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A
NEW DICTIONARY
OF
MEDICAL SCIENCE
AND
LITERATURE,

CONTAINING

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TERMS;

WITH THE

SYNONYMES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES;

AND

FORMULE FOR VARIOUS OFFICIAL AND EMPIRICAL PREPARATIONS, &c. &c.

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ABBREVIATIONS,

ARBITRARILY EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

<i>Anat.</i>	Anatomy.	<i>Med. Antiq.</i>	Medical Antiquities.
<i>Arab.</i>	Arabic.	<i>Med. Leg.</i>	Legal Medicine.
<i>Biogr.</i>	Biography.	<i>Obstet.</i>	Obstetrics.
CH.	CHAUSSIER.	P.	Portuguese.
D.	Dutch.	<i>Path.</i>	Pathology.
Da.	Danish.	<i>Path. Anat.</i>	Pathological Anatomy.
E	English.	<i>Ph. A.</i>	{ Pharmacopœia of America.
F.	French.	<i>Ph. D.</i>	Do. of Dublin.
F. or Fah.	FAHRENHEIT.	<i>Ph. E.</i>	Do. of Edinburgh.
G.	German.	<i>Ph. L.</i>	Do. of London.
Gr.	Greek.	<i>Ph. P.</i>	Do. of Paris.
Heb.	Hebrew.	<i>Pharm.</i>	Pharmacy.
<i>Hyg.</i>	Hygiene.	<i>Phys.</i>	Physiology.
I.	Italian.	R.	RÉAUMUR.
L.	Latin.	S.	Spanish.
<i>Leg. Med.</i>	Legal Medicine.	S. G.	Specific Gravity.
<i>Mat. Alim.</i>	Materia Alimentaria.	<i>Surg.</i>	Surgery.
<i>Mat. Med.</i>	Materia Medica.	Sw.	Swedish.
<i>Med.</i>	Medicine.	<i>Therap.</i>	Therapeutics.

P R E F A C E.

THE present compilation was originally suggested by the frequent complaints, made by the Author's pupils in the University of Virginia, that they were unable to meet with information on numerous topics of professional inquiry, — especially of recent introduction, — in the Medical Dictionaries accessible to them.

It may, indeed, be with propriety remarked, that whilst most of the languages of Europe possess portable lexicons, corresponding to the present condition of the science, the English language has none; for the Dictionary of HOOPER, in the purely professional portion, has undergone but little modification within the last fifteen or twenty years, and the exertions of the American editor appear to have been mainly directed to the collateral or accessory departments of natural science.

Some of these, in the present work, have been entirely excluded, with the view of forming a portable work of pure medicine, which may serve as a useful book of reference to the Tyro, as well as to the more advanced student, in the perusal of writers in the various languages whose synonymes it embraces. For this purpose, the Author has not felt himself at liberty to exclude any term, because obsolete, or not clearly understood, or to omit the writer of any *ex professo* treatise, — for to such only the Bibliography extends, — because of the antiquity or rarity of the production.

In so diversified and tedious an undertaking, it may be expected, that errors, especially of a typographical character, have been indulged. These, however, have been comparatively few owing to the well known accuracy of the Cambridge Press, and to the zealous care and attention of a gentleman attached to it, — Mr. CHARLES FOLSOM — who inspected the proofs after they were transmitted to the Author.

The distance of the Author from the press, which has been the cause of great delay in the progress of the work, has likewise occasioned omissions particularly in the early part. These deficiencies it has been attempted to supply in the Supplement, at the end of the second volume.

Many subjects have doubtless, also, been entirely passed over ; but the number of additions that have been made, and the strong desire of being useful “ by removing rubbish and clearing obstructions from the paths through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory,” will, the Author trusts, somewhat disarm the severity of criticism for these and other objections that might be urged against the work ; especially, when the toil, which every humble compiler of a dictionary must endure, and which has been so forcibly depicted by the great English Lexicographer, as well as by the distinguished SCALIGER, is taken into consideration.

“ Si quelqu'un a commis quelque crime odieux,
S'il a tué son père, ou blasphémé les Dieux,
Qu'il fasse un Lexicon : s'il est supplice au monde
Qui le punisse mieux, je veux que l'on me tonde.”

University of Virginia, Oct. 1832.

A

NEW DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A

A

ABBREVIATION

A, or \overline{AA} . See ABBREVIATION.

AA'RON or AH'RON (*Biogr*) A physician of Alexandria, who flourished in the 7th century. He is said to have first clearly described the Small Pox and Measles. WORKS. Some fragments preserved by RHIAZES.

AAR'ZHIL, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A. is in the canton of Berne in Switzerland. The chief spring contains muriates of lime and soda, sulphates of lime and soda, oxyd of iron, and hydrosulphuric acid gas.

A'BACH. MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A hydrosulphuretted saline spring, not far from Ratisbon or Regentsberg in Bavaria.

ABALIENAT'US (*Path.*) *Corruptus*. Corrupted. *Membra abalienata*. Limbs dead, or benumbed. CELSUS, SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

ABAN'GA (*Mat. Med.*) Name given by the inhabitants of St. Thomas to the fruit of a palm-tree, the seeds of which they consider very useful in diseases of the chest, in the dose of 3 or 4, given two or three times a day.

ABAPTIS'TA (*Surg.*) *Abaptiston*, $\alpha\beta\alpha\pi\tau\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$, $\alpha\beta\alpha\pi\tau\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$, from α privative, and $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\iota\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\nu$, 'to plunge.' A term applied to the old Trepan, the conical shape of which prevented it from plunging suddenly into the cavity of the cranium.

ABARE'MO-TE'MO (*Mat. Med.*) A Brazilian tree, which grows in the mountains, and appears to be a mimosa. PISO relates that the decoction of its

bark, which is bitter and astringent, was applied, in that country, to ulcers of a bad character.

AB'BECCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A chalybeate spring, six leagues from Paris, and one from Poissy. It was once much frequented, but is now abandoned.

AB'BEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) An acidulous chalybeate at Abbeville, in the department of the Somme.

ABBREVIATION (*Pharm.*) *Abbreviatio*, $\beta\beta\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\tau\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\beta\beta\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, *Abbreviatu'ra*. Abbreviations are chiefly used in medicinal formulæ. They are by no means as frequently employed now as of old, when every article had its appropriate symbol. The chief abbreviations now adopted are the following:

\mathcal{R} . *Recipe*, Take.

A. AA, ANA, *utriusque*, Of each.

ABDOM. *Abdomen*.

ABS. FEBR. *Absente febre*, In the absence of fever.

AD. or *ADD.* *Adde* or *addatur*.

AD. LIB. *Ad libitum*, At pleasure.

ADMOV. *Admoveatur*, Let it be applied.

ALTERN. HOR. *Alternis horis*, Every other hour.

ALV. ADSTRICT. *Alvo adstrictâ*, The bowels being confined.

AQ. *Aqua*, Water.

AQ. COMM. *Aqua communis*, Common water.

AQ. FONT. *Aqua fontis*, Spring water.

AQ. BULL. *Aqua bulliens*, Boiling water.
AQ. FERV. *Aqua fervens*, Hot water.
AQ. MARIN. *Aqua marina*, Sea water.
B. A. *Balneum arenæ*, A sand-bath.
BALS. *Balsamum*, Balsam.
B.B. BBDS. *Barbadensis*, Barbadoes.
BIB. *Bibe*, Drink.
BIS IND. *Bis indies*, Twice daily.
B.M. *Balneum mariæ*, A water-bath.
BOL. *Bolus*.
BULL. *Bulliat*, Let it boil.
BUT. *Butyrum*, Butter.
B. V. *Balneum vaporis*, A vapor-bath.
CÆRUL. *Cæruleus*, Blue.
CAP. *Capiat*, Let him take.
C. C. *Cornu cervi*, Hartshorn.
C. C. U. *Cornu cervi ustum*, Burnt hartshorn.
C. M. *Cras manè*, To-morrow morning.
COCHL. *Cochleare*, A spoonful.
COCHL. AMPL. *Cochleare amplum*, A large spoonful.
COCHL. INF. *Cochleare infantum*, A child's spoonful.
COCHL. MOD. or *MED.* *Cochleare modicum* or *medium*, A dessert spoonful.
COCHL. PARV. *Cochleare parvum*, A tea-spoonful.
COL. *Cola, colaturæ*, Strain, and to the strained.
COMP. *Compositus*, Compound.
CONF. *Confectio*, Confection.
CONS. *Conserva*, Conserve.
CONT. *Continuctur*, Let it be continued.
COQ. *Coque*, Boil.
CORT. *Cortex*, Bark.
CRIST. *Crastinus*, For to-morrow.
CUJ. *Cujus*, Of which.
CUJUSL. *Cujuslibet*, Of any.
CYATH. *Cyathus*, A glassful.
CYATH. THEÆ. In a cup of tea.
D. *Dosis*, A dose.
D. et S. *Detur et signetur*, (placed at the end of a prescription.)
D. D. *Detur ad*, Let it be given in or to.
D. D. VITR. *Detur ad vitrum*, Let it be given in a glass.
DEAUR. PIL. *Deaurentur pilulæ*, Let the pills be gilded.
DEB. SPISS. *Debita spissitudo*, A due consistence.
DEC. *Decanta*, Pour off.
DECUB. *Decubitus*, Lying down, going to bed.

DE D. IN D. *De die in diem*, From day to day.
DEJ. ALV. *Dejectiones alvi*, Alvine evacuations.
DEP. *Depuratus*, Purified.
DET. *Detur*, Let it be given.
DIEB. ALTERN. *Diebus alternis*, Every other day.
DIEB. TERT. *Diebus tertiis*, Every third day.
DIG. *Digeratur*, Let it be digested.
DIL. *Dilutus*, Dilute.
DIM. *Dimidius*, One half.
DIST. *Distilla*, Distil.
DIV. *Divide*, Divide.
DONEC ALV. SOLUT. FUER. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*, Until the bowels are opened.
DRACH. *Drachma*, A drachm.
EJUSD. *Ejusdem*, Of the same.
ENEM. *Enema*, A clyster.
EXHIB. *Exhibeatur*, Let it be exhibited.
EXT. SUPER ALUT. *Extende super alutam*, Spread upon leather.
F. *Fiat*, Let it be made.
F. PIL. *Fiat pilula*, Make into a pill.
F. VENÆS. or *F. V. S.* *Fiat venæ sectio*, Let bleeding be performed.
FEB. DUR. *Febre durante*, The fever continuing.
FEM. INTERN. *Femoribus internis*, To the inside of the thighs.
FIST. ARMAT. *Fistula armata*, A bag and pipe, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.
FL. *Fluidus*, and *Flores*, Fluid, and Flowers.
FRUST. *Frustillatim*, In small pieces.
GEL. QUAVIS. *Gelatinâ quavis*, In any kind of jelly.
G. G. G. *Gummi guttæ Gambia*, Camboge.
GR. *Granum*, A grain.
Gu. *Gutta*, A drop.
Gu. or *GUTT.* *QUIBUSD.* *Guttis quibusdam*, With some drops.
GUM. *Gummi*, Gum.
GUTTAT. *Guttatim*, By drops.
HOR. DECUB. *Horâ decubitûs*, At bed-time.
HOR. LVTERM. *Horis intermediis*, At intermediate hours.
H. S. *Horâ somni*, At bed-time.
INF. *Infunde*, Infuse.
IND. *Indies*, Daily.
INJ. *ENEM.* *Injiciatur enema*, Let a clyster be given.
IN PULM. *In pulmento*, In gruel.
JUL. *Julepus*, A julep.

LAT. DOL. *Lateri dolenti*, To the pained side.

LB and *LIB.* *Libra*, A pound weight.

LLB. *Libræ*, Pounds.

LIQ. *Liquor*.

M. *Misce*, Mix.

MAC. *Macera*, Macerate.

MAN. *Manipulus*, A handful.

MAN. PRIM. *Mane primo*, Early in the morning.

MIC. PAN. *Mica panis*, Crumb of bread.

MIN. *Minimum*, The 60th part of a drachm, by measure.

MITT. *Mitte*, Send.

MITT. SANG. *Mittatur sanguinis*, Let blood be drawn.

MOD. PRÆSCRIPT. *Modo præscripto*, In the manner directed.

MOR. SOL. *More solito*, In the usual manner.

MUC. *Mucilago*, Mucilage.

N. M. *Nux moschata*, Nutmeg.

O. *Octarius*, A pint.

OL. *Oleum*, Oil.

OL. LINI, S. I. *Oleum lini sine igne*, Cold-drawn linseed oil.

OMN. BID. *Omni biduo*, Every two days.

OMN. BIH. *Omni bihorio*, Every two hours.

OMN. HOR. *Omni horâ*, Every hour.

OMN. MAN. *Omni mane*, Every morning.

OMN. NOCTE. *Every night.*

OMN. QUADR. HOR. *Omni quadrante horæ*, Every quarter of an hour.

O. O. O. *Oleum olivæ optimum*, Best olive oil.

OV. *Ovum*, An egg.

OX. *Oxymel*.

OZ. *Uncia*, An ounce.

P. *Pondere*, by weight.

P. and *PUG.* *Pugillus*, A pugil.

P. Æ. *Partes æquales*, Equal parts.

PART. VIC. *Partitis vicibus*, In divided doses.

PERACT. OP. EMET. *Peracta operatione emetici*, The operation of the emetic being over.

PIL. *Pilula*, A pill.

POST. SING. SED. LIQ. *Post singulas sedes liquidas*, After every liquid evacuation.

POT. *Potio*, A potion.

P. P. *Pulvis patrum*, Jesuit's bark.

P. RAT. ÆTAT. *Pro ratione ætatis*, According to the age.

P. R. N. *Pro re natâ*, As occasion may be.

PULV. *Pulvis*, A powder.

Q. P. *Quantum placeat*, As much as may please.

Q. S. *Quantum sufficiat*, As much as is sufficient.

QUOR. *Quorum*, Of which.

Q. V. *Quantum volueris*, As much as you wish.

RAD. *Radix*, Root.

RAS. *Rasuræ*, Shavings.

RECT. *Rectificatus*, Rectified.

RED. or *REDIG. IN PULV.* *Reductus in pulverem*, or *Redigatur in pulverem*, Powdered, or Let it be powdered.

REG. UMBIL. *Regio umbilici*, The umbilical region.

REPET. *Repetatur*, Let it be repeated.

S. A. *Secundum artem*, According to art.

SEM. *Semen*, Seed.

SEMI-DR. *Semi-drachma*, Half a drachm.

SEMI-H. *Semi-hora*, Half an hour.

SERV. *Serva*, Keep, preserve.

SESQUIH. *Sesquihora*, An hour and a half.

SESUNC. *Sesuncia*, An ounce and a half.

SI NON VAL. *Si non valeat*, If it does not answer.

SI OP. SIT. *Si opus sit*, If there be need.

SI VIR. PERM. *Si vires permittant*, If the strength will permit.

SOLV. *Solve*, Dissolve.

SP. and *SPIR.* *Spiritus*, Spirit.

SS. *Semi*, One half.

ST. *Stet*, Let it stand.

SUB FIN. COCT. *Sub finem coctionis*, Towards the end of the boiling.

SUM. *Sumat*, Let him take: also, *Summitates*, The tops.

S. V. *Spiritus vini*, Spirit of wine.

S. V. R. *Spiritus vini rectificatus*, Rectified spirit of wine.

S. V. T. *Spiritus vini tenuior*, Proof spirit of wine.

SYR. *Syrupus*, Syrup.

TEMP. DEXT. *Tempori dextro*, To the right temple.

T. O. *Tinctura opii*, Tincture of opium.

TR. and \mathfrak{R} and *TINCT.* *Tinctura*, Tincture.

TRIT. *Tritura*, Triturate.

V. O. S. or *VIT. OV. SOL.* *Vitello ovi solutus*, Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Z. Z. *anciently myrrh*: now *zinziber*, or ginger.

\mathfrak{b} , *Libra*, A pound.

\mathfrak{z} , *Uncia*, An ounce.

\mathfrak{d} , *Drachma*, A drachm.

\mathfrak{s} , *Scrupulum*, A scruple.

as, *Semissis*, or half; *iss*, one and a half.

j, one; ij, two; iij, three; iv, four, &c.

The same system is not always followed in abbreviating. The subjoined will exhibit the usual mode :

R.

<i>Infus. Calumb.</i>	ζ iss
<i>Tinct. Gent. c.</i>	ζ i
<i>Syr Cort. Aurant.</i>	θ ij
<i>Tinct. Caps.</i>	g ^{ti} . XL. M.

Cap^t. Coch. ij. p. r. n.

This written at length is as follows :
Recipe.

Infusi Calumbæ, sesqui-unciam,
Tincturæ Gentianæ Compositæ,
drachmam,
Syrupⁱ Corticis Aurantiorum, scrupula duo,
Tincturæ Capsici, guttas quadraginta. Misc.

Capiat cochlearia duo pro re natⁱ.

(F) *Abbréviation.* (G) *Abkürzung.*

ABDOMEN (*Anat.*) from *ab'dere*, 'to conceal'; ἄτρον, ὑπογαστήριον, ἐπιστομίον, λαπαρά, ὑποχοιλίον, γαστήρ, ὑποπύριον, ἠδύς, *Abdomen*, *Venter v'mus*, *Venter in'finus*, *Mirach*, *Nē'dys*, *Al'veus*, *Uterus*. The largest of the three splanchnic cavities, bounded, above, by the diaphragm; below, by the pelvis; behind, by the lumbar vertebræ; and at the sides and fore part, by muscular expansions. It is distinguished into three anterior regions, from above to below; viz. the epigastric, umbilical, and hypogastric, each of which is itself divided into three others, one middle and two lateral: thus the *epigastric region* comprises the *epigastrium* and *hypochondria*; the *umbilical*, the *umbilicus* and *flanks* or *lumbar regions*; and the *hypogastric*, the *hypogastrium* and *iliac regions*. None of these regions has its limits well defined. The chief viscera contained in the Abdomen are the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, &c. It is lined by the Peritoneum.

(F) *Ventre, V inférieur, Bas ventre.*

(G) *Unterleib, Bauch, Schmerbauch.*

ABDOMINAL (*Anat.*) *Abdominalis*. That which belongs to the Abdomen, as *abdominal muscles*, *abdominal viscera*, &c.

ABDUCTIO (*Anat.*) *Abductio*, from *ablu'cere*, to separate. The movement which separates a limb or other part from the axis of the body.

The word has also been used synonymously with *Abstrup'tio*, ἀναστρέψω,

πλασμα, a fracture near the articular extremity of a bone, with separation of the fragments.

(G) *Abziehung.*

ABDUCTOR (*Anat.*) same etymon. A muscle which moves certain parts by separating them from the axis of the body.

(F) *Abducteur.* (G) *Abziehmuskel.*

ABDUCTOR AURIS, *Abductor auricularis*, a portion of the *posterior auris*, the existence of which is not constant, and which passes from the mastoid process to the concha.

(F) *Abducteur de l'oreille.*

ABDUCTOR IN'DICIS, *Semi-internus seu indicis*, a muscle which arises from the os trapezium and metacarpal bone of the thumb, and is inserted into the first bone of the forefinger. Its use is to bring the forefinger towards the thumb.

ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI, *Carpophalangeus minimi digiti*, *Carpophalangien du petit doigt*. *Extensor tertii internodii minimi digiti* (DOUGLAS). *Hypophenar minor metacarpeus*. It originates fleshy from the os pisiforme, and from the annular ligament near it; and is inserted, tendinous, into the inner side of the base of the first bone of the little finger. *Use.* To draw the little finger from the rest.

ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS, *Calcaneo-phalangeus minimi digiti*, *Calcaneo-phalangien du petit orteil*, *Paraphenar maj'or* (WINSLOW), by whom the muscle is divided into two portions, *Paraphenar maj'or* and *metatarsus*. *Calcaneo-sous-phalangien du petit orteil* (CH.) This muscle forms the outer margin of the sole of the foot, and is immediately beneath the plantar aponeurosis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the outer side of the protuberance of the os calcis, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, and is inserted into the outer part of the root of the first bone of the little toe. *Use.* To draw the little toe outwards.

(F) *Abducteur du petit orteil.*

ABDUCTOR POLLICIS BREVIS, *Abductor Pollicis v'mus*, *Scapho-Carpo-super-phalangeus Pollicis, sus-phalangien du pouce*, *A. pollicis manus* and *A. brevis alter* (ALBINUS). *Carpus-sus-phalangien du pouce* (CH.) A short, flat, triangular muscle, which arises from the anterior surface of the os scaphoides and the annular ligament

of the carpus, and terminates at the outside of the upper extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. A particular portion, on the inner side of this muscle, is called, by ALBINUS, *Abductor brevis alter*.

(F) *Abducteur court du pouce*.

ABDUC'TOR LON'GUS POL'LICIS, *A. l. P. Ma'nūs, Exten'sor ossis metacarpi pol'licis ma'nūs, Exten'sor primi interno'dii* (DOUGLAS), *Exten'sor primus Pol'licis, Cubito-radi-sus-métacarpieri du pouce, Cubito-sus-métacarpieri du pouce* (CH.) A long, thin muscle, arising from the posterior surface of the ulna, radius, and interosseous ligament, and inserted at the outer side of the upper extremity of the first metacarpal bone.

(F) *Abducteur long du pouce*.

ABDUC'TOR POL'LICIS PE'DIS, *Cal'co-sub-phalange'us Pol'licis*. This muscle arises, fleshy, from the anterior and inner part of the protuberance of the os calcis, and tendinous from the same bone where it joins with the os naviculare. It is inserted, tendinous, into the internal os sesamoideum and root of the first bone of the great toe. *Use*. To pull the great toe from the rest.

(F) *Abducteur du gros orteil*.

The name *Abductor* has been given also to all those interosseous muscles of the hand and foot, which perform the motion of abduction on the fingers or toes, and to muscles which execute the same function on other parts of the body.

ABEBÆOS (*Path.*) ἀβεβαιοσ, from *a* neg. and *βεβαιος*, 'firm,' *infirmus, debilis*, weak, infirm, unsteady. HIPPOCRATES.

ABEILLE, SCIPIO (*Biogr.*) A French surgeon of eminence, born at Riez, in Provence; died 1697. *WORKS. Nouvelle histoire des os, selon les anciens et les modernes*. Paris. 1685. 12mo. *Le parfait chirurgien d'armée*. Paris. 1696. 12mo. *Traité des plaies d'arquebuses*. Paris. 1696. 12mo. *L'Anatomie de la tête et de ses parties*. Paris, 1696. 12mo.

ABEL'MELUCH, (*Mat. Med.*) One of the names of the Ricinus, according to some authors. PROSPER ALPINUS says that a tree, which grows about Mecca, is so called. Its seeds, which are black and oblong, are said to be a most violent cathartic.

ABENG'NEFIT, **ABHENG'NEFIT**, or **ALBENG'NEFIT** (*Biogr.*) An Arabian physician, who flourished in the 12th

century. *WORKS. On the virtues of medicines and food*, translated into Latin by GERARD of Cremona. Strasburg, 1531. fol. *De balneis*. 1553. fol.

ABENSBERG, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A. is a city of Bavaria, where there is a cold, sulphureous spring.

ABERCROM'BY, DAVID (*Biogr.*) A respectable Scotch physician, who flourished about the middle of the 17th century. *WORKS. Tuta ac efficax luis venereæ sæpe absque mercurio, ac semper absque salivatione mercuriali, curandæ methodus*. Lond. 1684. 12mo. *De variatione et varietate pulsus observationes. Item nova medicinæ tum speculativæ tum practicæ clavis*. Lond. 1685. 8vo. *Nova medicinæ clavis, seu ars explorandæ medicas facultates plantarum ex solo sapore*. Lond. 1685. 8vo. *Opuscula medica; curandi bubones venereos, et tutior salivationis methodus*. Lond. 1687. 8vo.

ABERRATION, (*Path.*) *Aberratio*, from *aberrare*, 'to wander from.' This word has several meanings.

1. The passage of a fluid of the living body into an order of vessels not destined for it. The passage of red blood, for example, into white vessels.

In this sense it is synonymous with the *Error Loci* of Boerhaave.

2. The flow of a fluid towards an organ different from that to which it is ordinarily directed; as in cases of vicarious hemorrhage. *Aberrations of sense or judgment* are certain errors in the images perceived or certain derangements of the intellectual faculties.

The word is used in optics to designate the dispersion of the rays of light in passing through a lens.

The **ABERRATION OF SPHERICITY**, or *spherical aberration*, takes place, when the rays, as in a common lens, which pass through the centre of the lens, and those which pass near the circumference, are unequally refracted, so that they do not meet at a common focus.

This aberration of sphericity in the human eye is corrected by the iris.

The **ABERRATION OF REFRACTIBILITY** exists, when, as in a common lens, the rays that pass near the circumference of the lens are decomposed, so that a colored image is observed. This aberration in the human eye is corrected by the iris, which does not permit the rays to fall near the circumference of the lens, and also by

the crystalline lens itself, which, owing to its structure, serves the purposes of an achromatic glass.

(F) *Aberration.* (G) *Abirringung*, *Abweichung*.

ABEVACUA'TIO (*Path.*) ἀποκενωσις, *apoceno'sis*, from *ab*, diminutive, and *evacuo*, 'I empty.' A partial or imperfect evacuation.

ABIAL (*Mat. Med.*) A fruit well known in India, and obtained from a species of cypress. It passes for an emmenagogue.

ABIRRITA'TION (*Path.*) *Ab-irritatio*, from *ab*, privative, and *irritatio*, 'irritation.' This word strictly means, absence or defect of irritation. The disciples of BROUSSAIS use it to indicate a pathological condition, opposite to that of irritation. It may be considered as synonymous with Debility, Asthenia, &c.

ABLUT'ION (*Hyg. and Pharm.*) *Ablutio*, ἀλουσις *aponip'sis*, κατακλινομος, *cataclis'mus*, from *ablutere*, 'to wash.' A name given to legal ceremonies in which the body is subjected to particular affusions. Ablution (especially of the extremities) with cold or tepid water is employed, therapeutically, to reduce febrile heat. Also, the washing by which medicines are separated from the extraneous matters mixed with them.

(G) *Waschung*, *Reinigung*.

ABOLI'TION (*Path.*) *Abolitio*, destruction or suppression. A word, often employed, especially by the French, to express the complete suspension of any symptom or function. *Abolition of the sight*, e. g. is the complete loss of sight.

(G) *Vernichtung*.

ABOR'TION (*Obstetr.*) *Abor'tus*, *Abor'tus*, *Dysto'cia abortiva*, *Paracye'sis abortus*, *Amblo'sis*, *Amblo'mia*, *Diaph'thora*, *Ectro'sis*, *Examblo'mia*, *Examblo'sis*, *Ect'os'tmos*, *Apopalle'sis*, *Apopal'sis*, *Apoph'thora*, *P'thora*, *Convulsio uteri*, *Deperditio*, ἀμβλωσις, ἐκτροσμος, φθορα, ἀποφθορα, διαφθορα, ἐκβολη, ἐξάμβλωσις, *Miscarriage*. The expulsion of the fœtus before the seventh month of uterogestation, or before it is *viable*. (q. v.) The causes of this accident are referable either to the mother, and particularly to the uterus; or to the fœtus and its dependencies. The causes in the mother may be:—extreme nervous susceptibility, great debility, plethora; faulty conformation, &c.; and it is frequently induced immediately by intense mental emotion, violent exercise, &c. The causes seated in the fœtus are its death,

rupture of the membranes, &c. It most frequently occurs between the 8th and 12th weeks of gestation. The symptoms of abortion are:—uterine hemorrhage with or without flakes of decidua, with intermitting pain. When abortion has once taken place, it is extremely apt to recur in subsequent pregnancies about the same period. Some writers have called abortion, when it occurs prior to three months, *Effluxion*. The treatment must vary according to the constitution of the patient and the causes giving rise to it. In all cases, the horizontal posture and perfect quietude are indispensable.

