Judge of evacuations, not by bulk, but by conformity to what is proper, and by the way in which the patient supports them. When occasion calls for it, reduce the patient, if need be, to a fainting condition, until the object in view be attained. If then there be need of anything further, shift your ground; dry up the humours, moisten them, treat by revulsion,¹ if, that is, the strength of the patient permits. Take as your tests² the following symptoms: the dry will be hot, and the moist cold; purgatives will produce the opposite effect. This is what usually happens. On odd days evacuations should be upwards if the periods and the constitution of the paroxysms be odd. On even days they are generally downwards, for so they are beneficial even when spontaneous, if the periods cause the paroxysms on the even days. But when the circumstances are not such,³ evacuations should be upwards on even days, downwards

¹ This apparently means that if there be a flux of the humours to one part of the body, they should be "drawn back" by medicines or applications. *E.g.* a flow of blood to the head should be treated by hot water applied to the feet.

² To find out, that is, whether your treatment has been successful.

³ That is, if the paroxysms and evacuations are neither both odd nor both even.

περισσῇσι κάτω· ὀλίγαι δὲ τοιαῦται,¹ αἱ δὲ
 τοιαῦται δυσκριτώτεραι καταστάσεις. ἀτὰρ καὶ
 τὰ πρόσω χρόνου προήκοντα² ἀνάγκη οὕτως,
 οἶον τρισκαιδεκαταῖα, τεσσαρεσκαιδεκαταῖα,
 30 τρισκαιδεκάτῃ μὲν κάτω,³ τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτῃ
 δὲ ἄνω⁴ (πρὸς γὰρ τὸ κρίσιμον οὕτω συμφέρει),
 καὶ ὅσα εἰκοσταῖα,⁵ πλὴν ὅσα κάτω. πολλὰ
 δεῖ καθαίρειν, ταῦτα δὲ μὴ⁶ ἐγγὺς οὕτω κρίσιος,
 ἀλλὰ προσωτέρω· δεῖ δὲ ὀλιγάκις ἐν ὀξέσι
 35 πολλὰ ἄγειν.

VII. Τοῖσι κοπῶδεσι τὸ σύμπαν,⁷ ἐν τοῖσι
 πυρετοῖσιν ἐς ἄρθρα καὶ παρὰ γνάθους μάλιστα
 ἀποστάσεις γίνονται, ἐγγὺς τι τῶν πόνων
 ἐκάστου, ἐπὶ τὸ ἄνω μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ σύμπαν·⁸ ἢ
 ἀργὸς⁹ ἢ νοῦσος ἢ καὶ κατάρροπος, κάτω καὶ αἱ¹⁰

¹ ὀλίγαι δὲ τοιαῦται omitted by A.

² προήκοντα (the -σ- apparently added afterwards) A : προήκοντα (with -σ- erased) M.

³ ἄνω A : κάτω M.

⁴ κάτω A : ἄνω M.

⁵ ὅσα εἰκοστῆα καὶ τεσσαρακοστῆα A : ὀκόσα εἰκοσταῖα M.

⁶ μὴ is omitted in M.

⁷ ἄγειν· τοῖσι δὲ κοπῶδεσιν τὸ σύμπαν ἐν τοῖσι A : ἄγειν, τοῖσι κοπῶδεσι τὸ σύμπαν· ἐν τοῖσι M.

⁸ πυρετῶδεσι· καὶ ἐς ἄρθρα καὶ παρὰ γνάθους ἐγγὺς τι τῶν πόνων ἢ ἕκαστον ἐπὶ τὰ ἄνω μᾶλλον· καὶ τὸ σύμπαν ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι· καὶ ἐς ἄρθρα καὶ παρὰ γνάθους A : πυρετοῖσιν ἐς ἄρθρα καὶ παρὰ γνάθους μάλιστα ἀποστάσεις γίνονται· ἐγγὺς τι τῶν πόνων ἐκάστου, ἐπὶ τὸ ἄνω μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ σύμπαν M.

⁹ ἀργὸς M and first hand in A : ἀνάρροπος corrector's hand in A.

¹⁰ καὶ αἱ M : αἱ A, which also has ἢ after κατάρροπος.

¹ That is, constitutions when paroxysms are on odd days and purges on even days, or *vice versa*. The cases considered seem to be these:—

on odd days. Such constitutions are rare,¹ and the crises are rather uncertain. Prolonged illnesses must be similarly treated—for example, those which last thirteen or fourteen days; purge on the thirteenth day downwards, on the fourteenth upwards (to do so is beneficial for the crisis), and similarly with diseases of twenty days,² except when purging should be downwards. Purging must be copious, and not near the crisis but some time before it. Rarely in acute diseases must evacuation be copious.

VII. Generally,³ in cases of fever with prostration, abscessions⁴ are most likely to occur at the joints and by the jaw, in each case near to the part where the pains are, more often, in fact generally, to an upper part. If the disease be sluggish and incline to the lower parts, the abscessions too collect in a

(a) A purge is necessary on an odd day. If paroxysms occur on odd days, purge upwards. If paroxysms occur on even days, purge downwards.

(b) A purge is necessary on an even day. If paroxysms occur on even days, purge downwards. If paroxysms occur on odd days, purge upwards.

² The readings in the text connect these cases with the rare cases mentioned above, where a necessity for purging occurs on a day when a paroxysm is not due. The usual cases are referred to in *πλὴν ὅσα κάτω*. This is very strange, or at least awkward, and the reading of A, which transposes *κάτω* and *άνω*, is certainly more natural, but it makes *πλὴν ὅσα κάτω* absurd. It is possible that these words are a marginal note which has slipped into the text, and that they should be deleted, *κάτω* and *άνω* being transposed as in A.

