

beware of dwelling too much on gloomy subjects. That peace and tranquillity of mind, which true religion is calculated to inspire, is a more powerful argument in its favour, than all the terrors that can be uttered. Terror may indeed deter men from outward acts of wickedness, but can never inspire them with that love of God, and real goodness of heart, in which alone true religion consists.

To conclude; the best way to counteract the violence of any passion, is to keep the mind closely engaged in some useful pursuit.

I have often heard that the late Lord KAIMES, when he saw any literary friend sinking under the pressure of melancholy, or some other corroding passion, always gave this advice in a few emphatical words, "Write a book;" which he believed to be an infallible remedy. I also knew the author of a very beautiful elegy cured of his grief for a wife, whom he tenderly loved, by studying how to express the greatness of his loss, and the pungency of his sorrows in the most plaintive and affecting strains. Indeed, the earnest direction of our thoughts to some important object is, as I before hinted, the surest method of subduing passions which may stubbornly resist the control of reason.

CHAP. XII.

THE NATURAL EVACUATIONS.

THE principal evacuations from the human body are those by *stool, urine, and insensible perspiration*. None of these can be long obstructed without impairing the health. When that which ought to be thrown out of the body is too long retained, it not only occasions a *plethora*, or too great fulness of the vessels, but acquires qualities which are hurtful to the health, as acrimony, putrescence, &c.

THE FÆCAL EVACUATION, &c.

FEW things conduce more to health than keeping the body regular. When the *fæces* lie too long in the bowels, they vitiate the humours; and when they are too soon discharged, the body is not sufficiently nourished. A medium is therefore to be desired which can only be obtained by regularity in diet, sleep, and exercise. Whenever the body is not regular, there is reason to suspect a fault in one or other of these.

Persons who eat and drink at irregular hours, and who eat various kinds of food, and drink of several different liquors at every meal, have no reason to expect either that their digestion will be good, or discharges regular. Irregularity in eating and drinking disturbs every part of the animal economy, and never fails to occasion diseases. Either too much or too little food will have this effect. The former, indeed, generally occasions looseness, and the latter costiveness; but both have a tendency to hurt the health.

It would be difficult to ascertain the exact number of stools which may be consistent with health, as these differ in the different periods of life, in different constitutions, and even in the same constitution under a different regimen of diet, exercise, &c. It is, however, generally allowed, that one stool a-day is sufficient for an adult, and that more or less is hurtful. But this, like most general rules, admits of many exceptions. I have known persons in perfect health who did not go to stool above once a week.* Such a degree of costiveness, however, is not safe; though (the person who labours under it may for some time enjoy tolerable health, yet at length it may occasion diseases.

One method of procuring a stool every day is to rise betimes, and go abroad in the open air. Not only the posture in bed is unfavourable to regular stools, but also the warmth. This, by promoting perspiration, lessens all the other discharges.

The method recommended for this purpose, by Mr. Locke, is likewise very proper, *viz. to solicit nature, by going regularly to stool every morning whether one has a call or not.* Habits of this kind may be acquired, which will in time become natural.

Persons who have frequent recourse to medicines for preventing costiveness seldom fail to ruin their constitution. Purging medicines frequently repeated weaken the bowels, hurt the digestion, and every dose makes way for another, till at length they become as necessary as daily bread. Those who are troubled with costiveness ought rather, if possible, to remove it by diet than drugs. They should likewise go thinly clothed, and avoid every thing of an astringent or of an heating nature. The diet and other regimen necessary in this case will be found under the article *Costiveness*, where this state of the bowels is treated as a disease.

Such persons as are troubled with an habitual looseness ought likewise to suit their diet to the nature of their complaint. They should use food which braces and strengthens the bowels, and which is rather of an astringent quality, as wheat-bread made of the finest flour, cheese, eggs, rice boiled in milk, &c. Their drink should be red port, claret, brandy and water, in which toasted bread has been boiled, and such like.

As an habitual looseness is often owing to an obstructed perspiration, persons affected with it ought to keep their feet warm, to wear flannel next their skin, and take every other method to promote the perspiration. Further directions with regard to the treatment of this complaint will be found under the article *Looseness*.

URINE.