(F) *Avortement.* (G) *Fehlgeburt*.
 ABOR'TION is likewise applied to the product of an untimely birth. *Abor-tivus*, ἐκτροματικός, *Abortment*.
 (F) *Avorton*, *Avortin*. (G) *Frühgeburt*.

TO ABORT', *aboriri*, is to miscarry.
 (F) *Avorter*. (G) *Fehlgebären*, *missgebären*.

WRITERS on *Abortion*. B. ALBINUS, *Francf. ad Viadr.* 1699 (L). J. BOHN, *Lips.* 1707 (L). F. HOFFMANN, *Hal.* 1733 (L). G. L. MITHOBIUS, *Hal.* 1739 (L). J. A. E. BÜCHNER, *Hal.* 1767 (L). IZARD, *Paris*, 1802 (F). A. LE ROY, *Paris*, 1801 (F). J. BURNS, *Lond.* 1806. M. A. DÉSORMEAUX, *Paris*, 1811 (L). St. GERMAIN, *Paris*, 1855. (F).

MEDICO-LEGAL WRITERS on A. E. CAMERARIUS, *Tubing.* 1697 (L). W. H. WALDSCHMID, *Kilon.* 1723 (L). CH. FR. BOCKIUS, *Witeb.* 1726 (L). G. J. SCHIRMER, *Hal.* 1729 (L). M. ALBERTI, *Hal.* 1730 (L). FR. M. GRAFF, *Hal.* 1746 (L). J. BERTUCH, *Hal.* 1746 (L). MADAME BOIVIN, *Paris*, 1828 (F).

ABOR'TIVE (*Mat. Med.*) *Abortivus*, ἀμβλωτικός, φθορικός, ἐκβολικός, ἀποφθορικός, *Ectrotivus*. A medicine to which is attributed the property of causing abortion. There is probably no direct agent of the kind.

(F) *Abortif*.

ABOULAZA (*Mat. Med.*) a tree of Madagascar, used, according to FLACOURT, in the practice of the country, in diseases of the heart.

A'BRABAX (*Med.*) *A'brasax*, *Abraxas*, a mystic term expressing the number 365, and to which the Cabalists attributed miraculous properties.

ABRACADA'BRA (*Med. Antiq.*) the name of a Syrian Idol, according to SELDEN. This word, when pronounced and repeated in a certain form and a certain number of times, was supposed to have the power of curing fevers and

preventing many diseases. It was figured on amulets and worn suspended round the neck. The following description of it is given by SERENUS SAMMONICUS, who had great faith in it.

“Inscribas chartæ quod dicitur *Abacadabra*, Sæpius et subter repetas, sed detrahe summæ, Et magis atque magis desint elementa figuris Singula, quæ semper rapies et cætera figes, Donec in angustum redigatur littera conum.”
His lino nexis collum redimire memento.”

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ABRA'CALAN (*Med. Antiq.*) A cabalistic term to which the Jews attributed the same virtue as to the word ABRACADABRA.

ABRA'SION (*Path.*) *Abra'sio*, *Aposyr'ma*, αποσυρημα, from *abra'dere*, 'to rasp,' αποσυρησμος. A superficial excoriation, with loss of substance, under the form of small shreds, in the mucous membrane of the intestines. (F) *Raclure des Boyaux*. (G) *Anfressen*. Also, an ulceration of the skin, possessing similar characters. According to VICQ D'AZYR, the word has been used for the absorption of the molecules composing the various organs.

ABROTONI'TES (*Pharm.*) *αβροτονιτης*, wine impregnated with the *Artemisia Abrotanum* or Southern wood.

AB'SCESS (*Path.*) from *abscedo*, 'I depart,' or 'separate from.' *Absces'sus*, *absces'sio*, *aphiste'sis*, *aposte'ma*, *Imposthume*, *Εσχυε'μα*, εσχυημα, *Εσχυε'sis*, εσχυσις, *Reces'sus*. A collection of pus in a cavity, the result of a morbid process.

See PUUGENIA and SUPPURATION.

(F) *Abcès*, *Depôt*. (G) *Geschwâr*, *Eitergeschwûr*.

The French have various distinctive terms for Abscesses.

The *Abcès chaud*, *aigu*, *soudain*, is one which follows violent inflammation.

The *Abcès froid*, *chronique*, *scrofuleux*, one which is the result of chronic or scrofulous inflammation.

The *Abcès par congestion*, *A. métastatique*, is a symptomatic abscess, one which occurs in a part at a distance from the inflammation by which it is occasioned: e. g. a *lumbar abscess*,

(q. v.) in which the inflammation may be in the lumbar vertebræ, whilst the pus exhibits itself at the groin.

WRITERS on Abscesses. M. A. SEVERINUS, (*internal*.) Leyd. 1724 (L). J. H. MEIBOMIUS (*do.*) Dresd. et Lips. 1751 (L). Th. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1765 (L).

ABSCIS'ION (*Surg. &c.*) *Abscis'io*, *Abscis'sio*, from *abscid'ere* or *abscin'dere*, 'to cut off,' αποκοπη, αποθανσις, διακοπη. Excision or extirpation of a part, especially of a soft part. FABRICIUS HILDANUS.

A fracture or injury of soft parts with loss of substance. HIPPOCRATES.

Diminution, or loss of voice. CELSUS. Sudden and premature termination of a disease. GALEN.

(G) *Abschneidung*.

ABSINTHI'TES (*Pharm.*) *αψινθιτης*, Wine impregnated with Absinthium or Wormwood. DIOSCORIDES.

ABSOR'BENT (*Anat., Mat. Med., &c.*) *Absor'bens*, *αλληλων*, from *absorbere*, 'to drink, to suck up.' That which absorbs.

The ABSORBENT SYSTEM is the collection of vessels and glands, which concur in the exercise of absorption.

WRITERS. J. SHELDON, Lond. 1784. ALARD (*inflammation of*), Paris, 1824 (F). D. PRING, Bath, 1813. W. GOODLAD, Lond. 1814.

A medicine used for absorbing acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, &c.

Also, any substance, such as cobweb, sponge, &c., which, when applied to a bleeding surface, retains the blood, and forms with it a solid and adhesive compound, which arrests the hemorrhage.

(F) *Absorbant*. (G) *Einsaugend*.

ABSORP'TION (*Physiol.*) *Resorp'tio*, *Inhalatio*, *Imbibitio*, *Absorp'tio*, same etymon. The function of absorbent vessels, by virtue of which they take up substances from without or within the body. Two great divisions have been made of this function. 1. *External absorption* or the *absorption of composition*, which obtains, from without the organs, the materials intended for their composition: and, 2. *Internal absorption*, or the *absorption of decomposition*, which takes up from the organs the materials that have to be replaced by the exhalants.

By *external absorption* is meant not only that which takes place at the external surface of the body, but also that of the mucous membranes of the diges-

tive and respiratory passages. Hence, again, the division of external absorption into *cutaneous, intestinal or digestive, and pulmonary or respiratory*.

Internal absorption is also subdivided into, 1. *Molecular or interstitial, nutritive or organic*, which takes up from each organ the materials that constitute it, so that the decomposition is always in equilibrium with the deposition. 2. The *absorption of recrementitious secreted fluids*, such as the fluid of serous membranes, synovia, &c. As these are constantly exhaled on surfaces, which have no external outlet, they would augment indefinitely, if absorption did not remove them in the same proportion as that in which they are deposited. 3. The *absorption of a part of the excrementitious secreted fluids*, as they pass over their excretory passages.

Absorption does not effect the decomposition of the body immediately. It merely prepares the fluid which has to be eliminated by the secretory organs.

The great agents of external absorption are the veins and chyloferous vessels; of internal absorption, probably the lymphatics. In the chyloferous vessels and lymphatics the fluid is always found to possess the same general properties. In them, therefore, an action of elaboration or selection must have taken place.

The veins, on the other hand, seem to exert no selection. Any fluid, possessing the necessary tenuity, passes through the coats of the vessel readily by imbibition, and proceeds along with the torrent of the circulation. Watery fluids in this manner enter the blood when they are taken into the stomach. Substances that require digestion, on the other hand, must pass through the chyloferous vessels and thoracic duct.

(G) *Einsaugung*.

WRITERS. J. F. FASEL, Jenæ, 1765 (L). J. G. LEONHARDI, Lips. 1771 (L). P. J. VAN MAANEN, Lugd. Bat. 1794 (L). S. TH. SOEMMERING (*Diseases*), Traject. ad Mœn. 1795 (L). Sir W. BLIZARD, Lond. 1787. FORMEY (*Pathology*), Hal. 1788 (L). CH. T. LUDWIG (*Phys. and Path.*), Lips. 1789 (L). M. FODERA, Paris, 1823 (F).

ABSTEMIOUS (*Hyg.*) *Abstemius*, αοι-
ρος, from *abs*, 'without,' and *temētum*,
'wine.' Used by the ancient writers as
well as by the French in the sense only
of its roots;—one who abstains from
wine or fermented liquors in general.

(F) *Abstème*. (G) *Enthaltsam*.

ABSTER'GENT (*Mat. Med.*) from *ab-*
stergere, 'to clean.' *Abstersivus*, *ab-*
ster'sive, *abluens*, *abstersorius*, a medi-
cine that cleanses the part to which it
is applied.

(G) *Reinigendes-mittel*,
Reinigungsmittel.

AB'STINENCE (*Hyg.*) *Abstinen'tia*,
from *abs*, 'from,' and *tenerè*, 'to hold';
ασιτια, ησταιη, λιμαγχια, λιμοκτονια,
Liman'chia, *Limoclo'nia*, Fasting.

Privation, usually voluntary, as when
we speak of *abstinence from pleasure*,
abstinence from drink, &c. It is more
particularly used to signify voluntary
privation of certain articles of food.
Fasting is a useful remedial agent in
certain diseases, particularly in those of
an inflammatory character.

(G) *Enthaltsamkeit*.

WRITERS. G. E. STAHL (*in acute*
diseases), Hal. 1699 (L).

AB'SUS (*Mat. Med.*) a kind of cassia.
C. Absus, which grows in Egypt and
in India, the seeds of which, pulverized
and mixed with powdered sugar, have
been employed, in form of a dry colly-
rium, in the endemic ophthalmia of
Egypt.

ABVACUA'TIO (*Path.*) an excessive or
colliquative evacuation of any kind.

ACA'CIÆ GUMMI (*Mat. Med.*) *G. Aca-*
cia Arab'ica, *G. Arab'icum*, *G. Acan-*
thinum, κομμι λευκορ, *G. Theba'icum*,
G. Serapio'nis, *G. Lamac*, *G. Sen'ega*
or *Sen'eca*, *Comis'di*, *Gum Arab'ic*.
The gum of the *Mimo'sa Nilot'ica*, *Aca-*
cia vel'a, *A. Veravel*, *Al'charad*, ακυ-
ρος, ακακια, ακανθα Αραβικη, *Spina*
Egypti'aca, of Upper Egypt. It is in
irregular pieces, colorless, or of a pale
yellow color, hard, brittle, of a shining
fracture, transparent, soluble in water,
and insoluble in alcohol. s. g. 1.4317.

It is mucilaginous: but rarely used,
except in Pharmacy. Sometimes it is
administered alone as a demulcent.

(F) *Gomme Arabique*. (G) *Ara-*
bisches gummi, *Mimosen*
gummi.

ACAM'ATOS (*Physiol.*) ακαματος, from
a priv. and *καμνω*, 'I labor.' This word
has been sometimes used for a good
constitution of the body. According to
GALEN, it means that position in which
a limb is intermediate between flexion
and extension; a position which may
be long maintained without fatigue.

ACANTHAB'OLOS (*Surg.*) ακανθαβολος,
Acan'thulus, *Volse'la*, from ακανθα, 'a
spine,' and βάλλω, 'I cast out.' A kind
of forceps for removing extraneous
substances from wounds. PAULUS OF

Ægina, FABRICIUS ab Acquapendente, SCULTETUS, &c.

ACANTHUS MOL'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) ακανθα, ακανθος ῥιζος, ἰριπαξανθος, *Melampyllum*, *Bran'ca ursi'na*, *Brankur'sine*, *Bear's Breech*. This plant is mucilaginous like the *Althæa*, and is used as a demulcent.

(F) *Pied d'ours*. (G) *Bährenklau*, *Schleimbährenklau*.

ACAR'DIA (*Path.*) from α priv., and καρδια, 'the heart.' The state of a fœtus without a heart.

ACARICIBA (*Mat. Med.*) The Brazilian name for the *Hydrocotyle umbellatum*, used by the Indians as an aromatic, alexipharmic, and emetic.

AC'ARUS (*Path. &c.*) from ακαρις, formed of α privative, and κρις, 'divisible.' A minute insect, noticed by several observers, in the itch. The *Acarus Scabiei*, *Sarcopte*, *Ciron*. (G) *Krätzmilbe*.

ACATALEP'SIA (*Path.*) ακαταληψια, from α privative, and καταλαμβάνω, 'I comprehend.' Uncertainty in diagnosis. Its opposite is καταληψις. GALEN.

ACATAP'OSIS (*Path.*) from α privative, and καταποσις, 'deglutition.' Incapacity of swallowing. VOGEL has given this name to difficulty in deglutition.

ACATAS'TATIC (*Pa.h.*) *Acatastat'icus*, ακαταστατος, from α priv., and καθιστιμι, 'to determine' An epithet given to fevers, &c., when irregular in their periods or symptoms. HIPPOCRATES.

ACATHAR'SIA (*Path.*) ακαθαρσια, from α priv., and καθαιρω, 'I purge.' *Sordes*, *impurities*. Omission of a purgative. FOËSIUS.

ACATSJAVAL'I (*Mat. Med.*) a Malabar plant, which is astringent and aromatic. A bath of it is used in the country in cases of Hemicrania. It is supposed to be the *Cassytha filiformis* of LINNÆUS.

ACCELERATOR URINÆ (*Anat.*) *Bulbo-cavernosus*, *Bulbo-uretral* (CH.) *Ejaculator Sem'inis*, *Bulbo-syndesmo-cavernæux*. A muscle of the penis, which arises, fleshy, from the sphincter ani and membranous part of the urethra, and tendinous from the crus and beginning of the corpus cavernosum penis. In its course it forms a thin, fleshy layer, the inferior fibres of which run more transversely than the superior, which descend in an oblique direction; the muscles of both sides completely inclosing the bulb of the urethra. It is inserted into its fellow by a tendinous line running longitudinally on the mid-

dle of the bulb. Its use is to propel the urine or semen forwards.

(F) *Accélérateur*.

AC'CENT (*Physiol. &c.*) *So'nus vo'cis*. Inflection or modification of the voice, which consists in raising or dropping it on certain syllables.

The accent exhibits various alterations in disease.

ACCES'SION (*Path.*) *Acces'sio*, from *acce'do*, 'I approach.' The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease.

AC'CESSORY (*Anat. &c.*) *Accesso'rius*, a consequence or dependance on any thing; as *accessory ligament*, *muscles*, *nerve*, &c.

(F) *Accessoire*, *Annexe*.

The ACCESSORY SCIENCES TO MEDICINE are those which do not relate directly to the science of man in a state of health or disease; as physics, chymistry, &c.

The term *accessory* is also given to several muscles.

The ACCESSORY OF THE PAROTID is a name given by HALLER to a small gland, which accompanies the parotid duct, and which is commonly a mere prolongation of the Parotid itself.

AC'CIDENT (*Path.*) *Accidens*, from *accidere*, to happen. A casualty; an unforeseen event. The French use the term in nearly the same sense as *symptom*. It means also an unexpected symptom.

(G) *Zufall*.

ACCIDENTAL (*Path.*) *adventi'tius*. That which happens unexpectedly.

The French give the name *Tissus accidentels* to those adventitious textures, that are the result of a morbid process.

(G) *Zufällig*.

ACCIP'ITER (*Surg.*) ἰεραξ, 'the hawk.' *Menec'ratis Accip'iter*. A bandage applied over the nose, so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk.

(F) *Épervier*.

ACCLI'MATED (*Hyg.*) *Clima'ti assue'tus*, a word of recent introduction from the French, which means 'accustomed to a climate.'

ACCLIMATEMENT (F) (*Hyg.*) The act of becoming acclimated, or accustomed to a climate.

The constitution of a person, who goes to live in another and very different climate, usually experiences changes, which are frequently of an unfavorable character, and the study of which is of considerable importance in medicine.

ACCOM'PANIMENT (*Surg.*) *Adjunctum*. That which is joined to any thing. (F) *Accompagnement*. (G) *Begleitung*.

An *Accompaniment to the cataract* is a whitish, viscid substance, which sometimes surrounds the opaque crystalline and remains after the operation for cataract, causing a secondary cataract.

ACCOCUCHEUR (F) (*Obstet.*) *Adjutor Partus*. *Obstetricans*. He who practises the art of midwifery. A *Physician-Accoucheur*, a *Surgeon-Accoucheur*, &c.

(G) *Geburtshelfer*.

ACCRE'TION (*Physiol.*) *Accre'tio*, from *crescere*, 'to increase.' Augmentation; also, increase by juxta-position.

(G) *Anhaufung*.

ACE'DIA (*Path.*) *ακηδιη*, *Incuria*, from *α* privative, and *κηδος*, 'care.' Want of care, neglect. Also, fatigue. HIPPOCRATES.

ACEPH'ALOBRA'CHUS, from *α* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *βραχιον*, 'arm.' A fœtus without head or arms.

ACEPH'ALOCHE'IRUS, from *α* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *χειρ*, 'hand.' A fœtus without head or hands.

ACEPH'ALOCYS'TIS (*Path.*) from *α* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' An hydatiform vesicle, without head or visible organs, ranked amongst the Entozoa, although possessed of few animated characteristics. See HYDATID.

ACEPH'ALOGAS'TER (*Path. Anat.*) from *α* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *γαστηρ*, 'the belly.' A name given to monsters devoid of head, chest, and abdomen; or to those which have an abdomen but no chest or head.

ACEPHALOS'TOMA (*Path. Anat.*) from *α* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *στομα*, 'mouth.' An acephalous fœtus, at the upper part of which there is an opening resembling a mouth.

ACEPH'ALOTHORUS (*Path. Anat.*) from *α* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *θωραξ*, 'chest.' A monster, devoid of head or chest.

ACEPH'ALOUS (*Path. Anat.*) *ακεφαλος*, from *α* priv. and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster born devoid of head.

(G) *Hauptlos*.

A'CER SACCHARI'NUM (*Mat. Alim. &c.*) The *Maple*. *Sugar Maple*. This tree contains a large amount of sweet sap, whence a considerable quantity of sugar may be extracted. When purified, this sugar can scarcely be distinguished from that obtained from the

cane. See SACCHARUM.

(F) *Érable*. (G) *Zuckerahorn*. ACERB' (*Phys.*) *Acer'bus*, *Struph'nos*, *σιρρυγνος*, from *acer*, 'sharp.' A savour, or taste, compounded of the acid, bitter, and astringent; such as is met with in unripe fruits, &c.

(G) *Bitterlich-sauer*.

ACER'IDES (*Pharm.*) *ακηριδες*, from *α* privative, and *κηρος*, 'wax.' Plasters devoid of wax. GALEN.

ACERO'SUS (*Mat. Alim.*) *αχυροδης*, from *αχυρον*, 'chaff.' *Furfuraceous*, *πιθυριος*. An epithet used, by HIPPOCRATES, for the coarsest bread, made of flour not separated from the chaff. FOËSIUS.

ACES'CENCY (*Path.*) *Acescen'tia*, from *aces'cere*, 'to grow sour.' A disposition to acidity. The Humorists believed that the animal humors are susceptible of this change.

(G) *Sauerliche Geschmack*.

ACETAB'ULUM (*Anat.*) from *acetum*, 'vinegar,' because it resembles the old vinegar vessel *οζυβαρον*. A measure capable of containing the 8th part of a modern pint. ATHENÆUS. GALEN. See COTYLOID. According to CASTELLI, the lobes or cotyledons of the placenta of ruminating animals have been so called.

ACETA'RIA (*Hyg.*) same etymon. A salad or pickle.

AC'ETATE (*Pharm.*) *Acet'as*. A salt formed by the union of the acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. The acetates, chiefly used in medicine, are the acetates of ammonia, lead, potash, and zinc.

(G) *Essigsalz*.

ACET'ICUM, AC'IDUM (*Pharm.*) *Acidum Acet'icum fortius*, *A. A. forte*. *A. Acet'icum purum*, *Acetum radicale*. *Acetic Acid*, *Strong Acet'ous Acid*, *Acidum Aceto'sum forte*, *Radical Vinegar*, *Spiritus Ven'eris* (when made from verdigris), *Spirit of Verdigris*. Concentrated acetic acid, prepared by decomposing an acetate and receiving the acetic acid by distillation, has a very pungent and grateful odor, and an acid and acrid taste. Its s. g. is about 1.046, and it is very volatile.

It is stimulant, rubefacient, and escharotic, and is applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, headaches, &c. It destroys warts.

An AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, *Ac'idum Acet'icum Camphora'tum*, *A. aceto'sum camphora'tum*,

is formed of this *strong Acid*, ℥ vj, *Camphor*, ℥ ss, *Ol. Caryoph.* gtt. xv.

A strong Acetic Acid is ordered by the London Pharmacopœia prepared from wood. It is called *Vinegar of Wood, Improved distilled Vinegar, Pyroligneous Acid, Acetum Ligno'rum*, and its strength is such, that 87 gr. of crystallized subcarbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of the acid.

(G) Radikaler essig.

The *ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM*, *A. a. ten'ue*, *Acetum distillatum, Acidum acet'icum, Acidum acetosum distillatum, Acidum acet'icum debilius, distilled vinegar*, is prepared by distilling vinegar, rejecting a 4th or 5th part of that which comes over first, and avoiding empyreuma. Its properties are like those of vinegar.

(F) *Acide Acétique faible, Vinaigre distillé.* (G) Destillierter essig, Essigsauer.

ACETICA (Pharm.) *Aceta Medica'ta*. Pharmaceutical preparations of Vinegar.

(F) *Vinaigres Medicinaux.*

ACETUM (Pharm.) οξυς, *Ac'id, Robes, Acetum Vi'ni, Kald, Oc'cidens, Xis'inum, Xis'ium, Common Vinegar. Acidum acetosum, A'legar, Acetum Cerevis'ie, Cepi'ni.* A liquor obtained by the acetous fermentation. Vinegar has a pungent odor, and pleasant acid taste. s. g. 1.0204. It is refrigerant in fevers; antiseptic, and anti-narcotic; and externally is stimulant and discutient.

(F) *Vinaigre.* (G) Essig.

ACETUM AROMATICUM, Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum, Acetum Theriac'le, Thieves' Vinegar, Vinegar of the Four Thieves, Marseilles Vinegar, (Rorismarin. Cacum. sicc. Fol. Salviæ sing. ℥j. Lavand. flor. sicc. ℥iv. Caryoph. cont. ℥ss. Acid. Acet. ℥ij. Macerate 7 days and filter. Ph. E.) Odor pungent and aromatic. Used as a perfume.

(F) *Vinaigre Aromatique. V. des quatre voleurs.* (G) Gewürz-essig, Vier-räuber-essig.

ACETUM COL'CHICI, Vinegar of meadow saffron. (Colch. rad. recent. concis. ℥j, *Acid. Acetic.* ℥i. *Sp. tenuior, ℥j. Ph. L.*) It is used as a diuretic and also in gout. Dose, ℥ss to ℥iss.

ACETUM SCIL'LÆ, Acidum Aceticum Scillit'icum. Vinegar of Squills. (Scillæ rad. recent. exsicc. ℥j. *Aceti, ℥v. Sp. tenuior, ℥ss. Ph. L.*) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Dose

℥ss to ℥ij as a diuretic and expectorant.

(F) *Vinaigre scillitique.* (G) Meerzwiebelessig.

ACHACANA (Mat. Alim.) A species of Cactus, in the province of Potosí in Peru. Its root is thick and fleshy, and of a conical shape. It is a good edible, and is sold in the markets of the country.

ACHANACA (Mat. Med.) A plant of the kingdom of Mely in Africa. It is used by the natives as an antisyphilitic.

ACHAOVAN (Mat. Med.) a species of Egyptian chamomile. PROSPER ALPINUS.

ACHAOVAN-ABIAT (Mat. Med.) The Egyptian name of the *cineraria maritima*, used in female diseases.

ACHARIS'TON (Pharm.) αχαριστον, from α privative, and χαρις, 'a thank,' quasi 'above all thanks,' an ancient epithet for various antidotes and collyria. GALEN. AËTIUS.

A'CHEIR αχειρ, *demanus*, from α privative, and χειρ, hand. One devoid of hands. GALEN.

ACHIA (Mat. Alim.) *Achiar.* A name given in India to the pickled shoots of the bamboo.

ACHIC'OLUM, (Hyg.) *Achi'tolus, For'nix, Tho'lus, Sudator'ium.* The sweating-room in the ancient bagnios.

ACHILLE'A AGER'ATUM (Mat. Med.) *Balsam'ita femin'ea, Eupator'ium ME'SUES, Ager'atum, αγγρατον, Costus horto'rum mi'nor, Maudlin, Maudlin Tansey.* Has the same properties as tansy, bitter and aromatic, and is used in like affections.

(F) *Achillée Visqueuse.* (G) Leberbalsam, Balzangarbe, Gartenbalsam.

The *ACHILLE'A ATRA'TA, Her'ba Gen'ipi vel'ri* has similar virtues.

(F) *Achillée Noire.* (G) Schwarze Schaafgarbe.

ACHILLE'A MILLEFO'LIIUM, Achille'a Myrioph'yllon, χιλιοφυλλον, Chrysocoloma, Millefo'llium, Chiliophy'llon, Lum'bus Ven'eris, Milita'ris her'ba, Strati'o'tes, Carpentaria, Spec'ulum Ven'eris, Common Yarrow or Milfoil. The leaves and flowers have an aromatic smell, and a rough, bitterish, somewhat pungent taste. They have been used in dyspepsia, flatulence, &c.

(F) *Millefeuille.* (G) Schaafgarbe.

ACHILLE'A PTAR'MICA, Pseudo-pyre'thrum, Pyre'thrum sylves'tre, Dra'co sylves'tris, Tar'chon sylves'tris, Ster-

nutamentaria, *Dracunculus Praten-sis*, *Sneeze-wort*, *Bastard Pel'hitory*, *Ptar'mica*. The roots and flowers have a hot, biting taste, approaching that of the Pyrethrum. Their principal use is as a masticatory and sialogogue.

(F) *Herbe à éternuer*. (G) *Wilde Bertram wurzel*, *Deutscher Bertram*.

ACHILLEION (*Mat. Med.*) *αχιλλειον*, a sort of sponge, proper for making tents. It is asserted that it took its name from ACHILLES, who is said to have first used it.

ACHILLEIS (*Mat. Alim. &c.*) *αχιλλειος*, a beautiful species of barley, mentioned by THEOPHRASTUS and GALEN, called after a laborer, ACHILLES. The decoction was used in fevers and jaundice. HIPPOCRATES.

ACHILLINI, ALEXANDER (*Biogr.*) A renowned physician of Bologna; born in 1463; died 1512. WORKS. *Corporis humani anatomia*. Ven. 1516. 4to. *Anatomica annotationes*. Bonon. 1520. 4to. In MUNDINI *Anatomiam Annotationes*. Ven. 1522. fol. *De subjecto medicinarum, cum annotationibus* PAMPHILI MONTII. Ibid. 1568. fol.

ACHILLIS, TENDO, (*Anat.*) *Ful'nis HIPPOCRATIS, Cor'da HIPPOCRATIS, Cor'da magna*. The strong tendon of the gastrocnemii muscles above the heel; so called, because it was the only vulnerable part of ACHILLES, or because of its strength. See TENDON.