³ The Galenic commentary joins *τοῖσι κοπιώδεσι* with *ἀγειν*. Littré points out that *Aphorism* IV. 31 is the source of the present passage, and in it *τοῖσι κοπιώδεσιν* occurs in close conjunction with *ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσιν*.

⁴ For the meaning of "abscession" see Vol. I (Introduction), p. liii.

ἀποστάσεις· μάλιστα δὲ πόδες θερμοὶ κάτω
σημαίνουνσι, ψυχροὶ δὲ ἄνω. οἷσι δὲ ἀνιστα-
μένοις ἐκ τῶν νούσων, αὐτίκα δὲ χερσὶν ἢ ποσὶ
10 τι προπεπονηκὸς¹ ἦ, πρὶν ἢ νοσεῖν, ἐς ταῦτα
ἀποστηρίζεται, οἷον καὶ τοῖσιν ἐν Περίνθῳ
βηχώδεσι καὶ κυναγχικοῖσιν· ποιέουσι γὰρ καὶ
αἱ βῆχες ἀποστάσις, ὥσπερ οἱ πυρετοί· ταῦτα²
κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἢ ἀπὸ³ χυμῶν, ἢ σώματος
15 συντήξις καὶ ψυχῆς.

VIII. Τοὺς μὲν οὖν χυμοὺς εἰδέναι, ἐν ἧσιν⁴
ῥρησιν ἀνθέουσι, καὶ οἷα ἐν ἐκάστη νοσήματα
ποιέουσι,⁵ καὶ οἷα ἐν ἐκάστῳ νοσήματι⁶ παθή-
ματα. τὸ δὲ σῶμα τὸ ἄλλο, ἐς ὃ τι μάλιστα
νόσημα ἢ φύσις ῥέπει.⁷† οἷόν τι σπλὴν οἰδέων
ποιεῖ,⁸ τούτων τι καὶ ἡ⁹ φύσις· σχεδόν τι καὶ
χρώματα κακοήθη, καὶ σώματα¹⁰ σειρέει,¹¹ καὶ εἴ
8 τι ἄλλο· ταῦτα διαγεγυμνάσθαι.¹²†

¹ τινὰ προπεπονηκῶς A : τι πεπονηκῶς ἔτι M.

² ταῦτα A : τοιαύτας· M.

³ M omits ἢ before ἀπὸ and before σώματος.

⁴ ἐν ἧσιν A : altered to ἦν εἰσίν. This MS. omits ῥρησιν ἀνθέουσι, καί.

⁵ A omits ποιέουσι.

⁶ σώματι A : νοσήματι M.

⁷ ῥέπει M : τρέπει A.

⁸ ποιεοί A : ποιέει M.

⁹ A omits τούτων τι καὶ ἡ.

¹⁰ A omits σώματα.

¹¹ σειρεοί M : σιναροί A.

¹² διαγεγυμνάσθαι M : ἀγυμνάσθαι A (with ψυχῆς).

¹ The reading of A seems to be an attempt to make the grammar square with ταῦτα later on. But the accusative τινὰ is a curious "accusative of the part affected," and probably ταῦτα is a simple *anacoluthon*.

² A reference to *Epidemics* VI. 7, 7 (Littre v. 341).

³ This seems to mean that abscessions may be the result of

lower part. Hot feet especially signify a lower abscession, cold feet an upper abscession. When patients, on rising after an illness, suffer immediately pains in arms or feet, abscessions form in these parts. Moreover, if a part suffer pain before the illness,¹ it is in it that the humours settle, as was the case with those who in Perinthus² suffered from cough and angina. For coughs, like fevers, cause abscessions. These results are the same, whether they come from humours or from wasting of body and soul.³

VIII. Know in what seasons the humours break out, what diseases they cause in each, and what symptoms they cause in each disease. As to the body generally, know to what disease the physical constitution most inclines. For example, a swollen spleen produces a certain effect, to which the constitution contributes something. It is much the same with an evil complexion, or the body is parched, and so on. Be practised in these things.⁴

wasting diseases as well as of those caused by "peccant humours."

⁴ This chapter towards the end is full of difficulties, and is so irregular, not to say violent, in grammar that I have printed the text between daggers. The general sense of the whole chapter is that the physician must know (1) the effect of the humours in various seasons and in various diseases, and (2) the disease to which an individual constitution is most inclined. Then it seems to be implied that a bad complexion, or a parched, hot skin may also denote a tendency to a particular disease. The sentence *οἶον . . . φύσις* is strange, both *τι* (before *σπλήν*) and *τούτων* being irregular. It would perhaps be a slight improvement to punctuate: *οἶον· τί σπλήν οἰδέων ποιεῖ; τούτων τί καὶ ἡ φύσις;* In the next sentence the variants *σιναροί* of A and *σώματα σειρέοι* of M, for *σώματα σειρέει* (Littré, from the Galenic commentary), seem to show that the text is unsound.

IX. Among psychical symptoms¹ are intemperance in drink and food, in sleep, and in wakefulness, the endurance of toil either for the sake of certain passions (for example, love of dice) or for the sake of one's craft or through necessity, and the regularity or irregularity of such endurance. States of mind before and after changes. Of moral characteristics: diligence of mind, whether in inquiry or practice or sight or speech;² similarly, for example, griefs, passionate outbursts, strong desires. Accidents grieving the mind, either through vision or through hearing. How the body behaves: when a mill grinds the teeth are set on edge; the legs shake when one walks beside a precipice; the hands shake when one lifts a load that one should not lift; the sudden sight of a snake causes pallor. Fears, shame, pain, pleasure, passion and so forth: to each of these the appropriate member of the body responds by its action. Instances are sweats, palpitation of the heart and so forth.