So many things tend to change both the quantity and appearances of the urine, that it is very difficult to lay down any determined rules for judging of either.† Dr. Cheyne says, the urine

* Some persons have told me that they did not go to stool above once a month.
† It has long been an observation among physicians, that the appearances of the urine are very uncertain, and very little to be depended on. No one will be surprised at this, who considers how many ways it may be affected, and, consequently, have its appearance altered. The passions, the state of the atmosphere, the quantity and quality of the food, the exercise, the clothing, the state of the other evacuations, and num-

ought to be equal to three-fourths of the liquid part of our aliment. But suppose any one were to take the trouble of measuring both, he would find that every thing which altered the degree of perspiration would alter this proportion, and likewise that different kinds of aliment would afford very different quantities of urine. Though for these, and other reasons, no rule can be given for judging the precise quantity of urine which ought to be discharged, yet a person of common sense will seldom be at a loss to know when it is in either extreme.

As a free discharge of urine not only prevents but actually cures many diseases, it ought by all means to be promoted; and every thing that may obstruct it should be carefully avoided. Both the secretion and discharge of urine are lessened by a sedentary life, sleeping on beds that are too soft and warm, food of a dry and heating quality, liquors which are astringent and heating, as red port, claret, and such like. Those who have reason to suspect that their urine is in too small quantity, or who have any symptoms of the gravel, ought not only to avoid these things, but whatever else they find has a tendency to lessen the quantity of their urine.

When the urine is too long retained, it is not only resorbed, or taken up again into the mass of fluids, but by stagnating in the bladder it becomes thicker, the more watery parts flying off first, and the more gross and earthy remaining behind. By the constant tendency which these have to concrete, the formation of stones and gravel in the bladder is promoted. Hence it comes to pass that indolent and sedentary people are much more liable to these diseases than persons of a more active life.

Many persons have lost their lives, and others have brought on very tedious, and even incurable disorders, by retaining their urine too long, from a false delicacy. When the bladder has been over-distended, it often loses its power of action altogether, or becomes paralytic, by which means it is rendered unable either to retain the urine, or expel it properly. The calls of nature ought never to be postponed. Delicacy is doubtless a virtue, but that can never be reckoned true delicacy which induces any one to risk his health, or hazard his life.

But the urine may be in too great, as well as too small a quantity. This may be occasioned by drinking large quantities of weak watery liquors, by the excessive use of alkaline salts, or any thing that stimulates the kidneys, dilutes the blood, &c. This disorder very soon weakens the body, and induces a consumption. It is difficult to cure, but may be mitigated by strengthening diet and astringent medicines, such as are recommended under the article Diabetes, or excessive discharge of urine.

berless other causes, are sufficient to induce a change either in the quantity or appearance of the urine. Any one who attends to this will be astonished at the impudence of those daring quacks, who pretend to find out diseases, and prescribe to patients, from the bare inspection of their urine. These impostors, however, are very common all over Britain, and, by the amazing credulity of the populace, many of them amass considerable fortunes. Of all the medical prejudices which prevail in this country, that in favour of *urine doctors* is the strongest. The common people have still an unlimited faith in their skill, although it has been demonstrated that no one of them is able to distinguish the urine of a horse, or any other animal, from that of a man.

THE PERSPIRATION.

INSENSIBLE perspiration is generally reckoned the greatest of all the discharges from the human body.* It is of so great importance to health, that few diseases attack us while it goes properly on; but when it is obstructed, the whole frame is soon disordered. This discharge, however, being less perceptible than any of the rest, is, consequently, less attended to. Hence it is that acute fevers, rheumatisms, agues, &c. often proceed from obstructed perspiration, before we are aware of its having taken place.

On examining patients, we find most of them impute their diseases either to violent colds which they had caught, or to slight ones which had been neglected. For this reason, instead of a critical inquiry into the nature of the perspiration, its difference in different seasons, climates, constitutions, &c. we shall endeavour to point out the causes which most commonly obstruct it, and to show how far they may be either avoided, or have their influence counteracted by timely care. The want of a due attention to these, costs Britain annually some thousands of useful lives.

CAUSES OF OBSTRUCTED PERSPIRATION, &c.

ONE of the most common causes of obstructed perspiration,† or catching cold, in *this country*, is the changeableness of the weather, or state of the atmosphere. There is no place where such changes happen more frequently than in Great Britain. With us the degrees of heat and cold are not only very different in the different seasons of the year, but often change almost from one extreme to another in a few days, and sometimes even in the course of one day. That such changes must affect the state of the perspiration is obvious to every one.

