

disorders) to attest the truth of this assertion. One of his patients was a Parsi, named Menhucher, who had come from Surat to this city, and had fixed his abode near the writer's house : he was so cruelly afflicted with a confirmed lues, here called the *Percian Fire*, that his hands and feet were entirely ulcerated and almost corroded, so that he became an object of disgust and abhorrence. This man consulted the writer on his case, the state of which he disclosed without reserve. Some blood was taken from him on the same day, and a cathartic administered on the next. On the third day he began to take the *arsenick-pills*, and, by the blessing of God, the virulence of his disorder abated by degrees, until signs of returning health appeared ; in a fortnight his recovery was complete, and he was bathed, according to the practice of our Physicians : he seemed to have no virus left in his blood, and none has since been perceived by him.

But the power of this medicine has chiefly been tried in the cure of the *juzam*, as the word is pronounced in India ; a disorder infecting the whole mass of blood, and thence called by some *fsad khun*. The former name is derived from an Arabic root signifying, in general, *amputation*, *maiming*, *excision*, and, particularly, the *truncation* or *erosion* of the *fingers*, which happens in the last stage of the disease. It is extremely contagious, and for that reason the Prophet said ; *ferru mina l mejdhumî cama teferru mina l asad*, or, "Flee from a person afflicted with judham, as you would from a lion." The author of the *Babbru'l-jawcibir*, or Sea of Pearls, ranks it as an infectious malady with the measles, the small-pox, and the plague. It is also hereditary, and, in that respect, classed by medical writers with the gout, the consumption, and the white leprosy.

A common cause of this distemper is the unwholesome diet of the natives, many of whom are accustomed, after eating a quantity of fish, to swallow copious draughts of milk, which fail not to cause an accumulation of yellow and black bile, which mingles itself with the blood and corrupts it : but it has other causes ; for a *Brahmen*, who had never tasted fish in his life, applied lately to the composer of this essay, and appeared in the highest degree affected by a corruption of blood, which he might have inherited, or acquired by other means. Those, whose religion permits them to eat *beef*, are often exposed to the danger of heating their blood intensely through the knavery of the butchers in the *Bazaar*, who fatten their calves with *Balawer*, and those who are so ill-advised as to take provocatives, a folly extremely common in India, at first are insensible of the mischief, but as soon as the increased moisture is dispersed, find their whole mass of blood inflamed and, as it were, adust ; whence arises the