X. Of remedies that may help or harm those applied externally include anointing, affusions,

¹ The genitive *ψυχῆς* ("belonging to the soul are, etc.") is rather strange, and one is strongly tempted to adopt the reading of A, *ἀγυμναστίῃ ψυχῆς*, "lack of self-control." Unfortunately this reading leaves *ταῦτα* without any construction.

² This phrase has no grammatical construction with the rest of the sentence, and the manuscript M, with its cognates, reads *ζητησίων* or *ζητήσεων*. Glaucias, an old commentator, not understanding the words, added the negative *μή* before the participles.

¹⁶ A reads *καταχρίσεις· καταχύσεις* altered to the singular apparently by the original scribe. So with the next two words.

κατάπλασις, ἐπίδεσις ἐρίων καὶ τῶν τοιούτων, καὶ τὰ ἔνδοθεν ὑπακούει¹ τούτων² ὁμοίως³ ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ ἔξω τῶν ἔσω προσφερομένων· ἂντάρ καὶ τὰδε,⁴ ἐν ἐρίοισι κοίτη πινώδεσι, καὶ τὸ παρὰ βασιλεῖ⁵ λεγόμενον κύμνον, ὀρώσιν, ὁσφραινομένοισιν· ὅσα κεφαλῆς ἀγωγὰ, ταρακτικά· λόγοι, φωνή, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. μαζοί, γονή, ὑστέρη, σημεῖα
 10 ταῦτ' ἐν τῇσιν ἡλικίῃσι, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι πνιγμοῖσι,
 11 καὶ βηξί, τὰ πρὸς ὄρχιν.

XI. Ὡσπερ τοῖσι δένδρεσιν ἡ γῆ οὕτω τοῖσι ζώοισιν⁶ ἡ γαστήρ· καὶ τρέφει, καὶ θερμαίνει, καὶ ψύχει·⁷ ὥσπερ γῆ κοπρευομένη χειμῶνος θερμαίνει, οὕτως ἡ γαστήρ θερμὴ γίνεται.⁸ δένδρεα φλοιὸν λεπτὸν ξηρὸν ἔχει, ἔσωθεν δὲ ξηρόσαρκα,⁹ ὑγιηρά, ἄσηπτα, χρόνια, καὶ ζῶων, οἶον χελῶναι, καὶ ὃ τι τοιοῦτον.¹⁰ ἡλικίῃσιν, ὥρησιν, ἐνιαυτοῖς ὅμοια τὰ ζῶντα· οὐ τρίβεται,¹¹ χρωμένοισι μετρίως βελτίω.¹² ὥσπερ ὑδρεῖον νέον
 10 διαπηδᾷ,¹³ παλαιούμενον στέγει, οὕτω καὶ ἡ γαστήρ διείει¹⁴ τὴν τροφήν, καὶ ὑποστάθμην ἴσχει
 12 ὥσπερ ἀγγεῖον.

XII. Οἱ τρόποι τῶν νούσων· τὰ μὲν συγγενικὰ ἔστιν εἰδέναι πυθόμενον,¹⁵ καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς χώρης

¹ ὑπακούση A. ² τούτων A : τῶν τοιούτων M.

³ ὁμοίως A : οὐ μόνον M. ⁴ τὰδε M : τὰ τοιάδε A.

⁵ βασιλεῖ M : πᾶσι A.

⁶ ζώοισιν (-ν in second hand) M : ζωδίοις A.

⁷ So A. The reading of M is ψύχει κενουμένη· πληρουμένη θερμαίνει.

⁸ κοπριωμένη χειμῶνος θερμαίνει· οὕτως ἡ γαστήρ θερμὴ γίνεται A : κοπρευομένη χειμῶνος. θερμὴ ἢ κοιλίη M.

⁹ ἔνδοθεν μὲν σκληρόσαρκα· A : ἔσωθεν δέ. ξηρόσαρκα M.

¹⁰ Littré suggests that after τοιοῦτον there has fallen out some phrase like οὕτω καὶ ἡ κοιλίη, in order to make the text

inunction, cataplasms, bandages of wool and the like; the internal parts of the body react to these remedies just as the external parts react to remedies applied internally. Moreover, a bed made out of unwashed fleeces, and the sight or smell of the cumin called "royal." Things that purge the head are disturbing, conversation, voice and so forth. Breasts, seed, womb are symptomatic at the various ages; in chokings and in coughs, fluxes to the testicles.

XI. As the soil is to trees, so is the stomach to animals. It nourishes, it warms, it cools; as it empties it cools, as it fills it warms. As a soil that is manured warms in winter, so the stomach grows warm. Trees have a slight, dry bark, but inside they are of dry texture, healthy, free from rot, durable; so among animals are tortoises and the like. In their ages animals are like the seasons and the year. They do not wear out, but improve with moderate use. As a water-pot, when new, lets the liquid pass through it, but holds it as time goes on, so the stomach lets nourishment pass, and like a vessel retains a sediment.

XII. The fashions of diseases. Some are congenital and may be learned by inquiry, as also may those

conform to the Galenic commentary, which says that there is a comparison implied with the membranes of the stomach. Perhaps it is from here that M got its reading of the preceding sentence.

¹¹ After *τρίβεται* A adds *τὰ ζῶντα*.

¹² A omits *βελτίω*.

¹³ A has *διαπεῖ· εἰ δέ*, but the *εἰ* is cramped and was apparently added after the other words had been written.

¹⁴ *δίλει* Littré; *ιδέη* A: *δίει* M.

¹⁵ A has *πειθόμενον*, with *υ* written over the *-ει-*.