The best method of fortifying the body against the changes of the weather is, to be abroad every day. Those who keep most within doors, are most liable to catch cold. Such persons generally render themselves so delicate, as to feel even the slightest

* Sanctorius, an Italian physician, was the first that directed the attention of the faculty to the cutaneous and pulmonary transpiration, which he proved to exceed the other secretions considerably in weight; and he maintained that this function must have a considerable influence on the system, and was deserving of great consideration in the treatment of diseases. There is, doubtless, much of truth in this general observation; but in its application to practice, he appears to have gone to an extravagant length, and to have considerably contributed to prolong the humoral pathology, which referred all diseases to a vitiated state of the fluids, which is now well known to be the effect instead of the cause. Ed.

† From the time of Sanctorius, colds, coughs, fevers, and other diseases, have been attributed, by many, to the suppression of perspiration, although there was no direct experiment to prove it. That this may sometimes act as a cause there can be little doubt, but not so frequently as has been imagined; for we see people perspiring sometimes a great deal, at other times not at all, and without any bad effect. A man, in fine, enjoys as good health in winter as in summer; in cold as in hot countries; and, besides that perspiration is carried on to a great extent by the lungs, nature has also taken care to guard against obstructed perspiration, by making it a vicarious secretion with the urine; for when the former is increased the latter is diminished, and *vice versa*. The matter of perspiration, nevertheless, appears to be useless to the human frame, and perhaps contains materials that might prove hurtful if retained; hence, when obstructed, it may produce some complaints and aggravate others; although many of the diseases attributed to retained perspiration arise from mere torpor of the skin; and the effect is here taken for the cause. See *Diaphoretics*. Cold Bath, &c. Ed.

changes in the atmosphere, and by their pains, coughs, and oppressions of the breast, &c. they become a kind of living barometers.

WET CLOTHES.

WET clothes not only by their coldness obstruct the perspiration, but their moisture, by being absorbed, or taken up into the body, greatly increases the danger. The most robust constitution is not proof against the danger arising from wet clothes; they daily occasion fevers, rheumatisms, and other fatal disorders, even in the young and healthy.

It is impossible for people who go frequently abroad to avoid sometimes being wet. But the danger might generally be lessened, if not wholly prevented, by changing their clothes soon; when this cannot be done, they should keep in motion till they be dry. So far are many from taking this precaution, that they often sit or lie down in the fields with their clothes wet, and frequently sleep even whole nights in this condition. The frequent instances which we have of the fatal effects of this conduct, ought certainly to deter all from being guilty of it.

WET FEET.

WET feet often occasion fatal diseases. *The colic, inflammations of the breast and of the bowels, the iliac passion, cholera morbus, &c. are often occasioned by wet feet.* Habit will, no doubt, render this less dangerous; but it ought as far as possible to be avoided. The delicate, and those who are not accustomed to have their clothes or feet wet, should be peculiarly careful in this respect.

NIGHT AIR.

THE perspiration is often obstructed by night air; even in summer this ought to be avoided. The dews which fall plentifully after the hottest day, make the night more dangerous than when the weather is cool. Hence in warm countries, the evening dews are more hurtful than where the climate is more temperate.

It is very agreeable after a warm day to be abroad in a cool evening; but this is a pleasure to be avoided by all who value their health. The effects of evening dews are gradual, indeed, and almost imperceptible; but they are not the less to be dreaded: we would therefore advise travellers, labourers, and all who are much heated by day, carefully to avoid them. When the perspiration has been great, these become dangerous in proportion. By not attending to this, in flat marshy countries, where the exhalations and dews are copious, labourers are often seized with intermitting fevers, quinseys, and other dangerous diseases.

DAMP BEDS.

BEDS become damp, either from their not being used, standing in damp houses, or in rooms without fire, or from the linen not being dry when laid on the bed. Nothing is more to be dreaded by

travellers than damp beds, which are very common in all places where fuel is scarce. When a traveller, cold and wet, arrives at an inn, he may, by means of a good fire, warm diluting liquor, and a dry bed, have the perspiration restored; but if he be put into a cold room, and laid in a damp bed, it will be more obstructed, and the worst consequences will ensue. Travellers should avoid inns which are noted for damp beds, as they would a house infected with the plague, as no man, however robust, is proof against the danger arising from them.