(F) *Tendon d'Achille*. (G) *Achilles flechse*.

ACHILBASSI (*Med.*) *Archiat'ler*. The chief of physicians. A name given, at Grand Cairo, to a magistrate who licenses physicians.

ACHNE (*Path.*) *αχνη*. Lint. Also, small mucous flocculi situated in front of the cornea. HIPPOCRATES.

A'CHOLUS (*Path.*) from *α* privative, and *χολη*, 'bile.' Deficiency of bile.

ACHO'RES (*Path.*) *αχωρες*. A term often employed by the ancients to designate both the *crus'ta luc'tea*, and small superficial ulcerations on the skin of the face and head. See PORRIGO LARVA'LIS.

ACHORIS'TOS (*Path.*) *αχωριστος*, from *α* privative, and *χωριζω*, 'I separate.' Any sign which necessarily accompanies a state of health or disease.

ACHOU'ROU (*Mat. Med.*) The Carraib name for a species of myrtle used in dropsy.

ACHROI, (*Path.*) *αχροοι*, from *α*

privative, and *χρωμα*, 'color.' Pale individuals. HIPPOCRATES. It is nearly synonymous with *λειψαιμοι*, persons without color.

ACHROMATIC, *Achromaticus*, *αχρωματιστος*, from *α* privative, and *χρωμα*, 'color.' A lens so constructed as to correct the aberration of refrangibility of common lenses. The *Crystalline Lens* is an achromatic lens.

(G) *Akromatisch*, *Farbenlos*.

A'CIA (*Surg.*) from *αχη*, a point. A word used by CELSUS, and which has puzzled commentators; some believing it to have meant a needle; others the thread; and others, again, the kind of suture. "*Acia mollis, non nimis torta*." CELSUS, GALEN.—WRITER. CHIFFLET, Antwerp, 1638 (L). (He thinks it meant the thread.)

AC'ID, (*Mat. Med. and Pharm.*) *Ac'ida*, *Aco'les*, from *ακτις*, 'a point,' genitive *ακιδος*. Any liquid, solid, or gaseous body, possessed of a sour, more or less caustic taste, and the principal character of which is the capability of saturating, wholly or in part, the alkaline properties of bases.

The chief acids used in medicine, singly or in combination, are the

<i>Arsenious</i>	<i>Muriat'ic</i>
<i>Carbon'ic</i>	<i>N'tric</i>
<i>Chlor'ic</i>	<i>Nitrous</i>
<i>Hydriod'ic</i>	<i>Sulphur'ic</i>
<i>Hydrocyan'ic</i>	<i>Sulphurous</i>
<i>Acet'ic</i>	<i>Phosphor'ic</i>
<i>Benzoi'c</i>	<i>Oxal'ic</i>
<i>Citric</i>	<i>Tartar'ic</i>

The acids which have been met with ready formed in animals, or which may be made from animal substances, are the following:

<i>Allant'ic</i>	<i>Hydrocyan'ic</i> (fer-
<i>Buty'ic</i>	<i>Lact'ic</i> [<i>ruret'ed</i>])
<i>Calc'ic</i>	<i>Margaric</i>
<i>Chloro-cyan'ic</i>	<i>Ole'ic</i>
<i>Cholest'ic</i>	<i>Purpur'ic</i>
<i>Delphin'ic</i>	<i>Pyro-ul'ric</i>
<i>Form'ic</i>	<i>Rosac'ic</i>
<i>Hydrocyan'ic</i>	<i>Sebac'ic</i>
<i>Muriat'ic</i>	<i>U'ric</i>
<i>Benzoi'c</i>	<i>Acet'ic</i>
<i>Mul'ic</i>	<i>Oxal'ic</i>

The acids, in general, are refrigerant and antiseptic. Their particular uses are pointed out under the individual articles.

(G) *Säure*.

WRITERS on the medicinal effects of acids. J. G. BAUMER, Giess. 1769 (L). E. ISRAEL, Hal. 1733 (L). J. E.

SCHAPER, Rostoch. 1713 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1692 (L). H. G. WUSTNEY, Rostoch. 1806 (G). SAML. FARR, Lond. 1769.

ACIDITIES (*Path.*) οξύτες, *Acidres, Aciditatio.* Sourness of the stomach: the result of indigestion, indicated by acid eructations, &c. The affection is very common with children, and must be obviated by absorbents, as magnesia, chalk, &c., and by regulated diet.

(F) *Aigreurs.* (G) *Säure.*

WRITER. E. CH. LÖBER, Jenæ, 1724 (L).

To ACIDULATE (*Pharm.*) To render acidulous, or slightly acid.

(F) *Aiguiser, aciduler.* (G) *Sauerlich machen.*

ACIDULOUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Acidulus.* Substances are called acidulous, which possess a sourish taste, as tamarinds, cream of tartar, &c.

(F) *Acidule, aigre, aigret.*

(G) *Sauerlich.*

ACIDULOUS FRUITS. Oranges, gooseberries, &c.

ACIDULOUS WATERS, *A'quæ acidulæ.* Mineral waters containing carbonic acid gas sufficient to render them sourish. See WATERS, MINERAL.

A SIMPLE ACIDULOUS WATER, *A'qua d'ëris fixi, A'qua acid'ula simp'lex,* is water impregnated with fixed air.

Water, so impregnated, is cooling, and slightly stimulating. It is used beneficially in dyspepsia, and in cases of vomiting, &c.

(F) *Eau acidule simple.*

ACINESIA (*Physiol. & Path.*) *Akinesia, Immobilitas, Quies, ακινησία, ἰσυχία, ἡρεμία,* from a privative, and *κίνησις,* 'to move.' Immobility. Also, the interval between the systole and diastole of the heart.

ACINUS (*Anat.*) *Acinus glandulosus, σταφυλή, ραξ;* from *ακινός* or *ac'linus,* 'a grape-stone.' A *glandiform corpuscle* or *granulation.* A fancied termination of a secretory artery of a gland in a granular body, in which the secretion is supposed to take place, and the excretory radicle to take its rise. They are the *globuli arteria'rum termini* of NICHOLS. The term *acini glandulosi* has also been given to glands, which, like the pancreas, are arranged as it were in clusters.

(G) *Köerner.*

AC'KERMANN, JOHN CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB (*Biogr.*) A German physician of considerable celebrity, and Professor of Medicine at Altdorf; born 1756; died 1801. *WORKS. Regimen*

sanitatis Salerni, &c. Lond. 1790. 8vo. a new edition, from the text of ARNOLD of Villanova. *Institutiones historię medicinę.* 1792. 8vo. &c.

ACMAS'TICOS (*Path.*) *ακμαστικός,* from *ακμη,* 'the top,' and *στασις,* 'I remain.' A fever, which preserves an equal degree of intensity throughout its course. It is also called *όμοτονός.* The Greeks gave it the name *επακμαστικός,* and *συνοχος,* when it went on increasing, and *παρακμαστικός,* when it decreased. *GALEN.*

AC'NĒ (*Path.*) *ακμη, Vigor, Status.* The period of a disease at which the symptoms are most violent. *Αρχη,* is 'the commencement'; *αναβασις,* 'the period of increase'; and *ακμη,* 'the height.'

AC'NĒ (*Path.*) *ακμη, Ac'na, Ionthus va'rus, Psydra'cia Ac'nē, Stone Pock.* A small pimple or tubercle on the face. GORRÆUS. FOËSIUS thinks the word ought to be *Acme,* and, according to CASSIUS, it is, at all events, derived from *ακμη,* 'vigor'; the disease affecting those in the vigor of life, especially.

WILLAN and BATEMAN have adopted the term in their Nosology of cutaneous diseases, and placed it in the Order, *TUBERCULA.*

Acne, with them, is an eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, sometimes continuing for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurating slowly and partially. They usually appear on the forehead, temples, and chin; and are common to both sexes; but the most severe forms are seen in young men. They require but little management, and consist of four varieties; the *Acne indurata, A. simp'lex, A. punctata (Ionthus va'rus punctata, Punctæ mucosæ or Maggot Pimple), A. rosacea.* See GUTTA ROSEA.

ACNES'TIS (*Anat.*) *ακνηστis,* from a privative, and *κνησις,* 'to scratch.' The part of the spine which extends, in quadrupeds, from between the shoulders to the loins. According to POLLUX, the middle of the loins.

ACÆLIOS (*Path.*) *ακοιλios,* from a privative, and *κοιλια,* 'belly.' Devoid of belly. One who is so emaciated as to appear to have no belly. *GALEN.*

ACONION (*Pharm.*) *ακονιον,* from *ακονη,* 'a mortar.' A collyrium or medicine for the eyes. *Cotricula. GORRÆUS.*

ACONITUM (*Mat. Med.*) *ακονιτον,* from *Ακονη,* a place in Bithynia, where it is common. *κυνοκτονον, Cynoc'tonon, Canic'ida, Ac'onite, Wolfs'bane, Monks'hoo'd.*

ACONITUM ANTHORA. *Aconitum Salutiferum, Anthora vulgaris, Antith'ora, Salutory Monks'hood.* The root of this variety, like all the rest, is poisonous. It is used as a cathartic and anthelmintic. Dose ℞ss to ℞j.

(F) *Aconit Salulaire,* (G) *Giftheil, Heilgift, Herz wurz.*

The *ACONITUM CAMMARUM* resembles the *Aconitum Napellus* in properties.

(F) *Aconit à grands fleurs.*

ACONITUM NAPELLUS, *Napellus verus, Aconitum, Common Monkshood or Wolfsbane. A. Neomont'num.* The leaves are narcotic, sudorific, and deobstruent(?) They have been used in chronic rheumatism, scrophula, scirrhus, paralysis, amaurosis, &c. Its active principle is called *Aconitine.* Dose, gr. j to gr. iij.

(F) *Chaperon de Moine.* (G) *Blauer sturmhut, Eisenhütchen, Teufels wurz, Mönchskappen.*

WRITERS. S. A. REINHOLD, Argent. 1769 (L). J. L. KÖLLE, Erlang. 1787 (L).

ACOPON (Mat. Med.) *ακοπον,* from *a* privative, and *κοπος,* 'weariness.' A remedy against weariness FOËSIUS, GORREUS, &c. *Acopum,* CELSUS, PLINY.

ACOPIS (Mat. Med.) PLINY gives this name to a precious stone, which was boiled in oil and used against weariness.

ACOTRIA (Path.) *ακοτρία,* from *a* privative, and *κορειν,* 'I satiate.' An inordinate or canine appetite. HIPPOCRATES.

ACORITES (Mat. Med.) *ακοριτης.* A wine made of the *Acorus.* DIOSCORIDES.

ACORUS CALAMUS (Mat. Med.) *ακορος, A. verus, Darir'he Cas'sab, Callamus aromat'icus, C. odoratus, Capicatin'ga, Callamus vulgaris, Dirin'ga, Jacerantatin'ga, Ty'pha aromat'ica, Acorus Brazilien'sis, Clava rugosa, Sweetflag or Acorus.* The root is stomachic and carminative, but is rarely used.

(F) *Jonc Roseau ou Canne aromatique, Acore odorant.* (G) *Kalmus wurzel, Gewürz Kalmus, Ackerwurz.*

ACOSMIA (Path.) *ακοσμια,* from *a* privative, and *κοσμος,* 'order, ornament.' Disorder, irregularity in the critical days, according to GALEN, who uses the word *κοσμος* for regularity in those days. Others, and particularly POLLUX, call bald persons *ακοσμοι,* because they are deprived of one of their most beautiful ornaments.

ACOU'ETER (Physiol.) from *ακουω,* 'I hear,' and *μετρον,* 'measure.' An instrument designed by ITARD for measuring the degree of hearing.

ACOUS'MA (Path.) *ακουσμα,* an imaginary noise. Depraved sense of hearing.

ACOUS'TIC (Anat. &c.) *Acus'ticus, ακουστικός,* that which belongs to the ear; as *acoustic nerve, acoustic trumpet, &c.*

An *ACOUSTIC MEDICINE* is one used in diseased Audition.

(G) *Gehörmittel.*

ACOUSTICS, Acustica is the part of physics which treats of the theory of sounds. It is also called *Phonics.*

(F) *Acoustique.* (G) *Schall lehre, Akustik.*

ACQUI'RED DISE'ASES (Path.) *Morbi acquisiti, Adventitious diseases, M. adventitii.* Diseases which occur after birth, and which are not dependent upon hereditary predisposition.

ACRA'I (Path.) *Aras'con, Arsa'tum, Brachu'na.* A kind of Satyriasis or Nymphomania. AVICENNA.

ACRA'PALA (Mat. Med.) *ακραπαλα,* from *a* privative, and *κραιπαλη,* 'drunkenness.' Remedies against the effects of a debauch. GORREUS.

ACRA'LEA (Anat.) *ακραλεα,* the extreme parts of the body, as the head, hands, feet, nose, ears, &c. HIPPOCR. and GALEN. See *ACREA.*

ACRA'NIA (Path.) from *a* privative, and *κρανιον,* 'the cranium.' Want of cranium, wholly, or in part.

ACRA'SIA (Path.) *ακρασια,* from *a* privative, and *κρασις,* 'temperament.' Excess of any kind. HIPPOCRATES.

GALEN uses, in the same sense, *ακολασια.* CASTELLI.

It has been employed to denote debility, synonymously with *ακρατεια;* but this may have been a typographical inaccuracy.

ACRATI'A (Path.) *ακρατεια,* from *a* privative, and *κρατος,* 'strength.' Impotence; weakness.

ACRATIS'MA (Mat. Alim.) *ακρατισμα,* from *a* priv., and *κρανιμι,* 'to mix.' A breakfast, consisting of bread steeped in wine, not mixed with water. GALEN, ATHENÆUS.

ACRATOM'ELI (Pharm.) from *ακρατον,* 'pure wine,' and *μελι,* 'honey.' Wine mixed with honey.

A'CRĒ (Anat.) *ακρη.* The extremity or tip of the nose.

A'CREA (Anat.) *ακρεα, ακρωτηρια, Acrote'ria,* from *ακρος,* 'the summit.' The extreme parts of the body, as the feet, hands, nose, ears, &c.

Also, the extreme parts of animals that are used as food. *Acrocolia*, ακροκωλία.

ACREL, OLAUS, (*Biogr.*) an eminent Swedish surgeon, born near Stockholm; died in 1807. WORKS. *On fresh wounds*, Stockholm, 1745 (Sw.) *Observations in surgery*, 1750 (Sw.) *On the operation for cataract*, 1766 (Sw.) &c.

ACRETOPO'SIA (*Hyg.*) ακρητοποσια, from ακρητος, 'pure wine,' and ποσις, 'drink.' Drinking pure wine. HIPPOC.

ACRID (*Mat. Med.*) from ακρος, 'a point or summit,' or from ακρη, 'a point,' δριμυς, *Acer*. An epithet for substances which occasion a disagreeable sense of irritation or of constriction at the top of the throat.

(F) *Acre*. (G) Scharf, beissend.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1694 (L). J. A. PH. GESNER, Erlang. 1760 (L).

ACRIDIDS, in Pathology, are certain imaginary substances, supposed, by the Humorists, to exist in the humors, and to cause various diseases. See ACRIMONY.

An *acid heat*, is one that causes a hot, tingling sensation at the extremities of the fingers.

(F) *Chaleur âcre*.

ACRIDOPH'AGI (*Hyg.*) from ακρις, 'a locust,' and φάγω, 'I eat.' *Locust-eaters*. Acridophagous tribes are said to exist in Africa. STRABO.

(G) Heuschrecken-esser.

ACRIMONY (*Path.*) *Acuitas*, δριμυτης, *acrimonia*. Acrimony of the humors. An imaginary acrid change of the blood, lymph, &c., which, by the Humorists, was conceived to cause many diseases.

(G) Schärfe.

WRITERS. J. F. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1752 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1760 (L). J. G. TRUMMER, Hal. 1749 (L). J. V. MULLER, Francf. 1798 (L).

A'CRIS (*Anat.*) ακρις, a sharp bony prominence. Also, the locust.

ACRIS'IA (*Path.*) ακρισια, from α privative, and κρισις, 'judgment.' A condition of disease, in which no judgment can be formed; or in which an unfavorable opinion must be given. HIPPOCR. and GALEN.

WRITER. G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1707 (L).

ACRIT'ICAL (*Path.*) ακριτικός, *Acritos*, from α priv., and κρισις, 'judgment.' That which takes place without any crisis, or which does not foretell a crisis; as a *critical symptom*, *abscess*, &c.

ACROBYS'TIA (*Anat.*) ακροβυστια, *Acroposthia*, ακροποσθια, from ακρος, 'top,' and βυω, 'I cover.' The extremity of the prepuce. HIPPOCR. RUFUS.

ACROCHEIR' (*Anat.*) *Acrochir'*, ακροχειρ, ακροχειρον, from ακρος, extremity, and χειρ, 'the hand.' The fore-arm and hand. GORRÆUS. Also, the hand.

ACROCHIRE'SIS (*Hyg.*) ακροχειρησις, ακροχειρισμος, *Acrochirismus*, ακροχειρηση. A kind of wrestling in which the hands of the Athletæ were opposed. HIPPOCR. GALEN.

ACROCHOR'DON (*Path.*) from ακρος, 'extremity,' and χορδη, 'a string.' A tumor, which hangs by a pedicle. A kind of hard wart. ÆTIUS, CELSUS.

ACROCHORIS'MUS (*Hyg.*) ακροχορισμος, from ακρος, 'extremity,' and χορευω, 'I dance.' A kind of dance, with the ancients, in which the arms and legs were violently agitated.

ACRO'R'YA (*Hyg.*) from ακρος, 'extremity,' and δρυς, 'a tree.' Autumnal fruits, as nuts, apples, &c.

ACRO'MIAL (*Anat.*) *Acromiallis*. Relating to the acromion.

The *ACROMIAL ARTERY*, *External Scapular A. Arteria Thoracica humeralis*, *Artère troisième des Thoraciques*. (CH.) *A. Thoracique humérale*, arises from the anterior part of the axillary artery, opposite the upper edge of the pectoralis minor. It divides into two branches: one, *superior*; the other, *inferior*: the branches of which are distributed to the subclavius, serratus major anticus, first intercostal, deltoid, and pectoralis major muscles, as well as to the shoulder joint, &c. They anastomose with the superior scapular, thoracics, and the circumflex arteries.

The *ACROMIAL VEIN* has the same arrangement as the artery.

ACRO'MIO-CORACOÏDE'US (*Anat.*) Belonging to the acromion and coracoid process.

The triangular ligament between the acromion and coracoid process of the scapula is so called.

ACRO'MION (*Anat.*) *Acromium*, ακρωμιον, επιομις; from ακρος, 'the top,' and ομος, 'the shoulder.' The process which terminates the spine of the scapula, and is articulated with the clavicle.

(G) Schulterhöhe.

ACROM'PHALON (*Anat.*) *Acromphalion*, ακρομφαλιον, from ακρος, 'the top,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' The extremity of the umbilical cord, which remains attached to the fœtus after birth.

ACRON (*Mat. Med.*) *ακρον*. Energetic. *ακρον ιριον*, in HIPPOCRATES, meant the best ointment, *Irinum*.

ACROPS'ATHIOS (*Path.*) *ακροπαθος*, from *ακρος*, 'the top,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' A disease, which attacks the top of any organ: e. g. the neck of the uterus. HIPPOCRATES.

AC'ROPIS (*Path.*) *ακροπις*; an epithet given to the tongue, when it can no longer articulate; from *ακρος*, 'extremity,' and *οψ*, 'voice.' HIPPOCRATES. GALEN.

ACROPS'ILON (*Anat.*) *ακροψιλον*, from *ακρος*, 'extremity,' and *ψιλος*, 'naked.' The extremity of the glans penis.

ACROS (*Med.*) *ακρος*, extremity, top. The strength of the *Athletæ*; and of diseases: the prominences of bones: the extremities of the fingers, &c.

ACROTERRIAS'MUS (*Surg.*) from *ακροτηρια*, 'the extremities'; hence *ακροτηριαζειν*, 'to mutilate.' Amputation of the extremities: *ακροτηριασμος*.

ACROTHO'REX (*Hyg.*) *ακροθωρηξ*, from *ακρος*, extremity, and *θωρησσο*, 'I am drunk.' Notwithstanding its etymology, the word is applied usually to slight cases of intoxication.

ACROTHYNI'ON (*Path.*) *ακροθυμιον*, from *ακρος*, 'top,' and *θυμιον*, 'thyme.' A kind of conical, rugous, bloody wart: compared by CELSUS to the flower of thyme.

ACROTICA (*Nosol.*) from *ακρος*, 'summit.' Diseases affecting the excrement function of the external surface of the body.

Pravity of the fluids or emunctories that open on the external surface;—without fever or other internal affection, as a necessary accompaniment.

The 3d order of the class *Ecctitica* of GOOD.

ACT (*Med.*) *Actus*. The effective exercise of a power or faculty. The action of an agent. *ACTE* is used by the French, to signify the public discussion, which occurs in supporting a thesis:—thus, *soutenir un Acte aux Écoles de Médecine*, is, 'to defend a Thesis in the Schools of Medicine.'

ACTÆ'A RACEMOSA (*Mat. Med.*) *Black snake-root, Richweed*. A common plant in the United States. The root is astringent; and, according to BARTON, has been successfully used in the form of decoction, as a gargle in putrid sore throat. A decoction of the root cures the itch.

(F) *Actée à grappes*. (G) Traubenförmige Schwarzwurzel.

ACTINOBOLIS'MUS (*Physiol.*) *ακτινοβολιασμος*, *ακτινοβολια*, *Diradialtio*, *Irra-*

dialtio, from *ακτιν*, 'a ray,' and *βαλλω*, 'I cast out.' A term used by the ancient physiologists to designate the instantaneous action of the animal spirits, by virtue of which the organic parts assume motions, impressed upon them by the soul.

ACT'ION (*Med.*) *Actio*, *Operatio*, *εργεγια*, *πραξις*: from *αγερε*, 'to act.' Mode in which one object influences another.

The *animal actions* are those that occur in the animal body: the *vital*, those that are seen in bodies endowed with life: the *physiological*, those of a healthy character: the *pathological* or *morbific*, those that occur in disease, &c. The ancients divided the *physiological actions* into *vital*, *animal*, *natural*, *sexual*, *particular*, *general*, &c. See FUNCTION.

ACT'IVE (*Med.*) same etymon. *δραστηζος*, *Activus*, *Stenivicus*, *Hyperstivicus*. This adjective is used, in *Pathology*, to convey the idea of superabundant energy or strength. *Active symptoms*, e. g. are those of excitement. In *Therapeutics*, it signifies *energetic*: *ενεργητιζος*, *πρακτικος*;—as, an *active treatment*. The French use the expression *Médecine agissante*, in contradistinction to *Médecine expectante*. In *Physiology*, *active* has a similar signification, many of the functions being divided into active and passive.

(F) *Actif*. (G) *Wirksam*.

ACT'ION (*Mat. Med.*) A village near London, at which there is a purgative mineral spring, like that at Epsom.

ACT'UAL (*Med.*) *Actualis*. That which acts immediately. A term usually restricted to the red hot iron, or to heat in any form; in contradistinction to the *potential* or *virtual*, which is applied to caustics or escharotics.

ACTUA'RIOUS (*Biogr.*) Originally a title of dignity given to the Byzantine physicians.

ACTUA'RIOUS. JOAN'NES, the name of a celebrated Greek physician of the 12th or 13th century. His works are reputed to be compilations. *De medicamentorum compositione* liber. Paris, 1539. 12mo. *Methodi medendi libri* sept. Ven. 1554. 4to. By H. MATHISIUS. *De actionibus et affectibus spiritus animalis, ejusque nutritione* libri ii. *De urinis* libri septem. Paris. 1548. 8vo. *De febribus* liber. 1553. fol. *De puerorum educatione* liber. Ven. 1567. 8vo. &c. *Medical works*. Paris. 1526. 8vo.

ACUPUNCTURE (*Therap.*) *Acupunctura*, from *a'cus*, 'a needle,' and *punctura*,

'a puncture.' A surgical operation, much in use amongst the Chinese and Japanese, and which consists in puncturing parts with a very fine needle. It has been employed, of late years, in obstinate rheumatic affections, and apparently with success. Acupuncture is likewise a mode of infanticide in some countries: the needle being forced into the brain through the fontanelles, or into the spinal marrow, &c.

(G) Nadelpunktirung.

WRITERS. BIDLOO, *Lugd. Bat.* 1709 (L). TEN RHYNE, *Lond.* 1683 (L). T. M. CHURCHILL, *Lond.* 1821. BERLIOZ, *Paris*, 1816 (F). M. MORAND, *Paris*, 1825 (F).

ACUTE (*Path.*) *Acutus*, οξυς. A disease which, with a certain degree of severity, has a rapid progress, and short duration.

Diseases were formerly subdivided into *Morbi acutissimi*, very acute, or those which last only three or four days: *M. subacutissimi*, which continue seven days: and *M. subacuti*, or those which last from twenty to forty days.

The antithesis to *acute* is *chronic*. *Acute*, when applied to pain, sound, cries, &c., means *sharp*.

(F) *Aigu*. (G) *Hitzig*, *Scharf*.

WRITERS. HIPPOCRATES, GALEN, ARETÆUS, &c. B. MAIROLA, *Pap.* 1563 (L). FR. CAMPI, *Luccæ*, 1586 (L). TH. SYDENHAM, *Lond.* 1676 (L). D. TAUVRY, *Paris*, 1698 (F). G. E. STAHL, *Hal.* 1709 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, *Jenæ*, 1747 (L). A. STÖRCK, *Vindob.* 1760 (L). CH. LE ROY (*Prognosis in*), *Montpellier*, 1776 (F). D. G. KANNEGIESSER (*acute fevers*), *Hal.* 1778 (L). F. SAALMANN, *Monast.* 1790 (L). J. TH. ELLER, *Amst.* 1768 (L). CH. ENGEL, *Tyrnav.* 1775 (L). C. L. MERICKE, *Stutgard.* 1793 (L). R. MORTON, *Lond.* 1692 (L).

ACYANOBLEP'SIA (*Path.*) from α privative, *κυανος*, 'blue,' and *βλεπω*, 'I see.' Defective vision, which consists in incapability of distinguishing blue.

ADAKO'DIEN (*Mat. Med.*) A Malabar plant of the family Apocinea, used in that country in diseases of the eyes.

AD'ACA (*Mat. Med.*) The *Sphæranthus Indicus*, a Malabar plant, which is acid and aromatic.

ADAIR', JAMES MAKITRICK (*Biog.*) A Scotch army physician; died 1802. WORKS. *Medical cautions for invalids*, &c. *Lond.* 1786. 8vo. *Essays on fashionable diseases*, &c. *Lond.* 1789. 8vo.

AD'AL (*Pharm.*) The part of plants

which contains their medicinal properties. PARACELSUS.

AD'ALI (*Mat. Med.*) *Lippia*. A Malabar plant, which the Orientals regard as an antidote to the bite of the *naja*.

ADAMI'TA (*Path.*) *Adamitum*. A very hard white calculus. PARACELSUS.

The first word has been used for stone in the bladder: the second for lithiasis or the calculous condition.

ADAR'CĒ (*Mat. Med.*) *Adarcion*, *Adarcis*, *αδαρκη*, *αδαρκιον*, *αδαρκις*. A concretion found about the reeds and grass in the marshy regions of Galatia, and hiding them, as it were: hence the name; from α privative, and *δαρκω*, 'I see.' It was formerly in repute for cleansing the skin from freckles, &c.

AD'DAD (*Mat. Med.*) A Numidian plant. Bitter and poisonous.