(οἰκέονται γὰρ οἱ πολλοί, διὸ πλέονες ἴσασι).¹
 τὰ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ σώματος, καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν διαιτη-
 μάτων, καὶ καταστάσιος τῆς νούσου,² ἢ ἀπὸ
 ὥρέων. αἱ δὲ χῶραι πρὸς τὰς ὥρας κακῶς
 κείμεναι τοιαῦτα τίκτουσι νοσήματα, ὅποιή ἂν
 ἢ ὥρη, ταύτῃ ὁμοίως,³ οἶον ἀνώμαλον θάλπος
 ἢ⁴ ψῦχος τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρης, ὅταν τοιαῦτα ποιῇ,⁵
 10 φθινοπωρινὰ ἐν τῇ χῳρῇ τὰ νοσήματα· καὶ ἐν
 τῇσιν ἄλλῃσιν ὥρησι κατὰ λόγον. τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ
 ὀδμέων βορβορωδέων ἢ ἐλωδέων, τὰ δὲ⁶ ἀπὸ
 ὑδάτων, λιθιῶντα, σπληνῶδεα, τὰ τοιαῦτα δ'
 14 ἀπὸ πνευμάτων χρηστῶν τε καὶ κακῶν.⁷

XIII. Ὡρης δὲ οἶαι ἔσονται αἱ νοῦσοι καὶ
 καταστάσεις,⁸ ἐκ τῶνδε· ἤν⁹ αἱ ὥραι ὠραίως,
 εὐτάκτως, εὐκρινέας νοῦσους ποιέουσιν· αἱ δ'
 ἐπιχώριοι τῇσιν ὥρησι νοῦσοι δηλαί¹⁰ τοὺς τρό-
 πους· ὅ τι δ' ἂν ἐξαλλάξῃ ἢ ὥρη, ὅμοια ἢ ἀνόμοια
 ἔσται¹¹ τὰ νοσήματα, οἷα ἐν τῇ ὥρῃ ταύτῃ
 γίνεται· ἤν δ' ὁμοίως ἄγῃ,¹² τοιουτότροπα καὶ
 ἐπὶ τοιοῦτο εἰλκυσμένα, οἶον ἵκτερον φθινοπω-

¹ οἰκέονται γὰρ διὰ πλειόνων, καὶ πολλοὶ ἴσασι· M : οἰκέονται γὰρ οἱ πολλοὶ διὸ πλέονες ἴσασι· A.

² A has ἢ ἀπὸ before τῆς νούσου.

³ Possibly ταύτῃ ὁμοίως is a marginal explanation of the preceding words, and should be deleted.

⁴ A omits ἢ.

⁵ A has ὅταν τοιαῦτα ποιή after νοσήματα.

⁶ τε A : δὲ M.

⁷ τὰ τοιαῦτα δ' ἀπὸ πνευμάτων χρηστῶν καὶ κακῶν. A : τὰ δέ, ἀπὸ πνευμάτων χρηστῶν τε καὶ κακῶν ἄρχονται M.

⁸ καταστάσεις M : καταστασίων A.

⁹ A omits ἤν.

¹⁰ δηλαί A : δηλοῦσι M.

¹¹ ἢ ὥρη αὕτη καὶ οὕτως ἔγῃ, ὅμοια ἔσται A : ἢ ὥρη, ὅμοια, ἢ ἀνόμοια ἔσται M.

that are due to the district, for most people¹ are permanent residents there, so that those who know are numerous. Some are the result of the physical constitution, others of regimen, of the constitution of the disease, of the seasons. Countries badly situated with respect to the seasons engender diseases analogous to the season. *E.g.* when it produces irregular heat or cold on the same day, diseases in the country are autumnal, and similarly in the case of the other seasons. Some spring from the smells of mud or marshes, others from waters, stone, for example, and diseases of the spleen: of this kind are waters² because of winds good or bad.

XIII. What the character of a season's diseases and constitutions will be you must foretell from the following signs. If the seasons proceed normally and regularly, they produce diseases that come easily to a crisis. The diseases that are peculiar to the seasons are clear as to their fashions. According to the alterations in a season, the diseases such as arise in this season will be either like or unlike their usual nature.³ If the season proceeds normally, similar or somewhat similar to the normal will be the diseases, as, for example, autumnal jaundice;

¹ The difference between A and M suggests corruption, M appearing to be an attempt to improve on A. Perhaps *οἱ* should be omitted before *πολλοί*.

² So Littré, who bases his interpretation on *Airs, Waters, Places*, IX, where winds are said to give various characteristics to waters. Possibly, however, we should read with M *τὰ δέ* instead of *ποιαῦτα*.

³ Or, "unlike the seasons."

¹² εἰδ' ὁμοίως ἄγει A : ἦν δ' ὁμοίως ἔχει, ἦ M.

- ρινόν· ψύχεα γὰρ¹ ἐκ θαλπέων, καὶ θάλπος ἐκ
 10 ψύχεος·² καὶ ἦν τὸ θερινὸν χολῶδες γένηται, καὶ
 αὐξηθὲν ἐγκαταλειφθῇ, καὶ ὑπόσπληνοι.³ ὅταν
 οὖν καὶ ἦρ⁴ οὕτως ἀγάγη, καὶ ἦρος γίνονται
 ἴκτεροι· ἐγγυτάτω γὰρ αὕτη ἢ κίνησις⁵ τῇ ὥρῃ
 κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδός ἐστιν. ὅταν δὲ θέρος γένηται
 ἦρι ὅμοιον,⁶ ἰδρώτες ἐν τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι, καὶ
 εὐτροποι, καὶ οὐ κατοξέες, οὐδὲ κατάξηροι γλώσ-
 σησιν. ὅταν δὲ⁷ χειμέριον γένηται ἦρ⁸ καὶ
 ὀπισθοχειμῶν,⁹ χειμερινὰ καὶ αἱ νοῦσοι, καὶ
 βηχώδεις, καὶ περιπλευμονικαί, καὶ κυναγχικαί.
 20 καὶ¹⁰ φθινοπώρου, † ἦν μὴ¹¹ ἐν ὥρῃ καὶ ἐξαίφνης
 χειμῴση, μὴ¹² συνεχέως¹³ τοιαύτας¹⁴ νούσους
 ποιεῖ † διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐν ὥρῃ ἦρχθαι, ἀλλὰ ἀνώμαλα
 γίνεται· διόπερ καὶ αἱ ὥραι ἄκριτοι καὶ ἀκατά-
 στατοι γίνονται, ὥσπερ καὶ¹⁵ αἱ νοῦσοι, εἰς προεκ-
 ρηγνύωνται, ἢ προκρίνωνται, ἢ ἐγκαταλείπωνται·
 φιλυπόστροφοι γὰρ καὶ αἱ ὥραι γίνονται,¹⁶ οὕτω
 νοσοποιέουσιν. προσλογιστέον οὖν, ὁποίως¹⁷ ἂν¹⁸
 28 ἔχοντα τὰ σώματα αἱ ὥραι παραλαμβάνωσιν.