But inns are not the only places where damp beds are to be met with. Beds kept in private families for the reception of strangers are often equally dangerous. All kinds of linen and bedding, when not frequently used, become damp. How then is it possible that beds which are not slept in above two or three times a-year, should be safe? Nothing is more common than to hear people complain of having caught cold by changing their bed. The reason is obvious: were they careful never to sleep in a bed but what was frequently used, they would seldom find any ill consequences from a change.

Nothing is more to be dreaded by a delicate person when on a visit, than being laid in a bed which is kept on purpose for strangers. That ill-judged piece of complaisance becomes a real injury. All the bad consequences from this quarter might easily be prevented in private families, by causing their servants to sleep in the spare beds, and resign them to strangers when they come. In inns, where the beds are used almost every night, nothing else is necessary than to keep the rooms well seasoned by frequent fires, and the linen dry.

That baneful custom, said to be practised in many inns, of damping sheets, and pressing them, in order to save washing, and afterwards laying them on the beds, ought, when discovered, to be punished with the utmost severity. It is really a species of murder, and will often prove as fatal as poison or gun-shot. Indeed no linen, especially if it has been washed in winter, ought to be used till it has been exposed for some time to the fire; nor is this operation less necessary for linen washed in summer, provided it has lain for any length of time. This caution is the more needful, as gentlemen are often exceedingly attentive to what they eat or drink at an inn, yet pay no regard to a circumstance of much more importance.*

DAMP HOUSES.

DAMP houses frequently produce the like ill consequences: for this reason those who build should be careful to choose a dry situation. A house which stands on a damp marshy soil or deep clay, will never be thoroughly dry. All houses, unless where the ground is exceedingly dry, should have the first floor a little raised. Servants and others, who are obliged to live in cellars and sunk storied, seldom continue long in health: masters ought surely to pay

* If a person suspect that his bed is damp, the simple precaution of taking off the sheets and lying in the blankets, with all, or most of his clothes on, will prevent all the danger. I have practised this for many years, and never have been hurt by damp beds, though no constitution, without care, is proof against their baneful influence.

some regard to the health of their servants, as well as to their own.

Nothing is more common than for people, merely to avoid some trifling inconvenience, to hazard their lives by inhabiting a house almost as soon as the masons, plasterers, &c. have done with it; such houses are not only dangerous from their dampness, but likewise from the smell of lime, paint, &c. The asthmas, consumptions, and other diseases of the lungs, so incident to people who work among these articles, are sufficient proofs of their being unwholesome.

Rooms are often rendered damp by an unseasonable piece of cleanliness; I mean the pernicious custom of washing them immediately before company is put into them. Most people catch cold if they sit but a very short time in a room that has been lately washed; the delicate ought carefully to avoid such a situation, and even the robust are not always proof against its influence.*

SUDDEN TRANSITIONS FROM HEAT TO COLD.

THE perspiration is commonly obstructed by SUDDEN TRANSITIONS from heat to cold. Colds are seldom caught, unless when people have been too much heated. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation, and increases the perspiration; but when these are suddenly checked, the consequences must be bad. It is, indeed, impossible for labourers *not to be too hot* upon some occasions; but it is *generally in their power* to let themselves cool gradually, to put on their clothes when they leave off work, to make choice of a dry place to rest themselves in, and to avoid sleeping in the open fields. These easy rules, if observed, would often prevent fevers and other fatal disorders.

It is very common for people, when hot, to drink freely of cold water, or small liquors. This conduct is extremely dangerous. Thirst, indeed, is hard to bear, and the inclination to gratify that appetite frequently gets the better of reason, and makes us do what our judgment disapproves. Every peasant, however, knows, if his horse be permitted to drink his belly-full of cold water after violent exercise, and be immediately put into the stable, or suffered to remain at rest, that it will kill him. This they take the utmost care to prevent. It were well if they were equally attentive to their own safety.