ADDEPHA'GIA (*Path.*) *αδηφαγια*, or *αδηφαγια*, from *αδην*, 'much,' and *φαγειν*, 'to eat.' *Voraciousness*. GALEN and HOFFMANN have given this name to the voracious appetite in children affected with worms. SAUVAGES refers it to *Bulimia*. Also, the goddess of gluttony.

WRITER. G. E. STAHL, *Hal.* 1700 (L).

ADDITAMENTUM (*Anat.*) A term once used synonymously with *Epiphysis*. It is now restricted to the prolongations of two cranial sutures, the lambdoidal and squamous.

ADDUCTION (*Anat.*) *Adductio*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *ducere*, 'to draw.' *παραγωγή*. The action by which parts are drawn towards the axis of the body.

(G) Einwärts-gehende muskel-bewegung.

The muscles, which execute this function, are called *Adductors*.

ADDUCTORS OF THE THIGH.

These are three in number, which have, by some anatomists, been united into one muscle—the *Triceps Adductor Femoris*.

1. The *Adductor longus femoris*, *Adductor femoris primus*, *Triceps minus*, *Pubio-femoralis* (CH.), arises by a strong tendon from the upper and fore part of the os pubis and ligament of the symphysis, at the inner side of the pectinalis. It runs downwards and outwards, and is inserted by a broad, flat tendon into the middle of the *linea aspera*.

(F) *Premier ou moyen adducteur*.

2. The *Adductor brevis*, *A. femoris secundus*, *Triceps secundus*, *Sub-pubio-femoralis* (CH.), arises tendinous from the os pubis, at the side of its

symphysis, below and behind the last muscle. It runs obliquely outwards, and is inserted by a short, flat tendon into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera, from a little below the trochanter minor to the beginning of the insertion of the adductor longus.

(F) *Second ou petit adducteur.*

3. The *Adductor magnus*, *Adductor femoris tertius et quartus*, *Triceps magnus*, *Ischio-femoralis* (CII.); is much larger than either of the others. It arises from the ramus of the pubis, from that of the ischium, and from the tuber ischii, and is inserted into the whole length of the linea aspera. Near the lower part of the linea aspera it is pierced by a kind of oblique, fibrous canal, through which the crural artery and vein pass.

(F) *Troisième ou grand adducteur.*

ADDUCTOR POLLICIS MAJUS, *A. Pollicis*, *A. ad minimum digitum*, *Metacarpo-phalangæus pollicis* (CII.) A muscle which arises, fleshy, from almost the whole length of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, and is inserted into the inner part of the root of the first bone of the thumb.

(F) *Adducteur du ponce.*

The *ADDUCTOR POLLICIS PFDIS*, *Antithenar Metatarso-subphalangæus pollicis* (CII.), *Tarso-metatarsi-phalangien du ponce*, arises by a long, thin tendon, from the under part of the os calcis, from the os cuboides, os cuneiforme externum, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the second toe. It is divided into two fleshy portions, and is inserted into the external sesamoid bone, and root of the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

(F) *Adducteur du gros orteil.*

The *ADDUCTOR METACARPI MINIMI DIGITI*, *Metacarpeus*, *Carpo-metacarpeus minimi digiti*, is situated between the abductor and flexor, next to the metacarpal bone. It arises, fleshy, from the unciform process of the os unciforme, and from the contiguous part of the annular ligament of the wrist, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the forepart of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, from its base to its head.

BICHAT has given the general name, *Adductors*, to those of the interosseous muscles of the hand or foot, which perform the action of adduction.

AD'EC (*Physiol.*) The inner man. *PARACELSUS*.

ADELODAGAM (*Mat. Med.*) A bitter Malabar plant, used in asthma, catarrh, and gout.

ADELPHIXIA (*Physiol. and Path.*) *Adelphixis*, from *ἀδελφος*, 'brother,' *ἀδελφεία*, *ἀδελφίζεις*. Cousanguinity of parts in health or disease. *Frater'nitas*, *Fratr'atio*. HIPPOCRATES used the epithet *ἀδελφία*, *Adel'phia*, for diseases that resemble each other.

ADENIFORM (*Anat.*) *Adeniformis*, *Adenoides*, *ἀδενειδής*, from *aden*, 'a gland,' and *forma*, 'form or resemblance.' *Glandiform*, or resembling a gland.

ADENOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Adenographia*, from *ἀδην*, 'a gland,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' That part of anatomy which describes the glands.

(G) *Drüsenbeschreibung.*

ADENOL'OGY (*Anat.*) *Adenolo'gia*, from *ἀδην*, 'a gland,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on the glands.

(G) *Drüsenlehre.*

AD'ENO-PHARYNGÆUS (*Anat.*) from *ἀδην*, 'a gland,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Some fleshy fibres have received this name, which pass from the constrictor pharyngis inferior to the thyroid gland. Their existence is not constant.

AD'ENO-PHARYNGITIS (*Path.*) same etymon. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADENO'SUS, (*Absces'sus*) (*Path.*) A hard, glandular abscess, which suppurates slowly. M. A. SEVERINUS.

ADENOT'OMY (*Anat.*) *Adenot'mia*, from *ἀδην*, 'a gland,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the glands.

(G) *Drüsenzergliederung.*

A'DEPS SUILLA (*Pharm.*) *A'deps*. Pig's flare. The fat of the hog.

The *A'DEPS PRÆPARATA*, *Hog's lard*, *Barrow's grease*, *Lard*, *Ax'unge*, *Axun'gia*, *A'deps suilla preparata*, *A. præparata*, *Axun'gia porci'na*, *Arvi'ua*, is prepared by melting the pig's flare, and straining it. This is called rendering the lard. Lard is emollient, but is chiefly used for forming ointments and plasters.

(F) *Graisse de Porc*, *Scindoux*.

(G) *Schweinschmalz*.

The *A'DEPS ANSERINA*, *A'deps an'seris*, or *Goose grease*, is also emollient. It has been used as an emetic.

(F) *Graisse d'Oie*.

ADEP'TA MEDICINA (*Med.*) *Medicine*, which treated of diseases contracted by celestial operations, or communicated from heaven.

ADHATO'DA (*Mat. Med.*) *Justicia adhato'da*. The *Malabar Nut Tree*. Used in India for expelling the dead fœtus in abortion. The word is said to convey this meaning in the Ceylonese.

ADHÆRENCE (*Path.*) *Adhæ'sion*, *Adhæren'tia*, προσφύσεις, προσκολλησις, *Adhæ'sio*, from *adhæ'rere*, 'to stick to.' These words are usually employed synonymously. The French often use *adherence* for the state of union, and *adhesion* for the act of adhering.

(G) Anwachsung.

ADHÆSIVE (*INFLAMMATION*), (*Path.*) is that inflammation, which terminates by an adhesion between inflamed and separated surfaces.

Adhæ'sive is also an epithet for certain plasters, which stick closely to the skin.

ADIAN'THUM CAPIL'LUS VENERIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Maiden hair*. A European plant, of feeble aromatic and demulcent properties. It is used for forming the *Sirap de Capillaire* or *Capillaire*.

(F) *Capillaire de Montpellier*.

(G) Frauenhaar.

ADIAN'THUM PEDA'TUM, *A. Canadense*, *Capill'us Canadensis*, *Canada Maidenhair*, has the same properties. The *Capillaire* was once made from this.

(F) *Capillaire du Canada*.

(G) Füs Frauenhaar.

WRITERS. B. DEL CAMPO, Granat. 1544 (L). P. FORMI, Montpellier, 1644 (F).

ADIAPHRO'SIS (*Path.*) *Adiaphore'sis*, from *a* privative, *δια*, 'through,' and *πορος*, 'a pore.' Defect or suppression of perspiration, *Adiapneus'tia*, *αδιαπνευστια*.

ADIAPH'OROUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Adiaphorus*, *αδιαφορος*, *Indifferens*, *Neut'ral*. A medicine, which will neither do harm nor good.

ADIAPTO'TOS (*Mat. Med.*) *αδιαπτοτος*, from *a* privative, and *διαπτω*, 'I slide along.' An aromatic and narcotic preparation, used in colic. GALEN. GORREUS.

ADIARRHÆ'A (*Path.*) *αδιαρροια*, from *a* privative, and *διαρρην*, 'to flow.' Retention of any excretion. HIPPOCRATES.

(G) Verstopfung.

AD'IPOCIRE (*Leg. Med.*) *Adipocira*, from *ad'eps*, 'fat,' and *ce'ra*, 'wax.' The base of biliary calculi, called also *Cholesterine*. Also, a sort of soap, formed from animal matter under certain circumstances. The human body, when it has been for some weeks in water, assumes this appearance; and it has been a subject for legal inquiry, what length of time is necessary to produce it. This must, of course, depend upon various circumstances, as climate, season, &c.

(F) *Gras des Cadavres*, *Gras des Cimetières*. (G) Fettwachs.

AD'IPOSE (*Anat.*) *Ad'ipous*, *Adipo'sus*, from *ad'eps*, 'fat.' That which relates to fat:—as the *adipose membrane*, *a. vessels*, &c.

(F) *Adipeux*. See FATTY.

The **AD'IPOSE SARCO'MA** of ABERNETHY, *Emphy'ma sarco'ma adipo'sum*, is suetty throughout, and is inclosed in a thin capsule of condensed cellular substance, connected by means of minute vessels. It is chiefly found on the fore and back part of the trunk. See SARCOMA.

ADIP'SIA (*Path.*) *Dipsos'is ex'pers*. Absence of thirst.

(G) Durstmangel.

ADIP'SON (*Mat. Med.*) *αδιψον*, from *a* privative, and *διψα*, 'thirst.' Any substance which relieves thirst. Applied to a decoction of barley to which oxymel has been added. HIPPOCRATES.

ADIP'SOS (*Mat. Med.*) *αδιψος*, *Liquorice*. HIPPOCRATES, DIOSCORIDES, &c. Also, a catapodium or pill, used by ASCLEPIADES, GALEN, &c.

ADIULIS'TOS (*Mat. Med.*) *αδιυλιστος*, from *a* privative, and *διυλιζω*, 'I run.' Unstrained wine for pharmaceutical purposes. GORREUS.

AD'JUVANT (*Mat. Med.*) *Ad'juvans*, *συνεργητικος*, from *ad'juva're*, 'to aid.' A medicine, introduced into a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis. Also, whatever assists in the removal or prevention of disease.

(G) Beihulfmittel.

ADOLE'SCENCE (*Physiol. and Hyg.*) *μεγαλαιον*, *Adolescent'ia*, *Juven'tus*, *Youth*. The period between puberty and that at which the body acquires its full developement; being, in man, between the 14th and 25th year; and, in woman, between the 12th and 21st.

(F) *Jeunesse*. (G) Junglingsalter.

WRITERS. L. HEISTER (*Diseases of A.*), Aلد. 1722 (L). J. FOURNET (*on the age of adolescence*), Paris, 1800 (F).

ADOL'IA (*Mat. Med.*) A Malabar plant, whose leaves, put in oil, form a liniment, used in facilitating labor.

ADOLPHUS, CHRISTIAN MICHAEL (*Biogr.*) A German physician, born at Hirschberg in Silesia, in 1676; died in 1753. *Trias dissertationum physico-medicarum ad chorographiam medicam spectantium*, Lips. 1725. 4to. *Trias medic. dissert. ad dieteticam potissimum spectant.* Ibid. 1726. 4to. *Trias dissert. medicarum pathologico-*

therapeuticarum, nimirum de morbis frequentioribus et gravioribus pro sexibus differentia, Ibid. 1727. 4to. *De equitationis usu medico*. Ibid. 1729. 4to.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM (*Pharm.*) The weight of the whole. In a prescription it means, that any particular ingredient shall equal in weight the whole of the others.

ADROB'LON (*Mat. Med.*) from *αδρος*, 'great,' and *βωλος*, 'mass.' The *Bdelium* of India, which is in larger pieces than that of Arabia.

AD'ROS (*Path.*) *αδρος*, 'plump and full.' Applied to the habit of body, and also to the pulse. *αδρος σφυγμος*, 'a full pulse.' HIPPOCRATES. GALEN.

ADULAS'SO (*Mat. Med.*) The *Justicia bivalvis*. A small shrub, used in India as a local application in gout.

ADULT' AGE (*Physiol.*) *Adultus*, *αρρεσστις*, *ανδρεια*, from *adolescere*, 'to grow.' *Virility*. The age succeeding adolescence, and preceding old age. *Adult* is also used for one in the adult age.

(G) *Erwachsener Mensch*.

WRITER. R. WELSTED, Lond. 1724.

ADUST' (*Path.*) *Adustus*, from *adurere*, 'to burn.' The blood and fluids were formerly said to be adust, when there was much heat in the constitution and but little serum in the blood.

(G) *Entzündet*.

ADUS'TION (*Path.*) *Adus'tio*; state of the body described under ADUST. In Surgery, it signifies *cauterization*.

(G) *Entzündung*.

ADYNA'MIA (*Nosol.*) *αδυναμια*, *Impotentia*, from a primitive, and *δυναμεις*, 'strength.' Considerable debility of the vital powers; as in typhus fever. Some Nosologists have a class of diseases under the name *Adynamia*.

ADYNAMON (*Mat. Med.*) *αδυναμον*; a kind of weak wine used by the ancients. DIOSCORIDES. PLINY.

ÆDÆAG'RAPHY (*Anat.*) *Ædæag'raphia*, from *αἰδοια*, 'organs of generation,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' A description of the organs of generation.

ÆDÆAL'OGY (*Anat.*) *Ædæal'ogia*, from *αἰδοια*, 'the pudendum,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' Treatise on the organs of generation.

ÆDÆAT'OMY (*Surg.*) *Ædæato'mia*, from *αἰδοια*, 'the pudendum,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the parts of generation.

ÆDOI'TIS (*Path.*) Inflammation of the genital organs.

ÆDOPSO'PHIA (*Path.*) from *αἰδοια*, 'the pudendum,' and *ποσειν*, 'to make

a noise.' Emission of wind by the urethra in man, by the vagina in woman. SAUVAGES and SAGAR.

ÆIG'LUCES (*Hyg.*) *Æig'lucēs*, *αειγλυκῆς*, from *αει*, 'always,' and *γλυκῆς*, 'sweet.' A kind of sweet wine or must. GORREUS.

ÆGAGROPH'LA (*Mat. Med.*) from *αγαρος*, 'the rock goat,' and *πιλος*, 'hair.' *Bezoar d'Allemagne*, *Pilla Dammarum*, seu *Rupicaprarum*. A ball, composed of hairs, found in the stomach of the goat; once used medicinally. See BEZOAR.

(G) *Haarball*, *Haarkugel*.

WRITERS. G. J. WELSCH, August. Vind. 1660 (L).

Æ'GIAS (*Path.*) *αγιας*, *αιγας*, *αγλια*, *αγλιη*, *Æ'gis*, *Æ'glia*, *Æ'gides*, from *αις*, 'the goat'; why is not known.

There is obscurity regarding the precise meaning of this word. It was used to designate an ulcer, or speck on the transparent cornea. HIPPOCRATES.

MAÎTRE JEAN uses it for a calcareous deposit between the conjunctiva and sclerotica. (F) *Aige* or *Aigle*.

ÆGID'ION (*Mat. Med.*) *αγιδιον*, a collyrium: *Ægopro'spon*.

ÆGID'IUS (*Biogr.*) surnamed *Atheniensis*. A Greek physician, flourished in the 8th century under TIBERIUS II.

WORKS. *De pulsibus et de urinis*, &c. Lugd. 1505. 8vo. Also, *De venenis*, &c.

Æ'GILOPS (*Path.*) *αγιλωψ*, *αρχιλωψ*, *An'chilops*, *Al'garab*, *Ga'rab*, *An'kylops*, from *αις*, 'a goat,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye.' An ulcer at the greater angle of the eye, which sometimes does not penetrate to the lacrymal sac, but at others does, and constitutes *fistula lacrymalis*. GALEN, CELSUS, ORIBASIIUS, AËTIUS, PAULUS of Ægina, &c.

WRITERS. J. VAN HORNE, Lugd. Bat. 1659 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1695 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1695 (L). C. VAN REVERHORST, Lugd. 1738 (L).

ÆGIR'INON (*Mat. Med.*) *αγιρινον*; an ointment of which the fruit or flower of the poplar was an ingredient.

ÆGYPT'IA (*Mat. Med.*) *αγυπτια*; an epithet for several medicines, mentioned by GALEN, PAULUS of Ægina, and MYREPSUS.

ÆGYPT'IA STYPT'E'RIA, *αγυπτια στυπτηρια*, *Ægyptian alum*, recommended by HIPPOCRATES.

ÆGYPT'IA UL'C'ERA; *Egyptian ulcers*. Ulcers of the fauces and tonsils, described by ARETÆUS, as common in Egypt and Syria.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM (*Pharm.*) αἰγυπτίον, μινδρσίον, *Mel Ægypti'acum, Pharmaceuticum Ægypti'acum*; a preparation of vinegar, honey, and verdigris, scarcely used now, except by veterinary surgeons, as a detergent. See LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

ÆGYPTIUS PESSUS; *Ægyptian Pessary*. A pessary, composed of honey, turpentine, butter, oil of lily or rose, saffron, each one part; with sometimes a small quantity of verdigris.

Æ'ON (*Phys.*) αἰών; the entire age of a man from birth till death. HIPPOCR. GALEN. Also, the spinal marrow.

ÆO'RA (*Hyg.*) αἰώρα, from αἰωρεω, 'I suspend.' *Gestation, Swinging.* AËTIUS, CELSUS, &c.

ÆRE'OLUM (*Pharm.*) Ære'olus, *Chalcus, χαλκός*. The sixth part of an obolus, by weight; consequently about 2 grains.

ÆRIFLUX'US (*Path.*) The discharge of gas, and the fetid emanations from the sick. SAUVAGES.

ÆROLO'GY (*Phy.*) *Ærolo'gia, Aerolog'ice, αερολογία, αερολογική*, from αἴρ, 'air,' and λογός, 'a description.' That part of Physics which treats of the air, its qualities, uses, and its action on the animal economy.

(G) Luftlehre, Luftkunde.

ÆROMAN'CY (*Med.*) *Æromanti'a*, from αἴρ, 'air,' and μαντεία, 'divination.' An art in judicial astrology, which consists in foretelling, by means of the air or substances found in the atmosphere.

(G) Luftwahrsgerei, Luftdeutung.

ÆROPHO'BIA (*Path.*) from αἴρ, 'air,' and φοβός, 'fear.' Dread of the air. This symptom often accompanies hydrophobia, and sometimes hysteria and other affections.

(G) Luftscheue.

ÆRU'GO (*Mat. Med.*) ἰός, from ἄς, 'copper.' The rust of any metal, properly of brass. See CUPRI ACETAS.

ÆRUGINOUS (*Path.*) *æruginosus, ἰώδης*, from *ærugo*, 'verdigris.' Resembling verdigris in color; as the bile when discharged at times from the stomach.

(F) *Érugineux.* (G) Grünrostig, Grünspanfarbig.

ÆS'CHIOS (*Path.*) αἰσχος. Deformity of the body generally, or of some part. HIPPOCR.

ÆSCULA'PIUS (*Biogr.*) The god of medicine, anciently worshipped. In his temples were placed votive tablets,

by the sick, describing their diseases, whence the history of many affections was originally obtained. His priests were the physicians, who prescribed in the name of the god. He is said to have been born at Epidaurus, and to have been educated by Chiron.

ÆS'CULUS HIPPOCAS'TANUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Castan'ea equi'na, pavina, Horse-chestnut, Buck-eye*. The bark has been advised as a substitute for the cinchona. Both bark and fruit are astringent. Externally it has been employed, like the cinchona, in gangrene. (F) *Marronier d'Inde.* (G) *Wildercestanienbaum*.

ÆSTHE'SIS (*Physiol.*) αἰσθησις, *Aisthe'sis*, from αἰσθάνομαι, 'I feel.' The faculty of being affected by a sensation. Sensibility, as well as the senses themselves.

ÆSTHET'ICA (*Nosol.*) αἰσθητικά, from αἰσθάνομαι, 'I feel.' Diseases affecting the sensation. Dullness, deprivation or abolition of one or more of the external organs of sense. The 2d order, class *Neurotica* of GOOD.

Æ'STUS VOLAT'ICUS (*Path.*) Sudden heat; scorching or flushing of the face VOGEL.

Æ'THER (*Mat. Med.*) *E'ther*, from αἰθήρ, 'air,' or from αἰθω, 'I burn.' *Liquor æthereus*. A volatile liquor obtained by distillation from a mixture of alcohol and a concentrated acid.

(G) Äther.

Æ'THER SULPHU'RICUS, Æ. *Vitriol'icus, Naph'tha Vitriolli*. Ether prepared from sulphuric ether and alcohol. (*Sp. rectificat. Acid. Sulph. aa* Hiss. Distil until a heavier liquid passes over. Ph. L.)

The *Rectified Æther, Æ'ther rectificatus* prepared by distilling 12 oz. from a mixture of, *sulphuric ether*, f. ℥ xiv, *fused potass*, ℥ ss, and *distilled water* f. ℥ ij, is a limpid, colorless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; of a penetrating and fragrant odor, and hot, pungent taste. Its s. g. is 0.732. It is a diffusible stimulant, narcotic and antispasmodic, and is externally refrigerant. Dose gr^{tt} xxx to ℥ iss.

(G) Schwefeläther.

The Parisian Codex has an *Æ'ther acet'icus*, an *Æ'ther muriat'icus*, or *Æ'ther hydrochlor'icus*, an *Æ'ther nit'ricus vel nitro'sus*, and an *Æ'ther phosphora'tus*. They all possess similar virtues.

ÆTHE'REAL (*Pharm.*) *Æthereus*. An æthereal tincture is one formed by the action of sulphuric ether, at the or-

dinary temperature, on medicinal substances.

(F) *Étherée, Teinture étherée.*

ETHIOPICUS LAPIS (*Mat. Med.*) Ethiopian stone. A stone formerly supposed to be possessed of considerable virtue. **ORIBASIVS.**

ÆTHIOPS (*Pharm.*) αἰθωψ, from αἰθω, 'I burn,' and ωψ, 'countenance.' A black or burnt countenance. The ancients gave this name to certain oxides and sulphurets of metals, which were of a black color.

(G) Mohr.

ÆTHIOPS MAR'TIAL, *Deutoxydum Ferri nigrum.* The black deutoxide of iron. Once in repute as a tonic.

(G) Eisenmohr.

ÆTHOLICES (*Path.*) αἰθολικες, αἰθαλικες, from αἰθω, 'I burn.' Fiery pustules on the skin. Some have considered them to have been boils.

ÆTHUSA MEUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Meum, Meu, Spignel, Baldmoney.* The root has been advised as carminative, stomachic, &c.

(F) *Éthuse Meum.*

ÆTIOLOGY (*Path.*) *Ætiologia, αιτιολογια, Etiology, Aitiologi'a,* from αιτια, 'a cause,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The doctrine of the causes of disease.

ÆTITES (*Mat. Med.*) αιτιτης, *Eagle-stone.* This stone was formerly supposed to facilitate delivery, if bound on the thigh; and to prevent abortion, if bound on the arm. It was, also, called *Lapis Collymus.*

ÆTIUS (*Biogr.*) Αἴτιος. A celebrated Greek physician of Amida, who flourished at Alexandria about the end of the 5th century. **WORKS.** *Tetrabiblos.* Of this, numerous editions have appeared. The most complete are those of Basle, 1542 and 1549, in fol., and of Lyons, 1549, fol.

AFFADISSEMENT (F) (*Path.*) That condition of the digestive function in which the appetite is diminished, the sense of taste blunted, and the action of the stomach enfeebled: a state usually accompanied by general languor.

(G) Schaler, widerlicher Geshmack.

AFFECTION (*Phys. & Path.*) *Affectio;* any mode in which the mind or body is affected or modified.

The **AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND**, *Affectus An'imi,* (F) *Affections de l'âme,* (G) *Gemuthsbewegungen,* include not only the different passions, as love, hatred, jealousy, &c., but every condition of the mind that is accompanied by an agreeable or

disagreeable feeling, as pleasure, fear, sorrow, &c.

In Pathology, *Affection, παθος, παθημα,* is synonymous with disease: thus we speak of a *pulmonary affection, a calculous affection, &c.*

AFFECTIVE (*Physiol.*) That which affects, touches, &c. **GALL** gives the term *affective faculties,* (F) *Facultés affectives,* to functions dependent upon organization of the brain, and comprising the sentiments, affections, &c.

AFFERENT (*Anat.*) *Afferens,* from *affero,* 'I bring.' The vessels which convey the lymph to the lymphatic glands, are called *afferent.*

AFFION or **OFFIUM** (*Mat. Med.*) *O'pium,* (q. v.) The Bantamese thus designate an electuary of which opium is the basis, and which they use as an excitant.

AFFLATUS or **ADFLATUS** (*Path.*) *επιπνοια,* from *ad,* 'to,' and *flare,* 'to blow.' When any air strikes the body and produces disease, it is thus called.

AFFLUENCE and **AFFLUX** (*Path.*) *Affluxus,* from *affluere,* 'to flow to.' A flow or determination of humors, and particularly of blood, towards any part.

(G) Zufluss.

AFFUSION (*Therap.*) *προσχυσις, επιχυσις, Affusio,* from *ad,* 'to,' and *funderere,* 'to pour.' The action of pouring a liquid on any body. *Affusions, cold and warm,* are used in different diseases. The *cold affusion* is sometimes very beneficial in cutting short typhus fever and scarlatina, if used during the first week. It consists in placing the patient in a tub, and pouring cold water over him; then wiping him dry, and putting him to bed. The only precaution necessary, is, to use it in the state of greatest heat and exacerbation; not when chilliness, or topical inflammation is present.

(G) Aufgiessung.

WRITERS. P. W. DIMSDALE (*in Typhus*), Lond. 1803. ROBT. JACKSON, Edinb. 1808.

AGACEMENT (F) (*Phys. Path.*) from *αζαειν,* 'to sharpen.' The setting on edge.

Agacement des dents; a disagreeable sensation experienced when acids are placed in contact with the teeth. *Tooth-edge.* Setting the teeth on edge.

(G) Stumpfwerden.

Agacement des nerfs; a slight irritation of the system, and particularly of the organs of sense and locomotion, corresponding nearly to the English *Fidgets.* (G) *Nervenreiz.*

AGALAC'TIA (*Path.*) *αγαλακτία*, *Agalactis*, *Agalactio*, and *Agalacta'tio*, from *a* privative, and *γάλα*, 'milk.' Absence of milk in the mammæ.

(G) Milchmangel.

AGAL'LOCHUM (*Mat. Med.*) *αγαλλοχον*, *ξυλαλον*, *Calambac*, *Calambouk*, *Lig'num Agallochi ve'ri*, *Lig'num All'oës*, *L. Aspal'athi*, *Xy'lo-al'oës*, *Agal'ugin*, *Ahaloth*, *All'cebar*, *Aloes wood*. A resinous and very aromatic wood of the East Indies, from the *Excæcaria Agallocha*. Used in making pastils, &c. DIOSCORIDES, ORIBASIVS, PAULUS.

(G) Aloeholz, Paradiesholz.

WRITER. J. PH. EYSEL, Erford, 1712 (L).

AG'ARIC (*Hyg. Mat. Med.*) *αγαρικον*, *Agaricum*. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system, some of which are edible, others poisonous. It was so called from *Agaria*, a region of Sarmatia. DIOSCORIDES.

(G) Bläetterschwamm, Baum-schwamm.

Among the edible varieties of the Boletus, the following are the chief. 1. The *Agaricus edulis*, (F) *Agaric comestible et champignon de couche*. 2. The *Agaricus odoratus*, (F) *Mousseron*.