XIV. Νότοι βαρνήκοι, ἀχλυνώδεις, καρηβαρι-
 κοί, νωθροί,¹⁹ διαλυτικοί· ὅταν οὗτος²⁰ δυναστεύῃ,

¹ A omits from ἴκτερον το γάρ. ² ψύχεος M: ψύξις A.

³ A adds καὶ ἴκτεροι before καὶ ὑπόσπληνοι.

⁴ ἦρ M: ξαρ A.

⁵ ἢ κίνησις M: κίνη A.

⁶ ἔστι δ' ὅτε τὸ θέρος ξαρ ὅμοιον. ἰδρωτας A: ὅταν δὲ θέρος γένηται ἦρι ὅμοιον. ἰδρωτας M.

⁷ δὲ omitted by A. ⁸ ξαρ A, without γένηται.

⁹ ὀπισθοχειμῶν M: ὀπίσω οὐ χειμῶν ἢ A.

¹⁰ A omits καί.

¹¹ A omits μὴ.

¹² A omits μὴ.

¹³ συνεχέας A: συνεχῶς M.

¹⁴ τοιαύτας M: ταύτας τὰς A.

¹⁵ A omits καί.

¹⁶ γίνονται M: γινωνται (ω changed to ο?) A.

¹⁷ ὁμοίως A: ὁκοίως M.

for cold spells succeed to hot spells and heat to cold. If the summer prove bilious, and if the increased bile be left behind, there will also be diseases of the spleen. So when spring too has had a bilious constitution, there occur cases of jaundice in spring also. For this motion¹ is very closely akin to the season when it has this nature. When summer turns out like to spring, sweats occur in fevers; these are mild, not acute, and do not parch the tongue. When the spring turns out wintry, with after-winter storms, the diseases too are wintry, with coughs, pneumonia or angina. So in autumn, should there be sudden and unseasonable wintry weather, symptoms are not continuously autumnal, because they began in their wrong season, but irregularities occur.² So seasons, like diseases, can fail to show crisis or to remain true to type, should they break out suddenly, or be determined too soon, or be left behind. For seasons, too, suffer from relapses, and so cause diseases. Accordingly, account must also be taken of the condition of a body when the seasons come upon it.

XIV. South winds cause deafness, dimness of

¹ That is, the disturbance of the humours which causes jaundice.

² The sense apparently is that an autumnal disease, beginning in a premature winter, does not show continuously autumnal symptoms. But A omits μή both before ἐν ἄρῃ and before συνεχέως, and the latter negative should be οὐ. The true reading seems to be lost.

¹⁸ A omits ἄν and reads παραλαμβάνουσιν.

¹⁹ νότος βαρυήκοον. ἀχλυῶδες. κερηβαρικόν. διαλυτικόν. νωθρόν. A: νότοι βαρυήκοι. ἀχλυῶδες. κερηβαρικοί. νωθοί. διαλυτικοί M.

²⁰ οὗτος M: οὕτως A.

τοιουτότροπα ἐν τῇσι¹ νούσοισι πιάσχουσιν· ἔλκεα
μαδαρά, μάλιστα στόμα, αἰδοῖον, καὶ τᾶλλα. ἦν
δὲ βόρειον, βῆχες, φάρυγγες, κοιλίαι σκληρότεραι,
δυσουρίαι² φρικώδεις, ὀδύναι³ πλευρέων, στη-
θέων· ὅταν οὗτος⁴ δυναστεύῃ, τοιαῦτα προσδέ-
χεσθαι τὰ νοσήματα μᾶλλον. ἦν μᾶλλον πλεο-
νάξῃ, αὐχμοῖσιν οἱ πυρετοὶ ἔπονται καὶ ὄμβροισιν,
10 ἐξ ὁποίων ἂν οἱ πλεονασμοὶ μεταπέσωσι, καὶ
ὅπως ἂν ἔχοντα τὰ σώματα παραλάβωσιν ἐκ
τῆς ἐτέρης ὥρης, καὶ ὁποιουτινοσοῦν χυμοῦ δυ-
ναστεύοντος ἐν τῷ σώματι. ἀτὰρ ἀνυδρίαι νότιοι,
βόρειοι· διαφέρει γὰρ καὶ τᾶλλα οὕτω· μέγα γὰρ
καὶ τοῦτο· ἄλλος γὰρ ἐν ἄλλῃ ὥρῃ καὶ χώρῃ
μέγας, οἶον τὸ θέρος χολοποιόν, ἦρ ἔναιμον, τᾶλλα
17 ὥς ἕκαστα.