Thirst may be quenched many ways without swallowing large quantities of cold liquor. The fields afford variety of acid fruits and plants, the very chewing of which would abate thirst. Water kept in the mouth for some time, and spit out again, if frequently repeated, will have the same effect. If a bit of bread be eaten along with a few mouthfuls of water, it will both quench thirst more effectually, and make the danger less. When a person is extremely hot, a mouthful of brandy, or other spirits, if it can be obtained, ought to be preferred to any thing else. But if any one has been

* People imagine if a good fire is made in a room after it has been washed, that there is no danger from sitting in it; but they must give me leave to say that this increases the danger. The evaporation excited by the fire generates cold, and renders the damp more active.

so foolish, when hot, as to drink freely of cold liquor, he ought to continue his exercise at least till what he drank be thoroughly warmed upon his stomach.

It would be tedious to enumerate all the bad effects which flow from drinking cold liquors when the body is hot. Sometimes this has occasioned immediate death. Hoarseness, quinsys, and fevers of various kinds, are its common consequences. Neither is it safe when warm to eat freely of raw fruits, salads or the like. These, indeed, have not so sudden an effect upon the body as cold liquors, but they are notwithstanding dangerous, and ought to be avoided.

Sitting in a warm room, and drinking hot liquors till the pores are quite open, and immediately going into the cold air, is extremely dangerous. Colds, coughs, and inflammations of the breast, are the usual consequences of this conduct; yet nothing is more common than for people, after they have drunk warm liquors for several hours, to walk or ride a number of miles in the coldest night, or to ramble about in the streets.*

People are very apt, when a room is hot, to throw open a window, and to sit near it. This is a most dangerous practice. Any person had better sit without doors than in such a situation, as the current of air is directed against one particular part of the body. Inflammatory fevers, quinsys, and consumptions have often been occasioned by sitting or standing thinly clothed near an open window. Nor is sleeping with open windows less to be dreaded. That ought never to be done, even in the hottest season, unless the window is at a distance. I have known mechanics frequently contract fatal diseases, by working stripped at an open window, and would advise all of them to beware of such a practice.†

Few things expose people more to catch cold than keeping their own houses too warm: such persons may be said to live in a sort of hot-houses; they can hardly stir abroad to visit a neighbour but at the hazard of their lives. Were there no other reason for keeping houses moderately cool, that alone is sufficient; but no house that is too hot can be wholesome; heat destroys the spring and elasticity of the air, and renders it less fit for expanding the lungs, and the other purposes of respiration. Hence it is that consumptions and other diseases of the lungs prove so fatal to people who work in forges, glass-houses, and the like.

Some are even so fool-hardy as to plunge themselves, when hot, in cold water.‡ Not only fevers, but madness itself, has frequent-

* The tap-rooms in London and other great towns, where such numbers of people spend their evenings, are highly pernicious. The breath of a number of people crowded into a low apartment, with the addition of fires, candles, the smoke of tobacco, and the fumes of hot liquor, &c. must not only render it hurtful to continue in such places, but dangerous to go out of them into a cold and chilly atmosphere.

† Although this long uncontradicted opinion, which daily observation confirms, has also been contradicted by Sir Arthur Clarke, the analogies are too wide to bear comparison. It will, we believe, be universally admitted that a current of air pressing upon an overheated body, although it might not prove "inevitably fatal," is neither consistent with safety nor prudence, while that body is in a passive state; and in an active one it is better to be removed some distance from a voluminous rush of air, which would be the means of keeping perspiration in check that was labouring to be set free, thereby counteracting the effects of exertion.

‡ A modern writer (Sir Arthur Clarke) entertains, we rather suspect, an untenable opinion on this particular subject; nor do we conceive in what manner sudden external transitions should be attended with less danger than such as are internally applied.

ly been the effect of this conduct. Indeed it looks too like the action of a madman to deserve a serious consideration.

The result of all these observations is, that every one ought to avoid, with the utmost attention, all sudden transitions from heat to cold, and to keep the body in as uniform a temperature as possible; or where that cannot be done, to take care, when heated, to let it cool gradually.

People may imagine that too strict an attention to these things would tend to render them delicate. So far, however, is this from being my design, that the very first rule proposed for preventing colds is, to harden the body, by inuring it daily to the open air.