The most common poisonous varieties are the *Agaricus Necator*, (F) *Agaric meurtrier*: and 2. The *Agaricus a'cris*, (F) *Agaric acre*; besides the *Auranite*, a sub-genus, which includes several species. One of the most delicate is the *Agaricus Aurantiacus*, but care must be taken not to confound it with the *A. Pseudo-aurantiacus*, which is very poisonous. The *A. aurantiacus* is called, in French, *Orange*. See POISONS, Table of.

AGA'VĒ AMERICA'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *American Agave*. This plant has been considered diuretic and antisyphilitic.

AGE (*Hyg.*) *ἡλικία*, *ætās*. (G) Alter. Period of life. Time that has elapsed since birth, &c. Five ages are often designated in the life of man. 1. First infancy (*Infant'ia*): 2. Second infancy (*Puer'itia*): 3. Adolescence (*Adolescen'tia*): 4. The adult age (*Viril'itas*): 5. Old age (*Senect'us*): all which see.

WRITERS on the Ages. STAHL (G. E.) Halæ, 1698 (L). SALZMANN (J.) Argent. 1715 (L). F. HOFFMANN, Halæ, 1728 (L). H. P. JUCH, Erfurt, 1733 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Halæ, 1752 (L). PLOUQUET (G. G.), Tubing. 1778 (L and G) (*Medico-legal*). S. ROGERY, Paris, an. vii. (F). P. ESPARRON, Paris, an. xi. (F). CRELLIUS, Lips. 1724 (L) (*Med.*

legal). WIGANDT, Arg. 1701 (L) (*Med. legal*).

AGEN'SIS (*Path.*) from *a* privative, and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' Imperfect development of any part of the body: as *cerebral agenesis*, i. e. imperfect development of the brain in the fœtus.

A'GENT (*Path.*) *Agens*, from *ag'ere*, 'to act.' Any power which produces, or tends to produce, an effect on the human body. Morbific agents, (F) *Agents morbifiques*, are the causes of disease. Therapeutical agents, (F) *Agents thérapeutiques*, the means of treating, it, &c.

AGERA'SIA (*Hyg.*) *αγρηασία*, *Insenescen'tia*, (G) *Unveraltbarkeit*, from *a* privative, and *γρηας*, 'old age.' A vigorous and green old age.

AGE'RATUS LA'PIS (*Mat. Med.*) *αγρηρατος λιθος*. A stone used by cobblers to polish shoes. It was formerly esteemed discutient and astringent. GALEN, ORIBASIVS, PAULUS.

AGEUS'TIA or AGHEUS'TIA (*Path.*) *Apogeus'tia*, *Apogeu'sis*, *αγευστία*, *Dysasthe'sia gustato'ria*, *Parageu'sis*, from *a* priv., and *γευστις*, 'taste.' Diminution or loss of taste. SAUVAGES, CULLEN.

AGGLOM'ERATE (*Path.*) *Agglomerat'us*. Applied to humors or glands in aggregation.

AGGLU'TINANT (*Mat. Med.*) *Agglutinans*, *κολλητικός*, *Collet'icus*, *Glut'inans*, from *gluten*, 'glue.' Remedies were formerly so called, which were considered capable of uniting divided parts. PAULUS.

(G) Klebrig. (F) *Agglutinant*, *Agglutinatif*, *Glutinatif*.

Plasters are called *agglutinant*, (F) *agglutinatifs*, which adhere strongly to the skin. Certain bandages are likewise so termed.

(F) *Bandelettes agglutinatives*.

AGGLUTINA'TION (*Path. Therap.*) *κολλησις*, *επικολλησις*, *προσκολλησις*, *glutina'tio*, from *agglutinare*, 'to glue together.' The first degree of adhesion. Also, the action of agglutinants.

(G) *Anheilung*, *Zusammenheilung*.

AGGLU'TINATE, from *agglutina're*, 'to glue together.' The French use the word *agglutiner*, in the sense of 'to reunite'; as *agglutiner les lèvres d'une plaie*, 'to unite the lips of a wound.'

(G) *Anheilen*, *Zusammenheilen*.

AGIAHA'LID or AGIHA'LID or AGRAHA'LID (*Mat. Med.*) An Egyptian and Ethiopian shrub, similar to the *Ximenia*.

The Ethiopians use it as a vermifuge. The fruit is purgative.

AG'GREGATE (*Anat.*) *Aggregatus*, from *aggregare*, 'to assemble together.' Glands are called *aggregate*, which are in clusters. *Aggregate pills*, (F) *Pilules agrégatives*, signified, formerly, those which were believed to contain the properties of a considerable number of medicines, and to be able to supply their place.

AGITATION (*Path.*) *Agitatio*, *δωρησις*, constant and fatiguing motion of the body (*inquiēs*), or distressing mental inquietude (*An'imi agitatio*).

AGLOSSOSTOMOG'RAPHY (*Path.*) *Aglossostomographia*, from a priv. *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' Description of a mouth without a tongue. ROLAND (*of Saumur*).

AGLUTINATION (*Path.*) *Agglutitio*, from a priv., and *glutire*, 'to swallow.' A hybrid term, designating the impossibility of swallowing. LINNÆUS.

AGNOIA (*Path.*) *αγνοια*, from a priv. and *γινωσκω*, 'I know.' State of a patient, who does not recognise individuals. HIPPOCR., GALEN, FOËSIUS.

AGO'GĒ (*Path.*) *αγογη*, the order or condition of a disease. HIPPOCR. GALEN. Likewise the state of the air, *καταστασις*. HIPPOCR. GALEN. GORRÆUS. FOËSIUS.

AGOMPHIASIS (*Path.*) *Agomphosis*, from a privative, and *γουμεω*, 'I nail.' Looseness of the teeth. GORRÆUS.

(G) *Zähnewäckeln*.

AGONIS'TICA (*Hyg.*) *αγωνιστιχη*, from *αγων*, 'a combat.' The part of ancient gymnastics, which had reference to the combats of the Athletæ.

(G) *Wettkampf*.

Also, very cold water, given internally, to calm febrile heat. PAULUS of Ægina.

AG'ONY (*Path.*) *αγωνια*, *ago'nia*, *an'gor*, from *αγων*, 'a combat.' The last struggle of life. GALEN, GORRÆUS, &c. The agony, which is of longer or shorter duration, is characterized by great change in the features, gradual abolition of sensation and motion, loss of voice, dryness or lividity of the tongue and lips, rattling in the throat, small and intermittent pulse, and coldness of the extremities. This state is not present in those who die suddenly. See FACIES HIPPOCRATICA.

(G) *Todeskampf*.

AGOS'TUS (*Anat.*) *αγοστος*, from *αγω*, 'I lead.' The fore-arm from elbow to fingers. Also the palm of the hand. GORRÆUS.

AG'RIMONY (*Mat. Med.*) *επιπαριον*, *Eupatorium*, *Cas'al*, *Lap'pula Hepat'ica*. The *Agrimo'nia Eupato'ria*. A mild astringent and stomachic. *Dose*, in powder, from ʒj to ʒj.

(F) *Aigremoine*. (G) *Odermennig*, *Wundodermennig*.

AGRIOTHYMI'IA (*Path.*) from *αγριος*, 'ferocious,' and *θυμος*, 'disposition.' Ferocious insanity. SAUVAGES.

AGRIP'PA or ÆGRIP'PA (*Obstet.*) from *æger par'tus*, 'difficult birth:' or perhaps from *αγρα*, 'taking or seizure,' and *πους*, 'the foot.' This term has been given to those born by the feet. It is pretended, that the family of AGRIPPA obtained their name from this circumstance.

AG'GUE CAKE (*Path.*) *Placenta febrilis*, *Physco'nia splenicum*, *P. splen'ica*, *Splenis Tu'mor*; — a visceral obstruction (generally in the spleen), which follows agues, and is distinctly felt by external examination. It is not common.

(F) *Gâteau fébrile*.

AG'UL or ALHA'GI (*Mat. Med.*) The *Hedisarum alhagi*. A thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia, which affords manna. The leaves are purgative.

AGY'ION, *αγιον*, from a priv. and *γυιον*, 'limb.' Mutilated, or wanting limbs. HIPPOCR. Weak, feeble. GALEN.

AGY'R'IAS (*Path.*) *αγυρις*, from *αγυρις*, 'a collection.' Opacity of the crystalline. AËTIUS. PARÉ.

AGY'R'Æ (*Hist. Med.*) *αγυραι*, from *αγυρις*, 'a crowd.' Formerly meant certain strollers, who pretended to supernatural powers. Subsequently, a quack or illiterate pretender.

AIDE (F) (*Surg.*) *Aid'jutor minister*. An assistant to a surgeon in his operations.

AIGLE (*Mat. Med.*) Near the city of this name, in Normandy, is the chalybeate spring of Saint-Xantin, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries.

AIGUILLON (F) (*Path.*) *Spi'na Helmont'ii*. A term used since the time of VAN HELMONT, to designate the proximate cause of inflammation. According to him, an inflamed part is in the same condition as if an *aguillon* or thorn was thrust into it.

AILERON (F) (*Anat.*) *Extre'ma d'la vel Pin'nula*, diminutive of (F) *Aile*, a wing. The extremity of the wing of a bird, to which the great feathers are attached.

AILERONS DE LA MATRICE, three folds at the base of the broad ligaments of the uterus, which are

occupied by the ovary and its ligament, the Fallopian tube, and the round ligament.

AIR (*Phys.*) *Aër*, ἀήρ, from αἰω, 'I breathe.' *Cedue*, *Common air*, *Atmospheric air*, is an invisible, transparent, inodorous, insipid, ponderable, compressible, and elastic fluid, which, under the form of the atmosphere, surrounds the earth to the height of 15 or 16 leagues.

Air is essentially composed of two gases, oxygen and azote, in the proportion of 21 of the former to 79 of the latter. Oxygen is the vital portion, but the azote is necessary to dilute it. Air also contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas, and it has, always floating in it, aqueous vapor, different terrestrial emanations, &c. Its effects upon the human body vary according to its greater or less density, temperature, moisture, &c.; hence, change of air is found extremely serviceable in the prevention and cure of certain morbid conditions. See CLIMATE.

(G) Luft.

The AIR PASSAGES, are the larynx, trachea, bronchi, &c.

(F) *Voies aériennes*, *aërifères*.

AITHOM'MA (*Path.*) from αἴθος, 'black.' A black condition of all the humors of the eye. A. PARÉ.

AIT'KEN, JOHN (*Biogr.*) Teacher of anatomy and surgery, Edinburgh: died 1790. *WORKS. Essays on several important subjects in surgery, chiefly fractures.* Lond. 1771. 8vo. *Essays and cases in surgery.* Lond. 1775. 8vo. *Systematic elements of the theory and practice of medicine.* 1782. 8vo. *On midwifery.* Lond. 1785. 8vo. *On osteology.* 1785. 8vo.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. MINERAL WATERS of (*Mat. Med.*) Called by the Germans, Aachen. A thermal, sulphureous, mineral water, which contains, in 1000 grammes, 23.54 cubic inches of hydro-sulphuric acid gas, 18.05 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, 0.1304 grammes of carbonate of lime, 0.0440 grammes of carbonate of magnesia, 0.5444 grammes of subcarbonate of soda, 2.3697 grammes of muriate of soda, 0.2637 of sulphate of soda, and 0.0705 of silica. The temperature is 46° R. (135.5 F.)

The *factitious water of Aix-la-Chapelle*, *A'qua Aquisgranen'sis*, (F) *Eau d'Aix-la-Chapelle*, is made by adding pure water $\frac{3}{4}$ xvijss, to hydro-sulphuretted water $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, carbonate of soda gr. xx, muriate of soda gr. ix. Ph. P.

WRITERS. J. ASH, Lond. 1788. J. WILLIAMS, Lond. 1772-74.

There are thermal sulphureous springs at Aix in Savoy, and some thermal springs at Aix in Provence.

AJU'GA (*Mat. Med.*) *A. pyramidalis*, *Consolida Me'dia*, *Bu'gula*, *Upright Bugloss*, *Middle Consound*. This plant is substringent and bitter.

(F) *Bugle pyramidale*. (G) *Gulden günsel*.

The AJU'GA REP'TANS, *Bu'gula*, *Common Bugle*, (F) *Bugle rampante*, (G) *Kriechender Günsel*, *Wiesengünsel*, has similar properties.

A'KENSIDE, MARK (*Biogr.*) An English physician, better known as a poet: born at Newcastle upon Tyne in 1721; died 1770. *WORKS. Observations, anatomical and physiological*, (by A. MONRO, jun.) Lond. 1758. *Oratio Harveiana*. 1764. 4to. *De dysenteria commentarius*. Lond. 1764. 8vo.: in English, by DR. RYAN, Lond. 1776. 8vo.

A'LA (*Anat.*) *Pinna*, πτερύξ, 'a wing.' A term often used by Anatomists for parts which project, like a wing, from the median line; as the *Alæ nasi*, *Alæ of the uterus*, &c.

(F) *Aile*. (G) *Flügel*.

ALABAS'TER (*Mat. Med.*) *Alabastrum*, *Alabastrites*, ἀλαβαστρίτης, a variety of compact gypsum; of which an ointment was once made;—the *unguentum alabastrinum*; used as a discutient. Alabaster likewise entered into several Dentifrices. (F) *Albâtre*.

ALA'CUOTH; an Arabian word, thus defined by CASTELLI: "*ille qui in coitu venereo simul excrevit album ad resolutionem spirituum.*" AVICENNA.

ALANFU'TA (*Anat.*) A name given, by the Arabians, to a vein, situated between the chin and lower lip, which they were in the habit of opening in cases of fœtor of the breath. AVICENNA.

ALAUQUE'CA (*Mat. Med.*) The Hindustanee name of a stone, found in small, polished fragments, which is considered efficacious in arresting hemorrhage when applied externally. It is a sulphuret of iron.

ALA'RES VENÆ (*Anat.*) The superficial veins at the fold of the arm.

ALA'RIA Ossa (*Anat.*) The wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

ALA'RUS (*Anat.*) πτερυγώδης; one whose scapulæ project backwards like wings.

ALBADARA (*Anat.*) The sesamoid bone of the metatarso-phalangeal joint of

the great toe. The Rabbis and Magicians attributed extraordinary virtues to it. ARABIANS.

AL'BAN, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS (*Mat. Med.*) A French acidulous chalybeate, in the department of the Loire.

AL'BERT or ALBER'TI, MICHAEL (*Biogr.*) Professor of Medicine at Halle, in Germany, born at Nürnberg in 1682; died in 1757. WORKS. *Introductio in universam medicinam*. Hal. 1718. 4to. *Specimen medicinæ theologicæ*. Hal. 1726. 8vo. *Tentamen lexicæ realis observationum medicarum ex variis auctoribus selectarum*. Ibid. 1727. *Tractatio medico-forensis de torturæ subjectis aptis et ineptis, secundum morales et physicas causas*. Ibid. 1730. 4to. *Systema jurisprudentiæ medico-legalis*. Ibid. 1725. 3 vols.

AL'BERT or ALBER'TI, SOLOMON (*Biogr.*) A physician of eminence, who taught medicine at Wittemberg, where he died in 1600. WORKS. *Historia plerarumque humani corporis partium, membratim scripta et in usum tyronum retractatus edita*. Witteb. 1585. 8vo. *Scorbuti historia*. Ibid. 1594. 8vo. *Observationes anatomicæ*. Ibid. 1620. 8vo.

AL'BERT, the Great, (*Biogr.*) better known under this name than under that of BOLSTADIUS, was surnamed GROTUS. He was born at Lawingen in Suabia; died in 1282. WORKS. *De secretis mulierum, item de virtutibus herbarum, lapidum, et animalium*. August. Vind. 1489. 4to. *De nutrimento et nutribili liber*. Ven 1517. 4to. *De motu cordis*. Paris. 1632.

ALBICANTIA COR'PORA (*Anat.*) C. *Candicantia*, from *al'bico*, 'I grow white.' WILLIS'S glands in the brain; anterior to the tuber annulare. See MAMILLARY EMINENCE.

ALBINO (*Physiol. &c.*) 'White,' *Leucæ'thiops*. *Æthiops al'bus*, *Don'do*, from *albus*, 'white.' A Spanish word applied to individuals of the human race who have the skin and hair white, the iris very pale, and bordering on red; and the eyes so sensible, that they cannot bear the light of day. This condition, which has been called *Leucathio'pia*, *Alpho'sis Æthio'pica*, is seen more frequently in the Negro. Both sexes are exposed to it; but it does not seem to be true, that there are tribes of Albino in the interior of Africa.

(F) *Blafard*, *Nègre-blanc*.

(G) Kakerlake (cock roach). *Nachtensch*.

WRITERS. MAUPERTIUS, Leyd. 1744 (F). W. REY, Lyon, 1744 (F). FR. BUZZI, Milan, 1784 (I). J. F. BLUMENBACH, Götting. 1786 (L).

ALB'INUS, BERN'HARD SIEG'FRIED (*Biog.*) whose proper name was WEISS (G), *White*. A celebrated Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Leyden, born at Frankfort on the Oder, in 1697; died in 1770. WORKS. *De ossibus humani corporis*, Lugd. Bat. 1726. 8vo. *Historia musculorum hominis*, Ibid. 1734. 4to. *De arteriis et venis intestinorum hominis*. Ibid. 1736. 4to. *Icones ossium humani fætus, &c.* Ibid. 1737. 4to. *Tabulæ sceleti et musculorum corporis humani*. Lond. 1749. fol. *Tabulæ septem uteri gravidi*, Lugd. Bat. 1749. fol. *Tabulæ ossium humanorum*. Ibid. 1753. fol. *De sceleto humano liber*. Leidæ. 1762. 4to.

ALB'INUS, CHRISTIAN BERN'HARD (*Biogr.*) Brother of the preceding, and Professor of Anatomy at Utrecht; born in 1696; died in 1752. WORKS. *Specimen anatomicum, exhibens novam tenuium hominis intestinorum descriptionem*. Lugd. Bat. 1722. 4to. *De anatome errores detegente in medicind.* Ultraject. 1723. 4to.

AL'BORA (*Path.*) A kind of itch or complicated leprosy. PARACEL-SUS.

ALBUCA'SIS (*Biogr.*) Called, also, ALBUCA'SA, ALBUCHA'SIUS, BUCHA'SIS, BULCA'SIS-GALAF, ALSAHARA'VIUS, and AZARA'VIUS, but whose proper name was ABOUL-CASEM-KHALAF-BEN-ABBAS; an Arabian physician, who lived about the commencement of the 12th century. WRITINGS extant. *Medendi methodus certa, clara, et brevis, pleraque quæ ad medicinæ partes omnes, præcipuè quæ ad chirurgiam requiruntur, libris tribus exponens*. Basil. 1541. fol. Translated from the Arabic.

ALBUGIN'EOUS (*Anat.*) *Albugin'eus*, from *al'bus*, 'white.' A term applied to textures, humors, &c., which are perfectly white.

ALBUGIN'EA, *Tunica albugin'ea*, A. *Testis*, *Peritestis*, *Membra'na capsula'ris testis*, is a strong, fibrous, and resisting membrane, which immediately envelopes the testicle, and has, at its upper part, an enlargement, called corpus Highmorianum. From its inner surface it sends off a number of flat, filiform prolongations or septa, between which are contained the seminiferous vessels. Externally it is covered by the tunica vaginalis testis.

(F) *Albuginée*, *Tunique albuginée*.

Albugin'eous Fibre, (F) *Fibre albuginée*, a name given by CHAUSSIER to what he considers one of the four elementary fibres.

The albugineous fibre is linear, cylindrical, tenacious, elastic, but little extensible, and of a shining, satiny appearance. It always forms fasciæ or fasciculi, which constitute the tendons, articular ligaments, and aponeuroses; hence the name *albugineous membranes*, given by CHAUSSIER to the fibrous membranes.

GAUTHIER considers that the rete mucosum consists of four layers, to two of which he gives the names, — MEMBRANA ALBUGINEA PROFUNDA, and MEMBRANA ALBUGINEA SUPERFICIALIS, respectively.

ALBUM GRÆCUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Cynocoprus*, κυνοκοπρος, *Spo'dium Græcorum*, *Album Canis*, *Ster'cus Caninum Album*. The white dung of the dog. It consists almost wholly of phosphate of lime, from the bones used as food. It was formerly applied as a discutient to the inside of the throat in quinseys, but is now justly banished from practice.

ALBUM NIGRUM (*Mat. Med.*) The excrement of the mouse.

ALBUMEN (*Pharm., Chem. &c.*) from *albus*, 'white.' An immediate principle of animals and vegetables, which constitutes the chief part of the white of egg. It is found in the serum, chyle, synovia, serous fluids, &c.

(F) *Albumine*.

The ALBUMEN OVI, *Albumor*, *Albumo Ovi*, *Al'bor Ovi*, *Candidum Ovi*, *Albumen*, *Claretta*, *Ovi albus li'quor*, *Albamentum*, λευκωμα, λευκον ορνιθως γαλα, *Lac a'vis* or *white of egg*, is used in Pharmacy for suspending oils &c. in water. See OVUM.

(F) *Blanc d'œuf*, (Old F) *Albin d'œuf*. (G) *Eierweiss*, *Eiweiss*, *Eistoff*.

ALCAEST (*Mat. Med.*) *Al'cahest*, *Al'chaest*, perhaps from (G) *all*, 'all,' and *geist*, 'spirit.' A word invented by PARACELSUS to designate a liquor, which, according to him, was capable of removing every kind of swelling.

The same word was used by VAN HELMONT for a fancied universal solvent, capable of reducing every body to its elements.

WRITERS. O. TACKEN, *Hamburgh*, 1655 (L). L. DE COMITIBUS, *Venet.* 1661 (L).

The ALCAEST OF GLAUBER is

a thick liquor obtained by detonating nitrate of potass on hot coals, which transforms it into subcarbonate of potass.

The ALCAEST OF RESPOUR is a mixture of potass and oxyd of zinc.

ALCALES'CENCE (*Path.*) *Acalescentia*; condition in which a fluid becomes alkaline.

ALCALESCENCE OF THE HUMORS was an old notion of the Humorists. It can only occur during the putrid fermentation of animal matters, which contain azote, and produce ammonia.

AUTHORS. SCHMIEDEL, *Erlang.* 1756 (L).

AL'CALI or AL'KALI (*Med.*) from *al* (*Arab.*), 'the,' and *kali*, the name of the *Salso'la So'da*, a plant which contains a large quantity of one of the principal alkalis—*soda*. The alkalis are substances soluble in water, possessing generally a urinous, acrid, and caustic taste, turning the syrup of violets green, and restoring to blue the infusion of litmus, which has been reddened by acids; reddening the yellow of turmeric, and having the greatest tendency to unite with acids, whose character they modify, and form salts with them. In medicine we understand by this term *Potassa*, *Soda*, or *Ammonia* (q. v.)

(G) *Laugensalz*.

WRITERS. J. H. SCHMEUSER (*use and abuse of*), *Lugd. Bat.* 1698 (L). J. G. WALLERIUS, *Upsal.* 1753 (L). F. A. KLEBE, *Hal.* 1792 (L). FR. J. VON OVERKAMP, *Heidelb.* 1750 (L).

CAUSTIC ALKALI, *Al'kali Caus'ticum*, a pure alkali. One deprived of its carbonic acid.

The FIXED ALCALIS are *soda* and *potass*; the *Volatile Alkali*, ammonia.

ALCE'A RO'SEA (*Mat. Med.*) *Common Hollyhock*. Emollient; like the *Althæa*.

ALCHEMIL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) *A. vulgaris*, *Common Ladies' Mantle*. *Pes Leo'nis*, *Leontopodium*. Formerly in great repute as an astringent in hemorrhage.

(F) *Pied de Lion*. (G) *Frauenmantel*.

ALCHYMY, *Al'chemy*, *Alchemia*, *Alchimia*, *Adepta Philosophia*, from *al*, an Arabic particle, signifying superiority, excellence, and *Chimia*, 'Chymistry.' This word was formerly synonymous with Chymistry; but, from the 7th century, it has been applied to the mysterious art of endeavouring to

discover a universal remedy, and a mode of transmuting the baser metals into gold: an operation to which they gave the name *Opus magnum*, and *Philosopher's stone*.

Alchymy has also been called *Scientia vel Philosophia Hermetica*, from an idea that HERMES or MERCURY was its inventor.

HARRIS has well defined this chimerical art: '*Ars sine arte, cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, et finis mendicare.*'

(G) Alchimie, Goldmacherkunst.

AL'CHYMIST, *Flatuarius*, *Adept'*; one pretending to Alchymy.

AL'COHOL (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Al'cool*, *Al'kool*, *Al'cohol*; an Arabic word, formerly used for an impalpable powder, and signifying 'very subtle, much divided.' At the present day it is applied to the highly rectified spirit of wine. See *Spiritus rectificatus*, or rectified spirit, distilled from dried sub-carbonate of potass.

Alcohol is an inflammable liquor, lighter than water, of a warm, acrid taste, colorless, transparent, and of a pungent, aromatic smell. It is the product of the distillation of vinous liquors. Alcohol is miscible with water in all proportions, and it is the direct solvent of resins, balsams, &c. Various other vegetable principles are soluble in it, and hence it is used, in different states of concentration, in the preparation of *elixirs*, *tinctures*, *essences*, &c.

ALCOHOL acts on the animal body as a powerful stimulus: as such, in a dilute form, it is used in the prevention and cure of disease. Its habitual and inordinate use is the cause of many serious affections, of a chronic character especially, as visceral obstructions, dropsy, &c.

WRITERS. T. FORSTER (*bad effects of spirituous and fermented liquors*), Lond. 1812.

ALCOOLISER (F) (*Pharm.*) Formerly, 'to reduce into an impalpable powder.' No longer used.

ALCORNOQUE (F) (*Mat. Med.*) A bark but little known and distributed in France, which has been considered capable of curing phthisis. It is bitter, tonic, and slightly astringent.

AL'CYON (*Mat. Med. & Alim.*) *Hall-cyon*. A Swallow of Cochin China, whose nests are gelatinous and very nutritious. They have been proposed in medicine as analeptic and aphrodisiac.

ALCYO'NIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Bastard sponge*. The ashes were formerly employed as dentifrices: they were believed proper for favoring the growth of the hair and the beard, and were used in Alopecia.

ALECTO'RIOUS LA'PIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Alectoria*; from *αλεκτωρ*, 'a cock.' The name of a stone, supposed to exist in the stomach of the cock, or, according to others, in that of the capon, 4 years old. Many marvellous properties were formerly attributed to it, which are as groundless as its existence. There are no stones in the stomach, except what have been swallowed.

ALEIPTE'RIMUM (*Hyg.*) *αλειπτηριον*, from *αλειψω*, 'I anoint.' The place in the ancient gymnasium where the combatants anointed themselves.

ALEM'BIC (*Arab.*) (*Pharm.*) *Moors-head*, *Capitellium*, *Capitululum*. A utensil made of glass, metal, or earthen ware, and adapted for distillation. It consists of a *body* or *cucurbit*, to which is attached a *head* or *capital*, and out of this a *beak* descends laterally to be inserted into the receiver.

(F) *Alambic*. (G) *Brennkolben*.

ALEM'BROTH (*Salt*) (*Mat. Med.*) The alchymists designated by this name, and by that of *Sal sapientiae*, the product resulting from the sublimation of a mixture of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac. It is stimulant, but not employed.

ALESE (F) (*Surg. &c.*) *Alèze*, *Lin-teum*, from *αλέσω*, 'I preserve.' *A guard*. A cloth arranged in several folds, and placed upon a bed, so as to *guard* it from the lochial or other discharges.

AL'ETRIS FARINO'SA (*Mat. Med.*) *Star grass*, *Starwort*. This plant is an intense and permanent bitter, and is used as a tonic and stonachic. It is common in the United States.

ALEXAN'DER of Tralles, or ALEXAN'DER TRAL'LIAN (*Biogr.*) A learned physician and philosopher, who lived at Rome, under JUSTINIAN, about the middle of the 6th century. WORKS. Published in Greek, Paris, 1548, fol.: also in Latin, by HALLEK, Lausanne, 1748. 2 vols. 8vo.