XV. Αἱ μεταβολαὶ μάλιστα τίκτουσι νοσή-
ματα, καὶ αἱ μέγισται μάλιστα, καὶ ἐν τῇσιν
ὥρησιν αἱ μεγάλαι μεταλλαγαί, καὶ ἐν τοῖσιν
ἄλλοισιν· αἱ δ' ἐκ προσαγωγῆς γίνονται,⁵ αἱ ὦραι
αὗται ἀσφαλέσταται, ὥσπερ καὶ δίαται καὶ
ψῦχος καὶ θύλπος μάλιστα ἐκ προσαγωγῆς, καὶ
7 αἱ ἡλικίαι οὕτω μεταβαλλόμεναι.

XVI. Φύσιες δὲ ὥς πρὸς τὰς ὥρας, αἱ μὲν πρὸς
θέρος, αἱ δὲ πρὸς χειμῶνα εὖ καὶ κακῶς πεφύ-
κασιν, αἱ δὲ πρὸς χώρας καὶ ἡλικίας καὶ διαίτας
καὶ τὰς ἄλλας καταστάσεις τῶν νούσων ἄλλαι
πρὸς ἄλλας εὖ καὶ κακῶς πεφύκασιν, καὶ ἡλικίαι
πρὸς χώρας καὶ ὥρας καὶ διαίτας καὶ πρὸς
καταστάσεις νούσων· καὶ ἐν τῇσιν ὥρησιν, δίαται,

¹ τῇσι M: τοῖσι A.² δυσουρίαι M: δυσουρότεροι A.³ ὀδύναι M: ὀδυνώδεις A.⁴ οὗτος M: οὕτως A.⁵ M has γίνεται with τὰ δὲ preceding.

vision, headaches, heaviness, and are relaxing. When such winds prevail, their characteristics extend to sufferers from diseases. Sores are soft, especially in the mouth, the privy parts, and similar places. A north wind causes coughs, sore throats, constipation, difficult micturition accompanied by shivering, pains in the side and chest; such are the diseases that one must be prone to expect when this wind prevails. Should its predominance be greater still, the fevers which follow drought and rain are determined by the conditions that preceded this predominance, by the physical condition produced by the previous season, and by the particular humour that prevails in the body. Droughts accompany both south winds and north winds. Winds cause differences—and this too is important—in all other respects also. For humours vary in strength according to season and district; summer, for instance, produces bile; spring, blood, and so on in each case.

XV. It is changes that are chiefly responsible for diseases, especially the greatest changes, the violent alterations both in the seasons and in other things. But seasons which come on gradually are the safest, as are gradual changes of regimen and temperature, and gradual changes from one period of life to another.

XVI. The constitutions of men are well or ill adapted to the seasons, some to summer, some to winter; others again to districts, to periods of life, to modes of living, to the various constitutions of diseases. Periods of life too are well or ill adapted to districts, seasons, modes of living and constitutions of diseases. So with the seasons vary modes of

καὶ σιτία, καὶ ποτά, ὁ μὲν γὰρ¹ χειμῶν ἀργὸς ἔργων, καὶ πέποννα τὰ ἐσιόντα καὶ² ἀπλᾶ, μέγα
 10 γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο· αἱ ὀπῶραι δὲ ἐργάσιμοι, ἡλιώσιες, τὰ πινόμενα πυκνά,³ ἀκατάστατα σιτία, οἶνοι,
 12 ἀκρόδρυα.

XVII. Ὡσπερ δὲ⁴ ἐκ τῶν ὥρέων τὰς νούσους ἔστι τεκμήρασθαι, ἔστι ποτὲ καὶ ἐκ τῶν νούσων ὕδατα καὶ ἀνέμους καὶ ἀνυδρίας προγινώσκειν, οἶον βόρεια, νότια· ἔστι γὰρ εὖ μαθόντι καὶ ὀρθῶς ὅθεν σκεπτέα, οἶον καὶ λέπραι τινὲς καὶ περὶ τὰ ἄρθρα πόνοι,⁵ ὕδατα ὅταν μέλλῃ,
 7 κνησμώδεές εἰσι, καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα.

XVIII. Καὶ ὑσμμάτων οἷα ἡ διὰ τρίτης, ἡ ἐκάστης, ἡ διὰ περιόδων ἄλλων, καὶ τὰ συνεχέα· καὶ ἀνέμων οἱ μὲν πολυήμεροι πνέουσι, καὶ ἀντιπνέουσιν ἀλλήλοισιν, ἄλλοι δὲ διὰ βραχυτέρων, οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ κατὰ περίοδον· ταῦτα ἔχει τῇσι καταστάσεσιν ὁμοιότητος, ἐπὶ βραχύτερον δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ πλεόν τὸ ἔτος τοιοῦτον ἔον τὴν κατάστασιν ἐποίησε τοιαύτην, ἐπὶ πλεόν⁶ καὶ τὰ νοσήματα τοιαῦτα καὶ
 10 μᾶλλον⁷ ἰσχυρότερα, καὶ μέγιστα νοσήματα οὕτως ἐγένετο⁸ καὶ κοινότατα καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον χρόνον. ἐκ τῶν πρώτων ὑδάτων, ὅταν ἐξ ἀνυδρίας πολλῆς μέλλῃ ὕδωρ ἔσεσθαι, ἔστι περὶ ὑδρώπων προειπεῖν, καὶ ὁπόταν τᾶλλα σμικρὰ σημεῖα φανῇ ἐν νηνεμίῃ, ἡ ἐν μεταβολῇ,⁹ συνακ-

¹ ὁ μὲν γὰρ A : οἷα· ὅτι ὁ μὲν M.

² A omits καί.

³ πυκνά M : συχνά A.

⁴ ὥς δ' A.