I shall put an end to what relates to this part of my subject, by giving an abstract of the justly celebrated advice of Celsus, with respect to the preservation of health: "A man," says he, "who is blessed with good health, should confine himself to no particular rules either with respect to regimen or medicine. He ought frequently to diversify his manner of living; to be sometimes in town, sometimes in the country; to hunt, sail, indulge himself in rest, but more frequently to use exercise. He ought to refuse no kind of food that is commonly used, but sometimes to eat more and sometimes less; sometimes to make one at an entertainment, and sometimes to forbear it; to make rather two meals a-day than one, and always to eat heartily, provided he can digest it. He ought neither too eagerly to pursue, nor too scrupulously to avoid intercourse with the fair sex: pleasures of this kind, rarely indulged, render the body alert and active; but when too frequently repeated, weak and languid. He should be careful in time of health not to destroy, by excesses of any kind, that vigour of constitution which should support him under sickness."

This plain, yet elegant and judicious summary of the most useful maxims of health, confirms the justness of my former remark, that enlightened Medicine breathes the true spirit of liberal indulgence, laying down no rules but such as a man of sense would cheerfully

"It has been very commonly supposed," observes Sir Arthur, "even by medical men, that immersion in the cold-bath, when the body was considerably heated with exercise or other exertion, is a dangerous practice; and, accordingly, it is a general custom with bathers who find themselves overheated, to wait till they become cool, before they plunge into the bath. This opinion and practice has been ably controverted by the late Dr. Currie, who has shown, both from theory and experience, that the opinion is erroneous, and the practice injudicious. This is so true, that for some years he has directed infirm persons to use a degree of exercise before immersion, as may produce an increased action of the vascular, with some increase of heat, and thus secure a force of re-action under the shock, which otherwise might not always take place." We think Sir Arthur has brought Dr. Currie forward rather untimely; for it is evident the latter alludes to infirm persons, convalescents, with whom almost invariably the heat of the body, accompanied with a sense of chilliness, is below the natural standard: it is judicious, therefore, enough that such people should use a degree of exercise to enable them to resist the shock of the cold-bath, and to secure a re-action under it, which otherwise they could not withstand. This practice, however, applies equally to persons in health, whom we would caution never to use the cold-bath at a time when a cold sensation pervades the whole body, any more than to plunge into it at a time when the body is overheated; although both of these conditions may admit of being considerably regulated by the feelings of the individual. "The popular opinion, therefore," says Sir Arthur Clarke, upon the preceding grounds, "that it is safest to go perfectly cool into the water is an unfounded error productive of injurious consequences." Practice and experience, with all deference to such an opinion, have proved the reverse. E.D.

follow and forbidding nothing but what is incompatible with real happiness. Here the votaries of fashion and folly may learn to correct their own mistaken ideas of enjoyment; the epicure may acquire a relish for rational gratification; and the man of pleasure may be taught the economy of love.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

THE KNOWLEDGE AND CURE OF DISEASES.

THE cure of diseases does not depend so much upon scientific principles as many imagine. It is chiefly the result of experience and observation. By attending the sick, and carefully observing the various occurrences in diseases, a great degree of accuracy may be acquired, both in distinguishing their symptoms, and in the application of medicines. Hence sensible nurses, and other persons who wait upon the sick, often foresee the patient's fate sooner than many who have been bred to physic.* We do not, however, mean to insinuate that a medical education is of no use: it is doubtless of the greatest importance, but it never can supply the place of observation and experience.

DEFINITION OF DISEASES, &c.—Every disease may be considered as an assemblage of symptoms, and must be distinguished by those which are most obvious and permanent. Instead, therefore, of giving a classical arrangement of diseases, according to the systematic method, it will be more suitable, in a performance of this nature, to give a full and accurate description of each particular disease as it occurs; and, where any of the symptoms of one disease have a near resemblance to those of another,† to take notice of that circumstance, and at the same time to point out the peculiar or characteristic symptoms by which it may be distinguished. By a due attention to these, the investigation of diseases will be found to be a less difficult matter than most people would at first be ready to imagine.

A proper attention to the patient's age, sex, temper of mind, constitution, and manner of life, will likewise greatly assist, both in the investigation and treatment of diseases.

In childhood the fibres are lax and soft, the nerves extremely irritable, and the fluids thin: whereas in old age the fibres are rigid, the nerves become almost insensible, and many of the vessels

* Physicians express this prescience by the term *Prognosis*, or the art of predicting the event of diseases from particular symptoms.

† Physicians express these symptomatic characters by the word *Diagnosis*; viz the signs by which one disease may be distinguished from another disease. Hence those symptoms which distinguish such affections are termed *diagnostic signs*.