ALEXAN'DRINE (*Mat. Med.*) *Emplastrum Alexan'dri*, a garlic plaster, invented by ALEXANDER, contemporary of MESUË. Other ancient preparations were called Alexandrine; as the *Alexan'dri antid'otus au'rea*, used in apoplexy; the *Collyrium sic'cum Alexan'dri'num*, or '*Collyrium of King Alexander*,' mentioned by AËTIUS.

ALEXANDRINI DE NEUSTAIN, JULIUS, (*Biogr.*) physician to CHARLES V, was in great reputation in the 16th century. He was a native of Trente, and died in 1590. WORKS, besides interpretations. *De medicinâ et medico dialogus*. Tigur. 1557. 4to. *Pædrotrophia*. Ibid. 1559. 8vo. *Salubrium, sive de sanitate tuendâ, libri triginta tres*. Colon. 1575. fol.

ALEXIPHAR'MIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Alexiphar'micus*, *Antiphar'macus*, *Alexical'cus*, *Cal'co-alexite'ria*, *Lexiphar'macus*, *λεξιφαρμακος*, from *αλεξειν*, 'to repel,' and *φαρμακον*, 'poison.' A term formerly used for medicines which were considered proper for expelling from the body various morbid principles, or for preventing the bad effects of poisons taken inwardly.

(F) *Alexipharmaque*. (G) Giftwidrig, Giftabtreibend.

WRITERS. NICANDER, *Αλεξιφαρμακα*. J. PERLINUS, Hanov. 1613 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1731 (L).

ALEXITE'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *αλεξισθαι*, 'to assist'; *αλεξιτηρια*. Originally *alexiterium* was used synonymously with remedy. In more modern times it has been applied to a class of medicines, that counteract poisons placed in contact with the exterior of the body, in contradistinction to alexipharmic.

AL'GAROTH (*Pharm.*) *Algarot*, *Algarothi Pulvis*, *Pulvis Angelicus*, *Oxidum seu submuriatis Stibii præcipitando paratum: Antimoni Oxidum; Oxidum antimoni Nitro-muriaticum, Oxidum Stibii Acidum Muriatico oxygenato paratum, Mercurius Vitæ, Mercurius Mortis*, so called from VICTOR ALGAROTHI, a Veronese physician; the *submuriate of protoxide of antimony*, separated from the muriate of antimony by washing away some of its acid. It was formerly much used as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

ALGE'DO (*Path.*) from *αλγος*, 'pain.' Violent pain about the neck of the bladder, occasionally occurring in gonorrhœa. COCKBURN.

AL'GIDUS (*Path.*) from *algor*, 'cold.' That which is accompanied by coldness.

FE'BRIS AL'GIDA, *F. horrifica*, *F. quer'quera*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied by icy coldness, and which is often fatal in the second or third paroxysms.

(F) *Fièvre algide*.

AL'ICA (*Mat. Alim.*) *Hallica*, *χονδροος*, *Farina'rium*, *Chon'drus*, from *αλιξ*,

'bouillie.' A grain from which the ancients made their tisanes; supposed, by some, to have been the *Triticum Spelta*. At times, it seems to have meant the tisane itself.

WRITERS. R. DODOENS (*De Frugum historiâ, &c.*), Antwerp, 1552 (L). A. PECCANA, Veron. 1627 (L).

AL'ICES (*Path.*) from *αλιξω*, 'I sprinkle.' Spots which precede the eruption of smallpox.

AL'IMENT (*Hyg.*) *Alimentum*, *Cibarium*, *σκιον*, *Brol'ma*, *βρωμα*, *Comistê*, *ζομιστη*, *Cibus*, *Es'ca*, *Nutritus*, *τροφη*, from *allere*, 'to nourish'; *food*. Any substance, which, if introduced into the system, is capable of nourishing it and repairing its losses.

The study of Aliments forms one of the most important branches of Hygiène. They are confined to the organized kingdom: the mineral affording none.

As regards the immediate principles, which predominate in their composition, they may be classed as follows.

TABLE OF ALIMENTS.

1. <i>Feculaceous.</i>	{ Wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice, Indian corn, potatoe, sago, peas, beans, &c.
2. <i>Mucilaginous.</i>	{ Carrot, salsify, beet, turnip, asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, artichoke, melon, &c.
3. <i>Saccharine.</i>	{ Sugar, fig, date, raisin, apricot, &c.
4. <i>Acidulous.</i>	{ Orange, currant, gooseberry, cherry, peach, strawberry, raspberry, mulberry, prune, pear, apple, sorrel, &c.
5. <i>Oleaginous & Fatty.</i>	{ Cocoa, olive, sweet almond, nut, walnut, animal fat, oil, butter, &c.
6. <i>Caseous.</i>	{ Different kinds of milk, cheese.
7. <i>Gelatinous.</i>	{ Tendon, aponeurosis, true skin, cellular texture;—very young animals.
8. <i>Albuminous.</i>	Brain, nerve, eggs, &c.
9. <i>Fibrinous.</i>	Flesh and blood.

(F) *Aliment, Nourriture*.

(G) *Nahrungsmittel, Nahrung, Speise*.

WRITERS. J. PH. DE LIGNAMINE, Rom. 1474 (L). J. B. CHAMPIER, Lugd. 1560 (L). B. PISANELLI, Ven. 1596 (I). J. D. SALA, Patav. 1623 (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1650 (L). L. LEMERY, Paris, 1702 (F). by J. J. BRUHIER, Paris, 1755 (F). J. ARBUTHNOT, Lond. 1751. A. CH. LORRY, Paris, 1753-57 (F). J. FR. ZÜCKERT, Berol. 1769 (L). J. J. PLENCK, Vindob. 1784 (L). J. G.

VOLTE, Leipz. 1806 (G). A. OMADEI (*Medical Police, regarding A.*), Milan. 1806 (I).

ALIMENTA'TION (*Hyg.*) *Alimenta'tio*; the act of nourishing.

ALINDE'SIS (*Hyg.*) *αλινοδῆσις*, from *αλινοδομαι*, 'to be turned about.' A species of exercise, which consisted in rolling in the dust, after having been anointed with oil. HIPPOCR.

ALINTHISAR (*Path.*) An Arabic word, which means elongation of the uvula.

ALIPĒ'NOS (*Pharm.*) *Alipæ'num*, *Alipan'tos*, *αλιπαντος*, from *α* priv. and *λιπαινειν*, 'to be fat.' An epithet formerly given to every external remedy, devoid of fat or moisture: such as powders. GALEN.

ALIP'TA (*Hyg.*) *Pædot'ribes*, *παιδοτριβης*, *Alip'tes*, *αλειπτῆς*, from *αλειφω*, 'I anoint.' He who anointed the Athletes after bathing. The place where this was done was called *Alipterium*.

ALIP'TICA (*Hyg.*) same etymon. The part of ancient medicine, which treated of inunction, as a means of preserving health.

AL'KALE (*Mat. Med.*) *O'leum Galli'næ*; an ancient pharmaceutical name for pullets' fat.

ALKAN'RI (*Pharm.*) *Alkan'zi*; an electuary referred to by MESUË.

ALKER'MES (*Pharm.*) *Confectio Alker'mes*, *Alcher'mes*. A celebrated electuary, composed of a multitude of substances. It was so called from the grains of kermes contained in it. It was used as a stimulant.

ALLAMAN'DA (*Mat. Med.*) *A. cathartica*, *Ore'lia grandiflora gallaripis*, *Echi'nus scan'dens*, *Apoc'ynum scan'dens*: a shrub, native of Guiana, the infusion of whose leaves is said by LINNÆUS to be useful in colica pictorum.

ALLAN'TOÏS (*Obst. Anat.*) *Allanto'idēs*, *αλλαντοειδής*, *Membra'na urina'ria*, *M. Furciminalis*, from *αλλας*, 'a sausage,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.' A sort of elongated bladder, between the chorion and amnion of the fœtus, and communicating with the bladder by the urachus. It is very apparent in quadrupeds, but not in the human species.

(G) Härn-hautchen, Wursthautchen.

WRITERS. C. DRELINCOURT, Lugd. Bat. 1685 (L).

ALLIA'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Erysimum allia'ria*, *Jack-in-the-hedge*, *Stinking hedge mustard*, *Sauce-alone*, *Hes'peris allia'ria*. This plant has been sometimes given in humid asthma and dys-

pnoea. It is reputed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

(F) *Alliaire*. (G) Knoblauchkraut.

The Parisian Codex has a compound syrup of alliaria, *Sirop d'erysimum composé*, which is used in hoarseness.

AL'LIIUM (*Mat. Med.*) from *oleo*, 'I smell.' *A. sativum*, *Theri'aca rusticorum*, *Ampeloprasum*, *Scor'odon*, *σκοροδορ*, *Scor'odum*, *Garlic*. A native of Sicily, but cultivated for use. The bulbs or cloves, *Ag'lithes*, *αγλιθες*, have a strong, offensive, and penetrating odor; and a sweetish, biting, and caustic taste. *Internally*, garlic is stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue (?), diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. *Externally*, it is rubefacient, maturative, and repellent.

Dose, one to six cloves, swallowed whole, or from ʒss to ʒij of the juice.

TAYLOR'S *Remedy for Deafness*, a nostrum, appears to consist of garlic, infused in oil of almonds, and colored by alkanet root.

(F) *Alil*. (G) Knoblauch, Gartenlauch.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1718 (L). A. VON HALLER, Gotting. 1745 (L).

AL'LIIUM CE'PA, *Ce'pa*, *Common Onion*, *κρομμυον*, *Cepul'la Crom'myon*. Acrid and stimulating, and possessing very little nutriment. Onions have been used as stimulants, diuretics, and anthelmintics. The boiled or roasted onion, as a cataplasm, is emollient and maturing. The fresh root is rubefacient. The expressed juice is sometimes used in otalgia and in rheumatism.

(F) *Oignon*. (G) Zwiebel.

AL'LIIUM POR'RUM, *Por'rum*, *Pra'sum*, *πρασον*, the *Leek* or *Porret*. Possesses the same properties as the onion.

(F) *Poireau*, *Porreau*. (G) Lauch, Zamellauch, Fleischlauch.

The virtues of the genus *Allium* depend upon an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.

AL'LIIUM VICTORIA'LE, *Victoria'lis lon'ga*. The root, which, when dried, loses its alliaceous smell and taste, is said to be efficacious in allaying the abdominal spasms of pregnant women (?).

ALMELILE'TU (*Path.*) An Arabic word, which signifies a degree of heat slighter than that of fever, and which sometimes continues after the cessation of fever. AVICENNA.

ALMEL'OVEEN, THE'ODORE JANSEN VAN, (*Biogr.*) an eminent Dutch physician, better known as an editor and scholar, born at Mydrecht in Utrecht, in 1657; died 1712. *WORKS. Inventa nov-antiqua, id est, brevis enarratio ortus et progressus artis medicæ, ac præcipuè de inventis vulgo novis, aut nuperrimè in ea repertis, &c.* 1684. 8vo. He published editions of HIPPOCRATES (*Aphorisms*), C. CELSUS, CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, and APICIUS CÆLIUS (on *Cookery*).

AL'MOND BLOOM (*Hyg.*) A liquid cosmetic: formed of *Brazil dust*, ζ i, *water* \mathbb{H} ij; boil and strain, and add *isinglass* ζ vj, *grana sylvestria* ζ ij, or *cochineal* ζ ij, *alum* ζ j, *borax* ζ iij; boil again, and strain through a fine cloth.

ALMU'RI (*Pharm.*) A purgative preparation, mentioned by RHAZES, the Arabian.

ALOEDA'RIMUM (*Pharm.*) αλοηδαριον; a compound medicine, containing aloes. GORREUS.

AL'OES (*Mat. Med.*) Αλοῆ, αλογη, *Fel Natu'ræ, Allud*; the inspissated juice of the aloes.

1. The SOC'OTRINE AL'OES, *A. Succotori'na, Turkey aloes, East India aloes, Aloës lu'cida, A. Zoctorinia, A. spica'ta, A. spica'ta extractum, A. extractum, An'ima All'oes, Chicotin*, is the best species. Its odor is not unpleasant, taste very bitter, and slightly aromatic; color reddish-brown, with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable, fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in dilute alcohol. Powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow color. It is cathartic, warm, and stimulating: emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and stomachic. As a cathartic it affects the rectum chiefly. *Dose*, as a cathartic, gr. v to \mathfrak{D} j in pill.

(G) Socotrinsche aloes, Socotransche aloes, feine aloes, Sukotrin aloes.

2. AL'OËS HEPATICA, *A. vulgaris, A. Barbaden'sis, Hepatic aloes, Bombay aloes, Barbadoes aloes, A. vulgaris extractum*. This species has a very disagreeable odor, and an intensely bitter and nauseous taste. Properties the same as the last.

(F) *Aloes en calébasses, A. des Barbadoes*.

(G) Leberaloe, gemeine aloes.

3. AL'OËS CABALLINA, *A. Guinien'sis, Horse-aloes*; used chiefly for horses. It is collected in Spain and

Portugal, and is very coarse. (G) Rossaloe.

WRITERS on Aloes. J. A. FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1670 (L). W. MARQUIS, Antwerp, 1633 (L). M. MARTINEZ, Pompeiopolis, 1644 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Altorf, 1723 (L). C. P. THUNBERG, Upsal, 1785 (L).

ALOET'IC (*Mat. Med.*) Aloet'icus. A preparation, which contains aloes.

(G) Aloemittel.

ALOCOTRO'PHIA (*Path.*) αλογοτροφια, from αλογος, 'disproportionate,' and τροφη, 'nutrition.' Irregular nutrition. Used particularly to designate the irregular manner in which the nutrition of bones is operated in rickety individuals.

ALOPE'CIA (*Path.*) αλοπεκια, from αλοπηξ, 'a fox'; (this animal being said to be subject to the affection.) *Capillo'rum deflu'vium, Ath'rix depil'lis, Phalacro'tis, Pella'da, Pilare'lla, Tricho'sis Ath'rix, Gangræ'na Alope'cia*; falling off of the hair; loss of the hair. When this is confined to the crown of the head, it is called *calvities* (q. v.), although the terms are often used synonymously.

WRITERS. J. A. AMPSING, Rostoch. 1616 (L). A. HEILAND, Francf. ad Viadr. 1612 (L). G. SAND, Regiom. 1683 (L).

ALOUCH'I (*Mat. Med.*) The name of a gum procured from the canella alba tree.

AL'PAM (*Mat. Med.*) A shrub which grows on the coast of Malabar. Certain parts of this, infused in oil, form an antipsoric ointment. The juice of the leaves, mixed with that of the *calamus*, is employed against the bites of serpents.

AL'PHITON (*Hyg.*) αλφιτον, *Polen'ta, Fari'na*. Any kind of meal. Toasted barley-meal. HIPPOCRATES. POLENTA means also a food composed of Indian meal, cheese, &c.

ALPHON'SIN (*Surg.*) *Alphonsi'num*; a kind of bullet forceps, similar to a *Porte-Crayon*, so called from the inventor, ALPHONSO FERRI, of Naples. SCULTETUS.

ALPINI, PROS'PERO (*Biog.*) An Italian physician, born at Marostica, in the State of Venice, in 1553; died 1616. *WORKS. De medicinâ Ægyptiorum libri iv.* Ven. 1591. 4to. *De balsamo dialogus.* Ven. 1591. 4to. *De plantis Ægypti liber.* Ven. 1592. 4to. *De præsagiendâ vitâ et morte ægotantium libri vii.* Patav. 1601. 4to.: in English by DR. JAMES. 1546. 2 vols. 8vo. *De*

medicinâ methodicâ libri xiii. Patav. 1611. fol. *De rhapontico disputatio.* Patav. 1612. 4to.

ALRATICA (*Path.*) Arab. Narrowness or inperforation of the vagina, natural or acquired. ALBUCASIS.

AL'SINĒ ME'DIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Morlusus Galli'næ, Holos'teum All'sinē, αλσινη, Mouse-ear, Chickweed.* This plant, if boiled tender, may be eaten like spinach, and forms an excellent emollient poultice. It was formerly regarded as a vulnerary and detergent.

(F) *Mouron des Oiseaux, Morgeline.*

(G) Meyerich, Huhnerstarm, Vogelkraut.

AL'STON, CHARLES (*Biogr.*) An eminent Scotch physician and botanist, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, born 1683; died 1760. *WORKS. Index plantarum in horto medico Edinburgensi.* Edinb. 1790. 8vo. *Index medicamentorum simplicium triplex.* Ibid. 1752. 12mo. *Dissertations on quicklime and lime water.* Ibid. 1752. 12mo. He wrote two other dissertations on this subject. *Lectures on the materia medica, containing the natural history of drugs, their virtues and doses: also directions for the study of the materia medica, and an appendix on the method of prescribing.* Lond. 1770. 2 vols. 4to.

ALTERA'TION (*Path.*) *Alteratio*, from *alter*, 'other'; *αλλοιωσις*. This word is used in France to express the change which supervenes in the expression of the countenance (*altération de la face*), or in the structure of an organ (*altération organique*), or in the nature of fluids excreted (*altération de l'urine, des larmes, du lait, &c.*).

Alteration is also used in an entirely different sense, to express intense thirst in disease. In this case its etymology is different. It comes from *haleter*, and was formerly written *haletération*.

ALTERATIVE (*Mat. Med.*) *Allterans, αλλοιωτικος*, a medicine considered to be capable of producing a salutary change in a disease, but without exciting any sensible evacuation. As Medicine improves, this uncertain class of remedies becomes, of necessity, diminished in number.

(F) *Altérant.* (The French term likewise means, that which causes thirst. *Siticulosus, διψητικος*, as *altérer* means both to change and to cause thirst. *S'altérer*, is, to experience a change for the worse: *corrum'pi*.)

WRITERS ON *Alteratives.* FR. HOFF-

MANN, Hal. 1698 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1703 (L). J. A. WEDEL, Jenæ; 1733 (L).

ALTHIÆ'A (*Mat. Med.*) from *αλθειν*, 'to heal'; *αλθαια, A. officinalis, Malvavis'cum, Aristalthæa, βισκος, ιβισκος, βισκορ, Hibiscus, Ibis'cha nismal'va, Bismal'va, Marsh-mallow.* The leaves and root contain much mucilage. They are emollient and demulcent, and are employed wherever medicines, possessing such properties, are required.

(F) *Guimaue.* (G) *Eibisch, Ibis'ch.*

ALTHEBE'GIUM (*Path.*) An Arabic name for a serous or emphysematous tumefaction. AVICENNA.

ALU'DEL (*Pharm.*) *Alu'tel, Vitrum sublimato'rium*; a hollow sphere of stone, glass, or earthenware, with a short neck projecting at each end, by means of which one glass might be set upon the other. The uppermost had no aperture at the top. Aludels were formerly used in the sublimation of various substances.

ALU'MEN (*Mat. Med.*) (an Arabic term, *alum*) *Allum, Seb, Assos, Azub, Aseb, Elanula, Asfor, Hypersul'phas Alu'minæ et Potas'sæ, Sul'phas Alu'minæ Acid'ulus cum Potas'sâ, Sulphas Alu'minæ, Sul'phas Kal'lico-alumin'i-cum, Supersul'phas alu'minæ et potas'sæ, Argill'a sulphur'ica alcalisa'ta, A. vitriola'ta, Stypteria, στυπτηρια, Supersul'phas Argill'æ alcalisa'tum, Argilla Kali-sulphur'ica.*

1. COMMON ALUM, *English alum, Rock alum, Alu'men facti'tium, Alu'men commu'ne, A. crystalli'num, A. ru'peum*, (F) *alun d'Angleterre*, is the variety usually employed. It is in octahedral crystals, but generally in large, white, semitransparent masses; has a sweetish, styptic taste; effloresces in the air, and is soluble in 16 parts of water at 60°. It is tonic and astringent, and as such is used internally and externally. Dose, gr. v to xv.

(F) *Alun.* (G) *Alaun.*

2. ROMAN ALUM, *Alu'men Roma-num, A. Ru'tilum, A. Ru'brum.* In crystals, which are of a pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence.

(F) *Alun de Rome.*

3. ROCHE ALUM, *Alu'men de Rochi*, so called from Roccha in Syria, where there was a manufactory. It is in pieces of the size of an almond, covered with a reddish efflorescence.

(F) *Alun de Roche.*

4. COMMON ROCHE ALUM, *A.*

Rotchi Gallis. Fragments of common alum, moistened and shaken with prepared bole. It is white when broken.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM, Alum ustum, A. calcinatum, Sulphas aluminæ fusus, Argilla sulphurica us'ta, Burnt alum, dried alum, στυπτηρία κεκαυμή, (alum melted in an earthen vessel until the ebullition ceases.) Escharotic.

(F) *Alun calciné.* (G) *Gebra nnteral aun.*

WRITERS on the use of Alum. J. P. BRINCKMANN, Lugd. Bat. 1765 (L). G. C. L. SEYDLER, Lips. 1772 (L). J. L. LINDT, Gotting. 1784 (L).

ALVEOLAR (Anat.) Alveolaris, from alveus, 'a cavity.' That which relates to the alveoli.

(F) *Alvéolaire.*

The *ALVEOLAR ARCHES* (F) *Arcades alvéolaires*, are formed by the margins of the two jaws, which are hollowed by the *ALVEOLI* (q. v.)

The *ALVEOLAR ARTERY, Supramaxillary (Artère sus-maxillaire)* of CHAUSSIER, arises from the internal maxillary, descends behind the tuberosity of the upper jaw, and gives branches to the upper molar teeth, gums, periosteum, membrane of the maxillary sinus, and buccinator muscle. The *ALVEOLAR VEIN* has a similar distribution.

The *ALVEOLAR MEMBRANES*, are very fine membranes situated between the teeth and alveoli, and formed by a portion of the sac or follicle which inclosed the tooth before it pierced the gum. By some this membrane has been called the *alveolo-dental periosteum*.

ALVEOLUS (Anat.) same etymon. *Bo'trion, Bothrion, Fre'na, Mortariolum, Holl'micos, Præsepilolum, Phal'nion, Præseprium, κνυελιον, βοθριον, φατνιον, ὄλμικος.* The alveoli are the *sockets of the teeth*, into which they are, as it were, driven. Their size and shape are determined by the teeth which they receive, and they are pierced, at the apex, by small holes, which give passage to the dental vessels and nerves.

(F) *Alvéole.* (G) *Zahn-lade, Zahn-höhle.*

ALVINE (Anat.) Alvinus, from alvus, 'the abdomen.' That which relates to the lower belly, as *alvine dejections, alvine flux, &c.*

ALYPIAS (Path.) from *a priv.* and *λυπη, 'pain.'* A gentle purgation of atrabilis. FALLOPIUS.

ALYPON (Mat. Med.) αλυπον, same etymon. An acrid, purging plant, de-

scribed by MATTHIOLUS. By some it has been supposed to be the *Globularia alypum* of botanists.

AL'ZILAT (Pharm.) In some of the Arabian writers, a weight of three grains. RULAND and JOHNSON.

AMANDI'NUS LA'PIS (Mat. Med.) A name given by the ancients to a stone, which they regarded as a universal antidote.

ΑΜΑΝΙ'ΤΕ (Mat. Alim.) αμανιται, from a priv. and μανια, 'madness': i. e. not poisonous. A name given, by the Greeks and Romans, to the edible *champignons*. *Amanita* forms, at the present day, a genus, some of which are edible, others poisonous. Amongst others, it contains the *Agaricus aurantiacus* and *A. pseudo-aurantiacus*.

AMARACI'NUM (Pharm.) αμαρακινον; an ancient and esteemed plaster, containing several aromatics, the majoram, *αμαρακος*, in particular.

ΑΜΑ'RUS (Mat. Med.) πικρος, bitter. The bitter principle of vegetables is the great natural tonic, and hence *bitters*, as they are termed collectively, belong to the class of tonics. Several are used in medicine; the chief are, gentian, quassia, cinchona, calumba, dogwood, &c.

(F) *Amer.* (G) *Bitter.*

WRITERS on *Bitters*. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1692 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1768 (L).

AMAURO'SIS (Path.) αμαυρωσις, Obfusca'tio, offusca'tio, from αμαυρος, 'obscure.' *Drop serene, Gut'ta serena, Cataracta nigra, Parop'sis amauro'sis, Immobilitas pupillæ, Black cataract.* Diminution, or complete loss of sight, without any perceptible alteration in the organization of the eye; generally, perhaps, owing to loss of power of the optic nerve or retina. Counter irritants are the most successful remedial agents, although the disease is always very difficult of removal, and generally totally incurable.

(F) *Goutte-sereine, Cataracte noire.*

(G) *Schwarzer staar.*

WRITERS. J. D. MAJOR, Kilon. 1673 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1705 (L). D. NEBEL, Heidelb. 1715 (L). L. HEISTER, Altd. 1717 (L). J. B. G. CEMME, Lips. 1748 (L). A. ROSS, Edin. 1754 (L). J. H. KNIPHOF, Erford. 1751 (L). P. NOOTNAGEL, Erlang. 1776 (L). G. G. C. RICHTER, Gotting. 1793 (L). CHALIBERT, Lond. 1774. TRNKA DE KRZOWITZ (WENCESLAS), Vindob. 1781 (L). D. G. KIESER, Gotting. 1811 (G). B. A. WINKLER, Berol. 1818 (L).

AM'BĒ (*Anat. & Surg.*) ἀμβή, from ἀμβαινω, 'I ascend'; *Am'bi*. A superficial eminence on a bone. Also, an old surgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder; the invention of which is ascribed to HIPPOCRATES. It is no longer used. HIPPOCR., SCULTETUS.

AM'BERGRIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Am'bra grisea*, *Am'bor*, *Am'bra cineracea*, *A. ambrosiaca*, *Am'barum*, *Succinum cinerium*, *S. griseum*, *Am'barum cineritium*. A concrete substance, of the consistence of wax, cineritious color, studded with yellow and blackish spots, and exhaling a very pleasant odor. It seems highly probable that ambergris is formed in the intestines of the whale, and voided with its excrements. Like all aromatic substances, ambergris is slightly antispasmodic and excitant; but it is oftener employed as a perfume than as a medicine.

(G) Grauer amber.

AM'BIA (*Mat. Med.*) A liquid, yellow bitumen, the smell and virtues of which are similar to those of the resin tacamahaca. It is obtained from a spring in India.

AMBIDEX'TER (*Phys.*) ἀμριδεξιός, from *ambo*, 'both,' and *dexter*, 'right.' One who uses both his hands with equal facility. CELSUS says the surgeon ought to be '*non minus sinistrâ quam dextrâ promptus*.' One of the aphorisms of HIPPOCRATES says, that a woman is never ambidexter. This is a mistake.

AMBLYO'PIA (*Path.*) ἀμβλυωπία, from ἀβλυσ, 'obscure,' and ὤψ, 'the eye.' *Amblyosmos*, ἀμβλυσμος, *Amblyogmos*, *Amplio'pea* (so called by some, according to CASTELLI, *ob ignorantiam Græca linguæ*), ἀμβλυογμος, *Hebetudo visus*. Feebleness of sight. HIPPOCR. First degree of amaurosis.

(F) *Vue faible*. (G) *Augen dunkelheit*.

WRITERS. F. B. DE SAUVAGES, Monspel. 1760 (L).

AM'BON (*Anat.*) ἀμβων, from ἀβαινω, 'I ascend.' The fibro-cartilaginous rings or *bourellets*, which surround the articular cavities, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the acetabulum, &c., have been so called. GALEN.

AMBRO'SIA, ἀμβροσία, from a privative, and βροτος, 'mortal.' Food which makes immortal, or the food of immortals. The food of the gods. HOMER.