⁵ οἷσι λέπραι καὶ τινες περὶ τὰ ἄρθρα A : οἶον καὶ λέπραι τινὲς, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὰ ἄρθρα πόνοι M. Probably πόνοι is a note on τὰ περὶ τὰ ἄρθρα, but I have not altered Littré's text.

living, foods and drinks. In winter no work is done and foods are ripe and simple—an important point; in autumn work is done, exposure to the sun is beneficial, drinks are frequent and foods varied, with wine and fruits.

XVII. As it is possible to infer diseases from the seasons, so occasionally it is possible from diseases to forecast rains, winds and droughts; for example, north winds and south winds. For he who has noticed symptoms carefully and accurately has evidence on which to work; certain skin diseases, for instance, and pains at the joints are irritating when rain threatens, to quote one example out of many.

XVIII. Rains occur every other day, or every day, or at other intervals; some are continuous. Winds sometimes last for many days, and are opposed to one another; others are shorter; some, like rains, are periodic. These have resemblances to the seasonal constitutions, though less marked. If the year, having had a certain character to a marked degree, has given this character to the constitution, the diseases too have this character to a marked degree and are more severe; in this way have arisen very serious diseases, very widespread and lasting a very long period of time. After the first rains, when rain is coming after a long drought, it is possible to predict dropsies; and when the other slight signs appear at a period of calm, or at a change, one must infer

⁶ καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ πλείον τὸ ἔτος τοιοῦτον ἔδν, τὴν κατάστασιν ἐποίησεν τοιαύτην; ἐπὶ πλέον A: ἦν μὲν ἐπὶ πλέον τὸ ἔτος τοιοῦτον, οἷον τὴν κατάστασιν ἐποίησε. ἐπὶ πλείον M.

⁷ Before μάλλον M adds ἦν.

⁸ τὰ μέγιστα οὕτω νοσήματα ἐγένετο A: μέγιστα νοσήματα, οὕτως ἐγένετο M.

⁹ ἀνεμίη ἢ ἐν μεταβολῇ A: νηνεμίη ἐν μεταβολῇ. M.

τέον,¹ ὅσαι μὲν ἐφ' οἷοισιν ὕδασιν ἡ² ἀνέμοισι³ νοῦσοι ἐπισημαίνουσι, καὶ ἀκουστέον εἴ τις οἶδε, τοιοῦδε⁴ χειμῶνος προγενομένου, οἷον ἦρ ἡ
19 θέρος ἔσται.

XIX. Τὰ χρώματα οὐχ ὅμοια ἐν τῇσιν ὥρησιν, οὐδὲ ἐν βορείοισι καὶ νοτίοισιν, οὐδ' ἐν τῇσιν ἡλικίησιν αὐτὸς πρὸς ἑωυτόν, οὐδ' ἄλλος ἄλλῳ οὐδενί. σκεπτέον δὲ ἐξ ὧν ἴσμεν καὶ παρεόντων καὶ ἀτρεμεόντων περὶ χροῖων,⁵ καὶ ὅτι αἱ ἡλικίαι τῇσιν ὥρησιν ἐμφερέες εἰσὶ καὶ χροίῃ καὶ
7 τρόπῳ.⁶

XX. Οἱ αἰμορροΐδας ἔχοντες οὔτε πλευρίτιδι, οὔτε περιπνευμονίῃ, οὔτε φαγεδαίῃ, οὔτε δοθιῇσιν, οὔτε τερμίνθοισιν ἀλίσκονται,⁷ ἴσως δὲ οὐδὲ λέπρῃσιν, ἴσως δὲ οὐδὲ ἀλφοῖσιν.⁸ ἰητρευθέντες γε⁹ μὴν ἀκαίρως, συχνοὶ τοιούτοισιν οὐ¹⁰ βραδέως εἰλῶσαν, καὶ ὀλέθρια οὕτως· καὶ ὅσαι ἄλλαι¹¹ ἀποστάσιες, οἷον σύριγγες, ἐτέρων ἄκος· ὅσα δέ, ἐφ' οἷσι γενόμενα ῥύεται, τούτων προγενόμενα κωλύματα.¹² οἱ ὑποπτοι τόποι ὑποδεξάμενοι πόνῳ
10 ἢ βάρει ἢ ἄλλῳ τινὶ ῥύονται.¹³ ἄλλοισιν αἱ

¹ συνακτέον οὖν M : ξυνακτέον· A.

² A omits ἡ.

³ Before νοῦσοι M adds αἱ.

⁴ τοιοῦδε A : ὅτι τοιούτου M.

⁵ παρεόντων, καὶ ἀτρεμεόντων, περὶ χροῖων M : περιόιτων· καὶ ἀτρεμεόντων· καὶ περὶ χροῖων A.

⁶ καὶ χροίῃ καὶ τρόπῳ A : καὶ χροίῃ καὶ τροπῷ· M.

⁷ A omits ἀλίσκονται.

⁸ ἀλφοῖσιν M : ἄλλοισιν· A (the two accents are significant).

⁹ A omits γε.

¹⁰ οὐ M : οὐδὲ A.

¹¹ ἄλλαι M : ἄλλων A.

¹² ὅσα δὲ ἐφ' οἷσι γενόμενα αἴρεται, τούτων προγενόμενα κωλύματα· A : ὅσα πέφυκεν ἐπιφαινόμενα παύειν. ῥύεται τούτων προσγενόμενα κωλύματα· M.

what diseases are typical of the various rains or winds, and must listen to anyone who knows the nature of the spring or summer that will follow a winter of such and such a character.

XIX. Complexions vary with the seasons; they are not the same in north winds as in south winds; individuals differ, and the same individual varies in complexion as he grows older. Judge of complexions by their permanent characteristics, realising that ages resemble seasons in colour as in character.