AMBRO'SIA MARIT'IMA (*Mat. Med.*) A plant which grows on the shores of

the Levant, and has a pleasant, bitter, and aromatic taste. It is given, in infusion, as a tonic and antispasmodic.

AMBULANCE (F) (*Surg.*) from *ambulare*, 'to walk.' A military hospital attached to an army, and moving along with it. Also called *Hôpital ambulant*.

(G) *Feldspital*, *Feldlazareth*.

AMBULANT (F) (*Path.*) *Ambulans*, *Ambulativus*, *Ambulative*. A morbid affection is said to be *ambulante*, when it leaves one part and goes to another; as *Erysipèles ambulans*, &c. When blisters are applied successively on different parts of the body, they are called *Vésicatoires ambulans*.

AM'BULI (*Mat. Med.*) The Brachman name for an Indian aquatic herb, which appears to belong to the family *Lysimachiæ*. The whole plant has a sweet smell. Its decoction has a very bitter taste, and is an excellent febrifuge. It is also taken in milk in cases of vertigo.

AM'BULO FLATULENTUS ET FURIOSUS (*Path.*) *Flatus furiosus*, *Vareni*. Painful, mobile, and periodical tumors affecting different parts, which were once considered as the effect of very subtle vapors. MICHAELIS. Their nature is by no means clear.

AMBUSA-EMBO (*Mat. Med.*) A very beautiful, creeping *Aristolochia* of Brazil, the decoction of which is exhibited successfully in obstructions. It is also used in fumigation and in baths as a tonic.

AM'ELI (*Mat. Med.*) A Malabar shrub, belonging to a genus unknown. The decoction of its leaves is said to relieve colic. Its roots, boiled in oil, are used to repel tumors.

AMENORRHŒA (*Path.*) *Paramenia obstructivnis*, *Menocryphia*, *Menostasia*, *Apophrax'is*, *Arrhæa*, ἀρροή, from a privative, μην, 'a month,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' *Suppression of the menses*. This suppression is most commonly symptomatic, and hence the chief attention must be paid to the cause. Usually, there is an atonic state of the system generally, or of the uterus in particular, and hence chalybeates and other tonics are advisable.

Two great varieties of Amenorrhœa are commonly reckoned. 1. *A. Emansio'nis*, or *retention of the menses*, when the menses do not appear at the usual age; and, 2. *Suppressio Men'sium*, *Amenorrhæa Suppressio'nis*, in which the catamenia are obstructed in their

regular periods of recurrence. See EMANSIO MENSIIUM and MENSES.

WRITERS. A. KERNER, Basil, 1608 (L). G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1645 (L). W. ROLFINCK, Jenæ, 1656 (L). G. MARCH, Kilon. 1666 (L). P. NEITHARD, Altdorf. 1681 (L). D. DREYER, Lugd. Bat. 1683 (L). J. D. MAJOR, Kilon. 1693 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1705 (L). J. A. FISCHER, Erford. 1726 (L). R. DOBSON, Edinb. 1771 (L). TH. SPENS, Edinb. 1784 (L). A. A. ROYER COLLARD, Paris, an. x (F).

AM'ETHYST (*Med.*) *Amethystus*, αμειθυστος, from α priv. and μεθυσ, 'I am drunk.' A precious stone, to which the ancients attributed the property of preventing drunkenness. It was also used as an anti-diarrhœic and absorbent. PLINY, ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

AMINÆ'UM VI'NUM (*Hyg.*) Αμνιναιος οινος, *Aminean wine*, highly esteemed as a stomachic. VIRGIL distinguishes it from the Falernian. PLINY, MACROBIUS, &c.

AM'MANN, PAUL (*Biogr.*) A learned German physician and botanist, born at Breslau, in 1634; died 1691. WORKS. *Medicina critica, sive decisoria, id est, centuria casuum in facultate Lipsiensi resolutorum, variis discursibus aucta.* Erfurt. 1670. 4to. *Parænesis ad discentes circa institutionum medicarum emendationem occupata.* Rudolstadt. 1673. 12mo. *Praxis vulnèrum lethalicum sex decadibus historiarum variarum, ut plurimum traumaticarum, &c.* Franc. 1690. 8vo.

AM'MI (*Mat. Med.*) *Am'mi majus*, *Bishop's weed*, *A. Vulgarè*. The seeds of this plant are aromatic and pungent. They are said to be carminative and diuretic, and are tonic and stomachic.

AMMOCHO'SIA (*Therap.*) αμμοχωσια, from αμμος, 'sand,' and χεω, 'I pour.' *Arenatio*. Putting the human body in hot sand, for the cure of disease.

AMMO'NIA (*Toxicol.*) *Ammonia* or *Ammoniacal gas*, *Volatile alkali*, *Alkali ammoniacum causticum*, *A. volatile causticum*, *Ammonia caustica*, *A. pura*, *Ammoniacum*, *A. causticum*, An alkali so called, because obtained principally by decomposing sal ammoniac (*muriate of ammonia*) by lime. This gas is colorless, transparent, elastic, of a pungent, characteristic odor, and an acrid, urinous taste. It turns the syrup of violets green, and its specific gravity is 0.596. This gas, when inhaled largely diluted with common air, is a powerful irritant. When unmixed, it instantly induces suffocation.

(F) *Ammoniaque*, *Air alcalin*, *Gaz ammoniacal*. (G) *Ammonium*.

AMMO'NIAC, GUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Gummi Ammoniacum*, *Assac*, *Azac*, αμμωνιακον, so called from Ammonia in Libya, whence it is brought. A gum-resin, obtained from the *Heracle'um* or *Bulbon gummiferum* of Barbary, Abyssinia, &c. It is in irregular, dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within. Its odor is peculiar, and not ungrateful: taste nauseous, sweet, and bitter. It forms a white emulsion with water: is soluble in vinegar, partially so in alcohol, æther, and solutions of the alkalies.

Gum Ammoniacum is expectorant, deobstruent, antispasmodic, discutient, and resolvent. It is chiefly, however, used in the first capacity, and in the formation of certain plasters.

Two varieties are met with in the market, the *Guttæ ammoniaci*, the best; and the *Lapis ammoniaci*, the more impure.

(F) *Ammoniac*, *Gomme ammoniacque*.

AMMO'NIÆ CAR'BONAS (*Pharm.*) *A. Subcarbonas*, *Salt of bones*, *Sal Ossium*, *Salt of wood-soot*, *Sal Fuliginis*, *Salt of urine*, *Volatile Sal Ammoniac*, *Bakers's salt*, *Alkali volatile aëratum*, *A. volatile ammoniacale*, *A. volatile ex sale ammoniaco*, *Ammoniacum volatile mitte*, *Ammonium carbonicum*, *A. subcarbonæum*, *Carbonas ammoniæ alkalinus seu incompletus seu super-ammoniacus*, *Hypocarbonas ammoniæ*, *Flores salis ammoniaci*, *Sal cornu cervi volatile*, *Sal volatilissalis ammoniaci*, *Concrete volatile alkali*, *Carbonate or subcarbonate of ammonia*, *Ammonia præparata*, *Sal volatile*, *Smelling salt*. A white, striated, crystalline mass: odor and taste pungent and ammoniacal: soluble in two parts of water: insoluble in alcohol: effloresces in the air. It is stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. v to xv.

(F) *Carbonate d'ammoniaque*, *Sel volatil d'Angleterre*.

AMMO'NIÆ MURIAS, *Muriate of Ammonia*, *Hydrochlorate of Ammonia*, *Sal Ammoniacum*, *Sal Ammoniac*, *S. Ammoniacus*, *Ammonia Muratica*, *Ammonium Muriatum*, *Hydrochloras Ammoniaæ*, *Sal Armoniacum*, *Racri*, *Raan*, *Ranac*, *Mis'adir*, *Mix'adir*, *Musadat*, *Oc'cidens Stella*, *Ocob*, *Adaiges*, *Alasalet*, *Nys'adir*, *Sal'miac*, *Adirige*, *Al'acab*, *Al'cob*, *Al'icob*, *Al'fol*, *Alis'telis*, *Almizadar*, *Alemz'adat*, *Alfatide*,

Hasac'ium, Fuligo Alba Philosopho- rum, Anotasier, Azanec. A saline concrete, formed by the combination of the muriatic acid with ammonia. In Egypt it is manufactured in large quantities by subliming the soot formed by burning camels' dung—26 pounds of the soot yielding 6 pounds. It is also prepared, in great quantities, by adding sulphuric acid to the volatile alkali obtained from soot, bones, &c., mixing this with common salt, and subliming.

Muriate of ammonia is inodorous, but has an acrid, pungent, bitterish, and urinous taste. Three parts of cold water dissolve one. Soluble also in 4.5 parts of alcohol. It is aperient and diuretic, but seldom used internally. Externally, it is employed, producing cold during its solution, in inflammations, &c.

(F) *Muriate d'Ammoniaque.*

(G) Salmiak.

AMMONIÆ NITRAS, Nitrate of Ammonia, Alkali volatilè nitratum, Sal ammoniacus nitrosus, Ammonia nitrata, Nitras ammoniacæ, Nitrum flavinans. A salt composed of nitric acid and ammonia. It is diuretic and deobstruent. (?) Externally disiccant and sialagogue.

(F) *Nitrate d'Ammoniaque.*

AMMONIÆ SULPHAS, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphas ammoniacæ, Ammonium sulphuricum, Alkali volatilè vitriolatum, Sal Ammoniacum secretum GLAUBERI, Sal secretus GLAUBERI, Vitriolum ammoniacale. Formed by adding sulphuric acid either to sal ammoniac or to ammoniacal liquor. Its properties are like those of the muriate of ammonia.

(F) *Sulfate d'Ammoniaque.*

AMMONIÆ SULPHURETUM, Sulphuret of Ammonia, Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia, Hydrosulphas Ammoniacæ, Spiritus BEGUINIS, Sp. fumans BEGUINI, Sulphuretum ammoniacæ, Sp. salis ammoniaci sulphuratus, Liq. amonii hydrothiodis, Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniacum, Hyd. ammoniacale - aquosum, Hydrog'eno-sulphuretum ammoniacæ liq. idum, Spiritus sulphuris volatilis, He'par sulphuris volatilè, BOYLE'S or BEGUINE'S fuming spirit. Odor very fœtid; taste nauseous and styptic; color dark yellowish-green. It is reputed to be sedative, nauseating, emetic, disoxygenizing (?), and has been given in diabetes and diseases of increased excitement. Dose, gr^{ss}. viij to gr^{ss}. xx.

(F) *Hydrosulfate sulfuré d'Ammoniaque, Liqueur fumante de BOYLE. Sulfure hydrogené d'Ammoniaque. Hydrosulfure d'Ammoniaque.*

AMMONIÆ TARTRAS, Alkali volatilè tartarizatum, Sal ammoniacum tartaricum, Tartarus ammoniacæ, Tartrate of Ammonia. A salt composed of tartaric acid and ammonia. It is diaphoretic and diuretic: but not much used.

(F) *Tartrate d'Ammoniaque.*

AMMONION (Pharm.) αμμωνιον, from αμμος, 'sand.' Uge'dion, υγειδιον. An ancient collyrium of great virtues in many diseases of the eye, and which was said to remove sand from that organ.

AMNESIA (Path.) Amnes'tia, from α priv. and μνησις, 'memory.' Mo'ria imbec'ilis anne'sia, obli'vio, Memo'ria debilitas, Recollectio'nis jactura, Dysæsthe'sia inter'na, Loss of memory. By some Nosologists, Amnesia constitutes a genus of diseases. By most it is considered only as a symptom, which may occur in many diseases.

(F) *Perte de Mémoire.* (G) Gedächtnisschwäche, Erinnerungsløsigkeit.

AMNIOS (Anat.) Am'nion, Am'nium, αμνιος, αμνιον, Char'ta virgin'ea, Armat'ura, Agni'na membra'na, Pellucida membra'na, Gal'lea, Indu'sium, Membra'na fœ'tum involvens. The innermost of the enveloping membranes of the fœtus. It is thin, transparent, perspirable, and possesses many delicate, colorless vessels, which have not been injected. It sends a prolongation, which serves as a sheath to the umbilical cord. Its external surface is feebly united to the chorion by cellular and vascular filaments. Its inner surface is polished, and is in contact with the body of the fœtus and the liquor amnii (q. v.)

(G) Schaafhäutchen.

AMNIOTIC ACID (Phys.) Ac'idum Am'nicum vel amniot'icum. A peculiar acid, found, by VAUQUELIN and BUNIVA, in the liquor amnii of the cow.

AMOLYN'TA MEDICAMEN'TA (Pharm.) αμολυντα φαρμακα. Epithems were formerly so called, which did not soil.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM (Mat. Med.) A. racemosum, A. velrum, καρδαμομον, αμωμον, Caro'pi, Mato'nia Cardamomum, Eletta'ria Cardamomum, Cardamomum Mi'nus, Lesser or official Card'amon, Amomum repens. The seeds of this East India plant have an

agreeable, aromatic odor; and a pungent, grateful taste. They are carminative and stomachic: but are chiefly used to give warmth to other remedies. The fruit is called *Amonis*. Dose, gr. v to ℥j.

(F) *Cardamome de la côte de Malabar*, *Cardamome*. (G) *Kleine Cardamomen*.

WRITERS. N. MAROGNA, Basil. 1608 (L). R. G. CRAUSE, Jen. 1704 (L). J. R. SPIELMANN, Argent. 1762 (L.)

AMO'MUM GRA'NUM PARADI'SI, *Cardamo'mum majus*, *Meleguet'ta*, *Manniguet'ta*, *Cardamo'mum piperat'ium*, *A. maximum*. Greater cardamom seeds resemble the last in properties. They are extremely hot, and are not much used.

(F) *Graines de Paradis*.

AMO'MUM ZINGIBER, ζιγγιβερις, αγγιβερε, *Zin'giber officinale*, *Zin'giber album*, *Z. nigrum*. *Z. commune*, *Zin'ziber*, *Ginger*. The white and black ginger, *Zin'ziber fuscum* and *album*, are the produce of the same plant, the difference depending upon the mode of preparing them.

The odor of ginger is aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, and acrid. It yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water. It is carminative, stimulant, and sialogogue.

(F) *Gingembre*. (G) *Ingwer*, *Imber*.

WRITERS. J. A. GESNER, Altdorf. 1723 (L).

The *PRESERVED GINGER*, *Zingiberis Radix Condit'a*, *Radix Zingiberis condit'a ex Indiâ alla'ta*, is a condiment, which possesses all the virtues of ginger.

GINGER-BEER POWDERS may be formed of *white sugar*, 3j and ℥ij, *zingib. gr. v. soda subcarb. gr. xxvj* in each *blue paper*: *acid of tartar*, ℥iiss in each *white paper*, — for half a pint of water.

OXLEY'S Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger is a mere solution of ginger in *rectified spirit*.

AMP'AC (*Mat. Med.*) *Ampacus*; an East India tree, the leaves of which have a strong odor, and are used in baths as detergents. A very odoriferous resin is obtained from it.

AMPHARIS'TEROS, αμφαριστερος, *Ambilævus*; opposed to ambidexter.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS (*Anat.*) from *αμφι*, 'both,' and *αρθρωσις*, 'articulation.' A mixed articulation, in which the corresponding surfaces of bones are united in an intimate manner by an intermediate

body, which allows, however, of some slight motion. Such is the junction of the bodies of the vertebræ by means of the intervertebral cartilages. This articulation has also been called *Diarthrose de Continuité*. The motion it permits is but slight.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA (*Anat.*) *αμφιβραγχια*, from *αμφι*, 'around,' and *βραγχια*, 'the throat.' *Amphibron'chia*. The tonsils and neighbouring parts. *HIPPOCRATES*.

AMPHIDEX'IOS, αμφιδεξιος, *Ambidexter*, (q. v.) Also a fœtus contained in the right side of the uterus. *GALEN*.

AMPHIDIARTHRO'SIS (*Anat.*) from *αμφι*, 'about,' and *διαρθρωσις*, 'a movable joint.' A name given by WINSLOW to the temporo-maxillary articulation, because, according to that anatomist, it partakes both of the ginglymus and arthrodia.

AMPHIMET'RION (*Path.*) *αμφιμητριον*, from *αμφι*, 'about,' and *μητρα*, 'the womb.' A sign of affection of the womb. *HIPPOCR.*

AMPHISPHAL'SIS (*Surg.*) *αμφισφαλις*, *Circumactio*, *Circumductio*, from *αμφι*, 'around,' and *σφαλιω*, 'I wander.' The movement of circumduction used in reducing luxations of the os femoris. *HIPPOCR.*

AMP'HORA, αμφορευσ, per syncop. pro *αμφιφορευσ*, from *αμφι*, 'on both sides,' and *φερω*, 'I bear': because it had two handles. A liquid measure among the ancients, containing above 7 gallons. Also called *Quadrantal*, *Ceramium*, *Ceramium*, *Ca'dus*.

AMPUTA'TION (*Surg.*) *Amputatio*, from *amputare*, 'to cut off.' The operation of separating, by means of a cutting instrument, a limb or a part of a limb, or a projecting part, as the mamma, penis, &c., from the rest of the body. In the case of a tumor, the term *excision*, *removal*, or *extirpation*, (F) *Resection*, is more commonly used.

(G) *Abnehmung*, *Absetzung*, *Ablösung*.

CIRCULAR AMPUTATION is that in which the integuments and muscles are divided circularly.

The *FLAP AMPUTATION*, (F) *A. à lambeaux*, is when one or two flaps are left so as to cover the stump, when the limb has been removed.

JOINT AMPUTATION, (F) *A. dans l'article ou dans la contiguité des membres*, is when the limb is removed at an articulation.

Each amputation requires a different process, which is described in works on operative surgery.

WRITERS. P. H. F. VERDUIN, Amstel. 1696 (L). BARNSTOFF, Lugd. Bat. 1696 (L). P. H. DAHL (*shoulder-joint A.*), Gott. 1760 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1718 (L). J. SALZMANN, Argent. 1722 (L). J. U. BILGUER, Hal. 1761 (L). O'HALLARAN, Dubl. 1765. R. MYNOR, Birming. 1783. E. ALANSON, Lond. 1779. T. KIRKLAND, Lond. 1780. P. C. RAOUL, Paris, an. xi (F). D. J. LARREY, Paris, an. xi (F). J. M. DAVID, Paris, an. xi (F). P. G. VAN HOORN, Lugd. Bat. 1804 (L). SCHREINER, Leipz. 1807 (G). C. F. GRAEFE, Berlin, 1811 (G). KERN, Wien, 1814 (G). G. KLOSS (*shoulder-joint A.*), Franckf. 1811 (L). W. W. FRAZER (*Do.*), Lond. 1813. H. ROSSI, Lips. 1815 (L). J. P. ROUX (*on the immediate union of the wound after A.*), Paris, 1814 (L). J. F. D. EVANS (*shoulder-joint A.*), Lond. 1815. H. J. BRUNNINGHAUSEN, Bamb. 1818 (G). JOHN THOMSON, Edinb. 1816. A. C. HUTCHINSON (*proper period for A. in gunshot wounds*), Lond. 1819. J. G. HAUSE, Lips. 1821 (L). S. L. HAMMICK, Lond. 1830.

AMULETUM (*Hyg.*) from *amoli'ri*, 'to remove.' An *Anulet*. *Periam'na*, *πειραιμα*, *Apotropæum*, *αποτροπαιον*, *Periap'ton*, *πειραπτον*, *Phylact'ion*, *φυλακτηριον*, *Apotcles'ma*, *αποτελεσμα*, *Exarte'ma*, *εξαρτημα*, *Alexica'cum*, *αλεξι-κακον*, *Arlakalan*. Any image or substance worn about the person for the purpose of preventing disease or danger.

(F) *Amulette*. (G) *Zauber-gehenk*, *Schutzgehenk*.

WRITERS. J. REICHEL, Argent. 1676 (L). J. CH. VULPIUS (WOLFF), Regiom. 1688 (L). J. WOLF, Jenæ, 1690 (L). A. N. HÜBNER, Hal. 1710 (L). J. F. DE PRÉ, Erford. 1720 (L). C. C. KRAUSE, Lips. 1758 (L).

AMUR'CA (*Therap.*) *αμορρη*. The *marc* or grounds remaining after olives have been crushed and deprived of their oil. It has been used as an application to ulcers.

AMYC'TICA (*Mat. Med.*) *αμυκτικα*, from *αμυσω*, 'I lacerate.' Medicines, which stimulate and vellicate the skin. CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

AMYGDALA (*Mat. Med.*) *αμυγδαλη*, same etymon; because there seem to be fissures on the shell. The *almond*, of which there are two kinds; the *Amygdalæ amara* and *A. dulces*, ob-

tained from two varieties of the *Amygdalus communis*; or *A. sativa*, a native of Barbary.

The taste of the *Amygdala dulcis* is soft and sweet; that of the *A. amara*, bitter. Both yield, by expression, a sweet, bland oil. The bitter almond contains Prussic acid. They are chiefly used for forming emulsions.

(F) *Amandes douces*, *Amandes amères*. (G) *Süsse Mandeln*; *Bittere Mandeln*.

ALMOND CAKE, *Amygdalæ Placenta*, is the cake left after the expression of the oil. The *ground Almond Cake*, *Almond Powder*, *Farina Amygdalarum*, is used instead of soap for washing the hands.

ALMOND PASTE, a cosmetic for softening the skin and preventing chaps, is made of *bitter almonds*, blanched, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *white of one egg*, *rose water*, and *rectified spirit*, equal parts, and as much as is sufficient.

AMYGDALUS PER'SICA (*Mat. Med.*) The *common peach-tree*. The leaves and flowers have been considered laxative. They are bitter and aromatic, and have been given in hæmaturia, nephritis, &c. The fruit is one of the pleasant and wholesome summer fruits, when ripe. The kernels, *Amygdalæ Persica*, contain prussic acid, as well as the flowers.

PEACH BRANDY is distilled from the fruit, and is much used in the United States.

(F) *Pêcher*. (G) *Pfirsichbaum*. AMYLUM (*Mat. Med.*) *αμυλον*, *Amidum*, *Fecula*, *Amylleon*, *Amyllion*, from *αpriv* and *αλλη*, 'a mill,' because made without a mill. *Starch*. The *Starch of Wheat*, *Farina*, *Tritici farina*, *Fecula amylo'cea*, is inodorous and insipid, white and friable. It is insoluble in cold water and alcohol; but forms with boiling water a strong, semi-transparent jelly. It is demulcent; and is used as an emollient glyster, and as the vehicle for opium, when given *per anum*. Starch is met with abundantly in all the cereal grains, in the stalks of many of the palms, in some lichens, and in many tuberous roots, particularly in the bulbs of the orchis.

(F) *Amidon*, *Amydon*. (G) *Stärke*, *Satzmehl*, *Kraftmehl*, *Amelmehl*, *Starkmehl*.

WRITER. J. F. CARTHEUSER, Franckf. ad Viadr. 1767 (L).

AMYNTIC (*Pharm.*) *Amynticus*; a name given to a plaster, believed to be strengthening.

A'MYON (*Path.*) *αμυον*, from *a priv.* and *μυον*, 'a muscle.' *Emusculatum*, without muscle. Applied to the limbs, when so extenuated that the muscles cannot be distinguished.

AM'YRIS ELEMIF'ERA (*Mat. Med.*) The plant whence, it is supposed, the GUM EL'EMI is obtained. This gum or resin is brought from the Spanish West Indies. It is softish, transparent, of a pale whitish color, inclining a little to green, and of a strong, though not unpleasant smell. It is only used in ointments and plasters, and is a digestive.

(F) *Balsamier Élémière.*

AM'YRIS OPOBAL'SAMUM, (F) *Balsamier de la Mecque*, *Bal'sem*, *βάλσαμον*, *Bal'samum*, (G) *Mecca'schaer Balsamstrauch*. The plant from which is obtained the BAL'SAM OF MEC'CA, *Bal'samum genuinum antiquorum*, *Balsamele'on*, *Ægyptiacum Bal'samum*, *Bal'samum Asiaticum*, *B. Judaicum*, *B. Syriacum*, *B. e Mec'ca*, *Cocobal'samum*, *B. Alpi'ni*, *Oleum Bal'sami*, *Opobal'samum*, *Xylobal'samum*, *Bal'sam* or *Balm of Gilead*. A resinous juice obtained by making incisions into the *Amyris Gileadensis* of LINNÆUS. The juice of the fruit is called *Carpobal'samum*; (G) *Balsamfrucht*, *Balsamkörner*: that of the wood and branches *Xylobal'samum*. (G) *Balsamholz*. It has the general properties of the milder Terebinthines.

(F) *Baume blanc*, *B. de Constantinople blanc*, *B. de Galaad*, *B. du Grand Caïre*, *B. Vrai*, *Térébinthine de Gilead*, *T. d'Égypte*, *T. du Grand Caïre*, *T. de Jud'ée*.

WRITERS. These have been numerous, most of them extolling it hyperbolically. G. PEREZ, Seville, 1530 (S). P. ALPINI, Ven. 1541 (L). A. CHIOCCO, Veron. 1596 (L). N. GIUBERT, Argent. 1693 (L). M. DØRING, Jenæ, 1620 (L). J. POMA, Ven. 1623 (I). B. and M. CAMPI, Lucca, 1639 (I). P. CASTELLI, Messan. 1640 (L). A. VATER, Vitteb. 1720 (L). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1755 (L). C. VON LINNÉ, Upsal. 1764 (L).

AMYTHAO'NIS E'MPLAS'TRUM (*Pharm.*) *αμυθιασος φαρμακον*. The name of an ancient strengthening plaster described in PAULUS of Ægina.

AN'A (*Pharm.*) *ανα*, a word which signifies, 'of each.' It is used in prescriptions, as well as *ā* and *āā*, its abbreviations.

ANAB'ASIS (*Path.*) *αναβασις*, from

αναβαινω, 'I ascend.' The first period of a disease, or that of increase. GALEN.

ANABLEP'SIS (*Path.*) *αναβλεψις*, from *ανα*, 'again,' and *βλεπω*, 'I see.' Restoration to sight.

ANAB'OLE (*Path.*) *αναβολη*, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *βαλλω*, 'I cast.' *Anagol'gē*, *αναγωγη*, *Anaph'ora*, *αναφορα*. An evacuation upwards. An act by which certain matters are rejected by the mouth. In common acceptation it includes, *Expuition*, *expectoration*, *regurgitation*, and *vomiting*.

ANABROCHIS'MUS (*Surg.*) *αναβροχισμος*, from *ανα*, 'with,' and *βροχος*, 'a running knot.' An operation for removing the eyelashes, when they irritate the eye, by means of a hair knotted around them. HIPPOCR., GALEN, CELSUS, &c.

ANACAR'DIUM OCCIDENTA'LE (*Mat. Med.*) *Cassuvium pomiferum*, (F) *Ac'ajou*, *Cash'ew* (*W. Indies*). (G) *Elephantenläusebaum*, *Kaschunussbaum*. The Oil of the *Cashew Nut*, *Oleum Anacar'dii*, (F) *Huile d'Acajou*, is an active caustic, and used as such in the countries where it grows, especially for destroying warts, &c.

ANACATHAR'SIS (*Med.*) *ανακαθαρσις*, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *καθαριρειν*, 'to purge.' Purgation upwards. Expectoration.

ANACLINTE'RIMUM (*Hyg.*) *ανακλινηριον*, *Recubito'rium*. A long chair or seat, so formed, that the person can rest in a reclining posture.

ANACOLLE'MA (*Pharm.*) *ανακολλημα*, from *ανα*, 'together,' and *κολλω*, 'I glue.' A remedy stuck upon the forehead to relieve affections of the eyes. GALEN, PAULUS, MYREPSUS.

ANACOLUP'PA (*Mat. Med.*) A creeping plant of Malabar, the juice of which, mixed with powdered pepper, passes in India as a cure for epilepsy, and as the only remedy for the bite of the naja. It is supposed to be the *Zarania Nodiflora*.