XX. Sufferers from hemorrhoids are attacked neither by pleurisy, nor by pneumonia, nor by spreading ulcer, nor by boils, nor by swellings, nor perhaps by skin-eruptions and skin-diseases. However, unseasonably cured, many have been quickly caught by such diseases, and, moreover, in a fatal manner. All other abscessions, too, such as fistula, are cures of other diseases. So symptoms that relieve complaints if they come after their development, prevent the development if they come before. Suspected places cause relief, by acting as receptacles owing to pain, weight, or any other cause.¹ In other cases

¹ The reading of A is a corruption of the reading of *Epidemics* VI. 3, 23 and means, "Places receiving (peccant humours) from another place, through pain, weight or any other cause, bring relief." A "suspected" place is one in which we might expect a morbid affection to arise, and pain here, or an accumulation of humours, might relieve affections elsewhere. The phenomenon is common enough in certain forms of neuralgia, the pains of which often jump from place to place in such a way that one pain seems to relieve another.

¹³ ἄλλου τόπου. οἱ τόποι οὗτοι δοξάμενοι ἢ πόνῳ ἢ βάρει· ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ, ῥύονται A: ἄλλοισι αἱ κοινωνίαι· οἱ ὑποπτοὶ τόποι ὑποδεξάμενοι πόνῳ ἢ βάρει, ἢ ἄλλῳ τινὶ ῥύονται. M.

- κοινωνίαι· διὰ τὴν ῥοπὴν οὐκ ἔτι αἷμα ἔρχεται, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τοῦ χυμοῦ τὴν ξυγγένειαν τοιαῦτα πτύουσιν· ἔστιν οἷσιν αἷμα ἀφίεσθαι ἐν καιρῷ¹ ἐπὶ τοῖσι τοιούτοισιν, ἐπ' ἄλλοισι δὲ ὥσπερ ἐπὶ τούτοις τοῦτο οὐκ εἰκός, κώλυσις. ἐπὶ τοῖσι δὲ δὴ² αἵματώδεα πτύουσιν ὥρη, πλευρίτις, χολή. τὰ παρὰ τὸ οὖς οἷσιν ἀμφὶ κρίσιν γενόμενα μὴ ἐκπυήσει, τούτου λαπασσομένου, ὑποστροφὴ γίνεται,³ καὶ⁴ κατὰ λόγον τῶν ὑποστροφέων⁵
- 20 τῆς ὑποστροφῆς γενομένης,⁶ αὖθις⁷ αἴρεται καὶ παραμένει,⁸ ὥσπερ αἱ τῶν πυρετῶν ὑποστροφαί, ἐν ὁμοίᾳ περιόδῳ· ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐλπὶς ἐς ἄρθρα ἀφίστασθαι. οὖρον παχύ, λευκόν, οἶον τῷ⁹ τοῦ Ἀντιγένεος, ἐπὶ τοῖσι κοπιώδεσι τεταρταίοις ἔστιν ὅτε ἔρχεται, καὶ ῥύεται τῆς ἀποστάσιος, ἣν δὲ πρὸς τούτῳ¹⁰ καὶ αἱμορραγήσῃ ἀπὸ ῥινῶν ἱκανῶς, καὶ πάννυ. ὧ τὸ ἔντερον¹¹ ἐπὶ δεξιὰ ἀρθριτικῷ¹² ἐγένετο· ἦν ἡσυχαιότερος, ἐπεὶ δὲ
- 29 τοῦτο ἰητρεύθη, ἐπιπονώτερος.

¹ A adds καὶ before ἐν καιρῷ.

² τούτοιςιν A : τοῖσι δὲ δὴ M.

³ τὰ παρ' οὖς οἷς ἀμφὶ κρίσιν γενόμενα μὴ ἐκπυήσῃ, τούτου λαπασσομένου· ὑποστροφὴ γίνεται· A : τὰ παρὰ τὸ οὖς· ὅσοισιν ἂν ἀμφὶ κρίσιν γινόμενα, ἣν μὴ ἐκπυήσῃ, τούτου ἀπαλλασσομένου, ὑπὸ στροφὴ γίνεται· M.

⁴ καὶ M : τὰ A.

⁵ ὑποστροφέων M : ὑποστροφεόντων A.

⁶ κρινόμενα AM : γενομένης Littré from Galen.

⁷ αὖθις M : ἂν τις A.

⁸ παραμένει M : παραμένη A.

there is the sympathetic action. The issue, through the flow, ceases to be one of blood, but the patients spit up matter connected with the humour. In some such cases seasonable blood-letting is possible, but in other cases blood-letting, as sometimes in the former cases, is not suitable but only a hindrance. Blood-spitting may be caused by the season, by pleurisy, or by bile. When swellings by the ear do not suppurate at a crisis,¹ a relapse occurs when the swelling softens; when the relapse follows the normal course of relapses, the swelling rises again and remains, following the same periods as occur when fevers relapse. In such cases expect an abscession to the joints. Thick, white urine, as in the case of the slave of Antigones, sometimes is passed on the fourth day in prostrating fevers, and saves the patient from the abscession, and this is especially so if in addition there is a copious flow of blood from the nostrils. The patient whose right bowel was painful became easier when arthritis supervened, but when this symptom was cured the pains became worse.²

¹ Or, "occur at a crisis but do not suppurate."

² Chapter XX is the same as *Epidemics* VI. 3, 24 to 4, 3. The variations of reading are not very important, but we may note that ἐτέρων ἄκος appears in *Epidemics* as ἡ ἑτεραυσκεψις. See the *Introduction* to the present treatise.

⁹ A has τῶ with o above ῶ: M has τό.

¹⁰ τούτωι M: τοῦτο A.

¹¹ ἐντερον M: ἑτερον A.

¹² So both A and M. Query: ἀρθριτικὸς as in *Epidemics*!