ANADIPLO'SIS (*Path.*) *αναδιπλωσις*, from *ανα*, 'again,' and *διπλω*, 'I double.' *Epanadiplo'sis*, *επαναδιπλωσις*, *Epanalep'sis*, *επαναληψις*, *Reduplicatio*. The redoubling which occurs in a paroxysm of an intermittent, when its type is double. GALEN, ALEXANDER of Tralles.

ANAD'OSIS (*Phys. &c.*) *αναδοσις*, from *αναδιδομι*, 'I distribute.' Purgation upwards, as by vomiting. *Anadosis* seems also to have meant, occasionally, chyli-fication, whilst *diadosis* meant capillary nutrition. HIPPOCR., GALEN.

ANAD'ROMĒ (*Path.*) ἀναδρομή, from ἀνα, 'upwards,' and δρέμω, 'I run.' The transport of a humor or pain from a lower to an upper part. HIPPOCR.

ANÆ'MIA (*Path.*) Ἀνᾶ'miasis, *Anæ'mia*, ἀναίμια, from α priv. and αἷμα, 'blood.' Privation of blood. The opposite to plethora (q. v.) It is characterized by every sign of debility.

(G) Blutmangel.

WRITERS. M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1732 (L). C. L. MÖGLING, Tubing. 1756 (L). J. FR. ISENFLAMM, Erlang. 1764 (L). and on *spurious A.*, Erlang. 1764 (L).

ANÆSTHESIA (*Path.*) ἀναίσθησις, from α priv. and αἰσθάνομαι, 'I feel.' Privation of sensation, and especially that of touch, according to some. It may be general or partial, and is almost always symptomatic.

(G) Gefühlosigkeit, Gefühlmangel.

WRITERS. G. DETHARDING, Ros- toch, 1718 (L).

ANAF'OLIS (*Therap.*) The cure of a denuded gum. HALY ABBAS.

ANAGAL'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) *A. arven'sis*, ἀναγάλλης, *A. Phanic'lea*, *Red Pimpernel*. A common European plant; a reputed antispasmodic and stomachic.

(F) *Mouron rouge*. (G) Rother Hünnerdarm, Rother Gauchheil, Ackergauchheil.

ANAG'YRIS (*Mat. Med.*) ἀναγυρίς, ἀναγυρός, Ἀέ'λορον, ἀκόρον, *Anag'yris fœtida*, *Stinking Bean Trefoil*. Native of Italy. The leaves are powerfully purgative. The juice is said to be diuretic, and the seeds emetic. DIOSCORIDES, PAULUS.

(G) Stinkbaum.

A'NAL (*Anat.*) *Anal'is*. That which refers to the anus; — as *Anal region*, &c.

ANALEP'SIA (*Path.*) *Analep'sis*, *Analent'ia*, ἀναλήψις, from ἀνα, 'afresh,' and λαμβάνειν, 'to take.' Restoration of strength after disease. GALEN. A kind of sympathetic epilepsy, originating from gastric disorder.

Also, the support given to a fractured extremity. HIPPOCR. *Appensio*.

ANALEP'TICA (*Mat. Med.*) same etymon; ἀναλεπτικά φαρμάκα, *Analep'tics*. Restorative medicines or food; such as are adapted to recruit the strength during convalescence: — as sago, salep, tapioca, jelly, &c.

WRITERS. G. J. KNYF, Amstel. 1618 (L). A. Q. RIVINUS, Lips. 1692 (L). A. VATER, Viteb. 1727 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1745 (L). Ph. F. GMELIN, Tubing. 1763 (L).

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS consist of *James's Powder*, *Gum Ammoniacum*, and *Pill of Aloë's and Myrrh*, equal parts, with *Tincture of Castor* sufficient to form a mass.

ANALGE'SIA, ἀνάλγησις, from α priv. and ἀλγος, 'pain.' Absence of pain both in health and disease.

ANAMNES'TIC (*Therap.*) ἀναμνηστικός, from ἀνα, 'again,' and μνησμαι, 'I remember.' A medicine for improving the memory. See, also, COMMEMORATIVE.

ANAPETI'A (*Path.* &c.) ἀναπέτεια, *Expan'sio meatuum*, from ἀνα, and πέτω, 'I dilate.' A state opposite to the closure of vessels. GALEN.

ANAPHALANTI'ASIS (*Path.*) ἀναφαλαγγισις, from ἀναφαλαγγισις, 'bald.' Loss of the hair of the eyebrows.

ANAPHIONE'SIS (*Physiol.*) ἀναφωνισις, from ἀνα, 'high,' and φωνή, 'the voice.' Exercise of the voice: vociferation: — the act of crying out. *Vociferatio*, *Clamor*.

ANAPHIRODIS'IA (*Path.*) ἀναφροδισία, from α priv. and Ἀφροδίτη, 'Venus.' Absence of the venereal appetite. Sometimes used for *Impotence* and *Sterility*.

ANAP'LASIS (*Surg. Path.*) ἀναπλασις, from ἀναπλασσω, 'I restore.' *Confirmatio*. Union or consolidation of a fractured bone. HIPPOCR.

ANAPLERO'SIS (*Surg. Path.*) ἀναπληρωσις, from ἀναπληροω, 'I fill up.' Repletion. That part of Surgical Therapeutics whose object is to supply parts that are wanting. Also, *Apposition* or *Prosthesis*, προσθεσις.

ANAPLEU'SIS (*Path.*) ἀναπλευσις, *Fluctuatio*, *Innata'tio*, from ἀναπλεῖν, 'to swim above.' The looseness or shaking of an exfoliated bone; or of a carious or other tooth, &c. HIPPOCR., PAULUS.

ANARRHĒGNUMINA (*Path.*) ἀναρρηγνυμια, from ἀναρρηγνύμαι, 'I break out again.' Fractures are so called when they become disunited; as well as ulcers when they break out afresh.

ANARRHĒ'NON (*Path.*) ἀναρρηνον, from ἀνα, 'upwards,' and ριν, 'the nose.' That which returns by the nose. GORREUS.

According to others, that which issues by the skin, from ἀνα, and ρινος, 'the skin.'

ANARRHŒ'A (*Path.*) ἀναρροια, *Anarrho'ria*, ἀναρροια, *Anas'tasis*, ἀναστασις, from ἀνα, 'upwards,' and ῥεω, 'I flow.' Afflux of fluids towards the upper parts of the body.

ANARTHROS (*Physiol.*) ἀναρθρος, from α priv. and αρθρον, 'a joint.' One who is so fat, that his joints are scarcely perceptible. HIPPOCRATES.

ANASAR'CA (*Path.*) ἀνασάρκα, from α να, 'through,' and σαρξ, 'the flesh.' *Hydrops cellula'ris totius corporis*, *General dropsy*, *Kataras'ca*, *Episarcidium*, ἐπισαρκιδιον, *Hyderos*, ἰνδερως, *Hydrosar'ca*, *Sarcites*, *Polylymphia*, ὑποσαρκιδιος, *Hyposarcid'ios*, σαρκιτης, *Leucophlegmatia*, *Dropsy of the cellular membrane*. Commonly, it begins to manifest itself by swelling around the ankles: and is characterized by tumefaction of the limbs and of the soft parts covering the abdomen, thorax, and even the face, with paleness and dryness of the skin, and pitting when any of these (especially the ankles) are pressed upon. Like dropsy in general, Anasarca may be *active* or *passive*; and its treatment must be regulated by the rules that are applicable to general dropsy. See HYDROPS.

(F) *Anasarque*. (G) Leibwasser, Hautwassersucht.

WRITERS. G. NÖSLER, Altdorf. 1627 (L). TH. WALKER, Lugd. Bat. 1688 (L). J. G. VON BERGEN, Francf. 1716 (L). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1760 (L). LANGLANDS, Edinb. 1753 (L). UNTHANK, Edinb. 1784 (L).

ANASPA'SIS (*Path.*) ἀνασπασις, from ἀνασπασω, 'I contract.' *Contraction*, *Retractio*, especially of the stomach. HIPPOCRATES.

ANASTŒCHEIO'SIS (*Path.*) ἀναστοιχεισις, from α να, 'again,' and στοιχειον, 'element.' *Re-elementatio*. Resolution of a body or its parts into their elements. GALEN.

ANASTOMO'SIS (*Anat.*) ἀναστομοσις, from α να, 'with,' and στομα, 'a mouth.' *Inosculatio*, *Exanastomosis*, *Concur'sus*. Communication between two vessels. By considering the nerves to be channels, in which a nervous fluid circulates, their communication has likewise been called *Anastomosis*. By means of anastomoses, if the course of a fluid be arrested in one vessel, it can proceed along others.

(F) *Abouchement*.

(G) Verbindung, Einmündung.

WRITERS. G. FR. FRANK VON FRANKERAU, Hafn. 1703 (L). E. G. ROSE, Lips. 1761 (L). J. G. HAASE, Lips. 1792 (L).

ANASTOMOT'ICS (*Therap.*) *Anastomotica*, ἀναστομωτικά φάρμακα. Certain medicines were so called, which were

formerly believed to be capable of opening the mouths of vessels: — as aperients, diuretics, &c.

ANASTOMOT'ICUS MAG'NUS, RA'MUS (*Anat.*) is a branch of the brachial artery, which comes off a little above the elbow, and bestows branches to the brachialis internus, to the under end of the triceps, and to the muscles, ligaments, &c. about the elbow-joint.

(F) *Artère collatérale interne*, *A. collatérale du coude*.

ANATES (*Path.*) A disease about the anus. FESTUS. CASTELLI.

ANAT'OMIST, ἀνατομικος, *Anatom'icus*. One who occupies himself with Anatomy. One versed in Anatomy.

ANAT'OMY (*Anat.*) *Anat'omē*, ἀνατομή, *Anato'mia*, ἀνατομία, from α να, and τέμνειν, 'to cut.'

The word *Anatomy* properly signifies *dissection*: but it has been appropriated to the study and knowledge of the number, shape, situation, structure, and connexion, in a word, of all the apparent properties, of organized bodies. Anatomy is the science of organization. Some have given the term a still more extended acception, applying it to every mechanical decomposition, even of extraorganic bodies. Thus, Crystallography has been termed the *Anatomy* of crystallized minerals. Anatomy has also been called *Morphology*, *Somatology*, *Organology*, &c. It assumes different names according as the study is confined to one organized being, or to a species or class of beings. Thus *Androtomy*, or *Anthropotomy*, or *Anthropography*, or *Anthroposomatology*, is the *Anatomy of Man*: — *Zootomy*, that of the other species of the animal kingdom: and *Veterinary Anatomy*, is the *Anatomy of domestic animals*: but when the word is used abstractedly, it means *human Anatomy*, and particularly the study of the organs in a physiological or healthy state. The *Anatomy of the diseased human body* is called *Pathological* or *Morbid Anatomy*, and, when applied to Medical Jurisprudence, *Forensic Anatomy*. Several of the organs possessing a similarity of structure, and being formed of the same tissues, they have been grouped into *Systems* or *Genera of Organs*; and the study of, or acquaintance with, such systems, has been called *General Anatomy* or *Histology*, whilst the study of each organ, in particular, has been termed *Descriptive Anatomy*. Descriptive Anatomy has been divided into *Skeletology*, which

comprises *Osteology* and *Syn-desmol-ogy*; and into *Sarcology*, which is subdivided into *Myology*, *Neurology*, *Angiology*, *Adenology*, *Splanchnology*, and *Dermology*.

Surgical Anatomy, (F) *Anatomie chirurgicale*, *A. des Régions*, *Topographical Anatomy*, is the particular study of the bones, muscles, nerves, vessels, &c., with which it is indispensable to be acquainted before performing operations. *Comparative Anatomy* is the comparative study of each organ, with a view to an acquaintance with the modifications of its structure in different animals or in the different classes of animals. *Artificial Anatomy* is the art of modelling and representing, in wax or other substance, the different organs or different parts of the human body, in the sound or diseased state.

(F) *Anatomie*. (G) *Zergliederkunst*.

WRITERS. I. On *GENERAL ANATOMY*. X. BICHAT, Paris, 1801 (F). In English, (with additions, by BECLARD,) by G. HAYWARD, Boston, 1823. J. BECLARD, Paris, 1823 (F). W. E. HORNER, Philadelpia, 1826. D. CRAIGIE, Edinb. 1828. A. L. J. BAYLE and HOLLARD (F). In English by S. D. GROSS, Philad. 1828. R. D. GRAINGER, Lond. 1829. II. On *ANATOMY* and *PHYSIOLOGY*. CH. N. GENTY, Lond. 1762. JOHN AITKEN, Lond. 1786. F. LEBER, translated by WALTER VAUGHAN, Lond. 1791. J. ROTHIERAM, Edinb. 1791-1801. G. PRESCIANI, Milan, 1794-8 (I). E. SANDIFORT, Lugd. Bat. 1777 (L). G. PROCHASCKA, Vien. 1800 (L) and 1812 (L). J. A. ALBERS, Brem. 1802 (G). K. A. RUDOLPHI, Berl. 1802 (G). TH. LUXMORE, Lond. 1805. J. FR. MECKEL, Hal. 1806 (G). in French, Paris, 1825. T. J. ARMIGER, Lond. 1816. A. YPLY, Lugd. Bat. 1817-18 (L). Other works belonging also to this head are given under *DESCRIPTIVE* Anatomy. III. On *PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY*. TH. BARTHOLIN, Hafn. 1674 (L). TH. BONNET, Genev. 1675 (L). and Genev. 1679 (L). S. BLANCARD, Amstel. 1688 (L). P. BARRERE, Perpignan, 1751 (F). J. B. MORGAGNI, Ven. 1761 (L). In English by ALEXANDER, and abridged by W. COOKE. S. CLOSSY, Lond. 1763. R. B. CHESTON, Gloucester, 1766. JOS. LIEUTAUD, Paris, 1767 (L). E. SANDIFORT, Lugd. Bat. 1779-1781 (L). C. F. LUDWIG, Lips. 1785 (L). M. BAILLIE, Lond. 1793. Engravings, Lond. 1799. G. C. CONRADI, Hanov. 1796 (G).

P. A. PROST, Paris, 1804 (F). F. G. VOIGTEL, by MECKEL, Hal. 1804. A. PORTAL, Paris, 1804 (F). ROSE, by MARC, Paris, 1808 (F). CH. BELL (Engravings), Lond. 1813. J. CRUVEILHIER, Paris, 1816 (F). RAYER (Hist.), Paris, 1818 (F). X. BICHAT (F) in English by TOGNO, Philad. 1827. W. E. HORNER, Philad. 1829. D. CRAIGIE, Edinb. 1828. IV. On *SURGICAL ANATOMY*. A. COLLES, Dublin, 1811. W. ANDERSON, New York, 1822. H. M. EDWARDS (F), in Engl. by W. COULSON: American edition by J. WEBSTER, Philad. 1828. A. A. L. M. VELPEAU (F), translated by J. W. STERLING, N. York, 1830. For WRITERS on *DESCRIPTIVE AND PRACTICAL ANATOMY*, see *DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY* and *DISSECTION*.

ANATRIPSOL'OGY (*Therap*) *Anatripsolo'gia*, from *ανατριψις*, 'friction,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on friction.

WRITER. V. L. BRERA, Pavia, 1799 (I).

ANAT'ROPÉ (*Poth.*) *ανατροπη*, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *τροπη*, 'I turn.' A *subversion*. A turning or subversion or inverted action of the stomach, characterized by nausea, vomiting, &c. GALEN. We still speak of the stomach turning against any thing.

ANCHU'SA OFFICINA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Alca'na*, *Lingua Bo'ris*, *αγροσα*, *Buglos'sum sylvest're*, *Officinal* or *Garden All'kanet* or *Bug'gloss*; a native of Great Britain. The herb was formerly esteemed as a cordial in melancholia and hypochondriasis; but it is now rarely used. It is also called *Buglos'sa*, *Buglos'sum angustifolium majus*, *B. vulgare majus*, and *B. sativum*.

(F) *Buglose*. (G) *Ochsenzunge*. *ANCHU'SA TINCTORIA*, *Alca'na spuria*, *Dyer's Bugloss*, *An'ebium*, *Buglos'sum Tinctorum*, *Lithospermum villosum*, *Dyer's All'kanet*; a European plant. The medical properties are equivocal. It is used to give a beautiful red color to ointments.

(F) *Orcanette*. (G) *Rother Ochsenzunge*, *Färbende Ochsenzunge*, *Alkannawurzel*.

ANCON'EUS (*Anat.*) from *αγκων*, 'the elbow.' A term once applied to every muscle attached to the olecranon. WINSLOW distinguished four:—the *great*, *external*, *internal*, and *small*; the three first being portions of the same muscle, the *triceps brachialis*. The last has, alone, retained the name. It is the *Ancone'us mi'nor* of WINSLOW: the *Ancone'us vel Cubitalis* RIOLANI of

DOUGLAS: the *Epicon'dylo-Cubitalis* of CHAUSSIER: the *Bre'vis Cubiti*, and is situated at the upper and back part of the fore-arm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the posterior edge of the upper third of the ulna. Its use is to aid in the extension of the fore-arm.

(F) *Anconé*.

ANCTE'RES (*Surg.*) *αγκυριες*, *Fibulae* or *Clasps*, by which the lips of wounds were formerly kept together. CELSUS, GALEN.

ANCU'BITUS (*Path.*) *Pctri'factio*. An affection of the eye, in which there is a sensation as if sand was irritating the organ.

ANCUNULEN'TÆ (*Hyg.*) A name formerly given, according to JAMES, to females during menstruation, who were regarded as unclean.

AN'CUS (*Path.*) *An'kus*, from *αγκυρ*, 'the elbow.' One who cannot extend his arms completely.

Also, the deformity resulting from a luxation of the humerus or fore-arm. HIPPOCR.

AN'DA (*Mat. Med.*) A tree of Brazil, the fruit of which is an oval nut, containing two seeds. These have the taste of the chestnut; but are strongly cathartic, and even emetic. The shell is astringent, and used as such in diarrhœa, &c.

ANDELY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A. is in France, near Gisors, and 8 leagues from Rouen. The water is a cold and weak chalybeate. It is used in chlorosis and abdominal obstructions.

ANDRANATO'MIA (*Anat.*) *Andranat'omē*, *Androt'omia*, *Androt'omē*, *ανδρονατομη*, *ανδροτομη*, from *ανδρ*, 'a man,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The anatomy of man.

ANDR'IA MU'LIER (*Path.*) *Mu'llicr Hermaphrodit'ica*. A female hermaphrodite!

ANDROGEN'IA (*Phys.*) *ανδρογενεια*, from *ανδρ*, 'a man,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' The procreation of males. HIPPOCR.

ANDROG'YNUUS (*Med.*) *ανδρογυνος*, from *ανδρ*, 'a man,' and *γυνη*, 'a woman.' A hermaphrodite. An effeminate person. HIPPOCR.

ANDROM'EDA MARIA'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Broad-leaved Moorwort*. A decoction of this American plant is said to have been successfully employed as a wash, in a disagreeable affection,—not uncommon amongst the slaves in the southern parts of the United States:—

called the *Toe Itch*, and *Ground Itch*. BARTON.

ANDRO'NION (*Pharm.*) *ανδρονιον*,—*Pastilli ab ANDRONE*. Pastilles, invented by one Andron, and recommended in carbuncle. PAULUS, GORREUS.

AN'DRUM (*Path.*) An Indian word, latinized by KÆMPFER, and signifying a kind of elephantiasis of the scrotum, endemic in southern Asia.

AN'DRY or ANDRE', NICHOLAS, (*Biogr.*) surnamed BOISGERARD, a French physician of eminence: born at Lyons in 1658; died 1742. WORKS. *Traité de la génération des vers dans le corps de l'homme*. Paris. 1700. 8vo. *Remarques de médeccin sur différens sujets, principalement sur ce qui régarde la saigné et la purgation*. Paris. 1710. 12mo. *Examen de différens points d'anatomie, de chirurgie, &c.* Paris. 1725. 8vo. *Orthopédic, ou l'art de prévenir et de corriger, dans les enfans, les difformités du corps*. Paris. 1741. 2 vols.

ANEANTISSEMENT (F) (*Path.*) *Virium extinctio*. This word is often employed hyperbolically by patients, in France, to signify excessive fatigue, debility, or syncope.

ANECY'ETUS (*Path.*) *ανεκπιετος*. That which does not suppurate, or is not likely to suppurate.

ANEILE'MA (*Path.*) *Anicile'sis*, *ανειλημα*, *ανειλησις*, from *ανειλεισθαι*, 'to be rolled upwards.' Applied particularly to the motion of air in the intestines and the termina accompanying it. HIPPOCR.

ANEMO'NĒ (*Mat. Med.*) The *Wind Flower*, *αειμωνη*, from *αειμος*, 'the wind,' because it does not open its flowers till blown upon by the wind.

ANEMO'NĒ HEPAT'ICA, *Hepat'ica nob'ilis*, *Herba Trinitat'is*, *Hepat'ica* or *Herb Trinity*, *Hepat'icus Flos*, *Trifolium Hepat'icum*. The plant is a mild astringent and tonic. Dose, ʒj of the powder. It may be given in infusion.

ANEMO'NE NEMORO'SA, *Ranunculus al'bus*, *Wood anem'ony*. The herb and flowers are poisonous, acrid, and corrosive. They have been used as rubefaciants.

(F) *Anémone des bois*. (G) *Buschanemone*, *Waldanemone*.

ANEMO'NE PRATEN'SIS, *Pulsatilla nigricans*. This plant has similar properties with the last. It is also called *Meadow Anemony*.

(F) *Pulsatille noire*, *P. des prés*.

(G) *Wiesen Küchenschelle*.

WRITER. A. VON STÖRCK, Vindob. 1771 (L).

The ANEMONE PULSATILLA, *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, *Herba vent's*, *Nola culinaria*, *Passque flower*, possesses like properties.

(F) *Coquelourde*. (G) *Küchen-schelle*.

ANENCEPHALUS (*Path.*) ἀνεγκεφαλος, from *a* priv. and ἐγκεφαλος, 'brain.' A monster devoid of brain. BONETUS. A weak, silly person. HIPPOCR.

ANEPITHYMIÁ (*Nosol.*) from *a* priv. and ἐπιθυμία, 'desire.' Many Nosologists have used this word for a loss of the appetites; as those of hunger, thirst, venery, &c.

ANERETHIS'IA (*Path.*) *Inirritabilitas*, from *a* priv. and ἐρεθισις, 'irritability.' Defect of irritability. SWEDIAUR.

ANE'THUM (*Mat. Med.*) ἀνηθον, *Anethum Faniculum*, *Faniculum*, *F. dulce*, *Ligusticum faniculum*, *Fennel* or *Fine-ckle*, *Ack-soum*, *Mar'athrum*, *Sweet Fen-nel*. The seeds have an aromatic odor, and warm, sweetish taste. They are carminative. The root is said to be pectoral and diuretic.

(F) *Fenouil, ou Anis doux*.

(G) *Fenchel, Gartenfenchel, Frauenfenchel*.

WRITERS. J. TH. SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1665 (L). J. BÖCLER, Argent. 1732 (L).

ANE'THUM GRAVE'OLENS, *A. hortense*, *Dill*, *Anethum*. A native of the south of Europe. The seeds are stimulant and carminative. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj.

(F) *Aneth, Fenouil puant*. (G) *Tille, Dille, Dill, Dillkraut*.

The O'LEUM ANE'THI, or *Oil of Dill*, (F) *Huile d'Aneth*, possesses the carminative properties of the plant.

AN'EURISM (*Path.*) *Aneurisma*, ἀνευρυσμα, from ἀνευρυνειν, 'to dilate or distend.' *Emborisma*, *Exongia aneurisma*, *Absecs'sus spiritu'sus*, *Arterie'tasis*. Properly, Aneurism signifies a tumor, produced by the dilatation of an artery; but it has been extended to various lesions of arteries, as well as to dilatations of the heart.

(F) *Anérvysme, Ancury'sme*.

(G) *Pulsadergeschwulst*.

There are various kinds of aneurisms. The following are the chief.

I. When the blood, which forms the tumor, is inclosed within the dilated coats of the artery. This is the *true aneurism*. (F) *Anérvysme vraie*.

II. When the blood has escaped from the opened artery, it is called *spurious*

or *false aneurism*, *Echymo'ma arterio'sum*. (F) *Anérvysme faux*. The latter is divided into three varieties.

1. The *diffused false aneurism*, (F) *Anérvysme faux, primitif, diffus, non-circoscrit*, or *par infiltration*, which occurs immediately after the division or rupture of an artery, and consists of an extravasation of blood into the cellular texture of the part.

2. The *circumscribed false aneurism*, (F) *A. faux cou'scutif, circoscrit ou par épanchement, enkysté ou sacco'forme, tumeur hémorrhagiale circoscrite*, in which the blood issues from the vessel, some time after the receipt of the wound, and forms itself a sac in the neighbouring cellular membrane.

3. The *Aneurism by Anastomosis*, or *Varicose Aneurism*, (F) *Anérvysme par Anastomose ou variqueux, A. par Erosion, A. de POTT, A. des plus petites Artères*; is that which arises from the simultaneous wounding of an artery and vein: the arterial blood passing into the vein, and producing a varicose state of it.

III. *Mixed Aneurism*, (F) *Anérvysme mixte*, is that which arises from the dilatation of one or two of the coats, with division or rupture of the other. Some authors have made two varieties of this.

1. *Mixed external Aneurism*, where the internal and middle coats are ruptured, and the cellular is dilated.

2. *Mixed internal Aneurism*, in which the internal coat is dilated, and protrudes, like a hernial sac, through the ruptured middle and outer coats. This variety has been called *Aneurisma Herniam Arter'ia sistens*.

Aneurisms have been likewise termed *Traumat'ic* and *Spontane'ous*, according as they may have been caused by a wound, or have originated spontaneously. They have also been divided into *internal* and *external*.

The *internal aneurisms* are situated in the great splanchnic cavities, and occur in the heart and great vessels of the chest, abdomen, &c. Their diagnosis is difficult, and they are often inaccessible to surgical treatment.

The *external aneurisms* are situated at the exterior of the head, neck, and limbs, and are distinctly pulsatory.

Aneurisms, especially the internal, may be combated by a debilitating treatment, on the plan of VALSALVA, which consists in repeated blood-letting, with food enough merely to support life. In external aneurism the artery can be

obliterated. This is usually done by applying a ligature above the aneurismal tumor.

Aneurisms of the Heart, Cardion'ehi, (F) *Anévrysmes du cœur*, have been divided into *active* and *passive*. The former can scarcely be esteemed aneurisms, as they most commonly consist of increased thickness of the parietes of the heart, which diminishes its cavity instead of increasing it. The term, *Hypertrophy of the heart*, better indicates their character. *Passive aneurisms*, on the contrary, are attended with extenuation of the parietes of the organ, and enlargement of the cavities.

WRITERS. J. B. SILVATICO, Ven. 1600 (L). TH. BARTHOLIN, Panorm. 1644 (L). J. WEPFER, Basil. 1659 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1725 (L). A. F. WALTHER, 1738 (L). J. M. LANCISI, Rom. 1745 (L). H. PETIAT, Monsp. 1749 (L). CH. GUATTANI, Rom. 1772 (L). C. ASMAN, Groning. 1773 (L). J. VERBRUGGE, Lugd. Bat. 1773 (L). J. B. HERAUD, Monsp. 1775 (L). TH. LAUTH (*Latin writers on A.*), Argent. 1785 (L). J. F. L. DESCHAMPS, Paris, 1797 (F). A. F. AYRER, Gotting. 1800 (G). M. DINGEMANS, Amsterdam, 1803 (D). A. SCARPA, Pavia, 1804 (I). by J. WISHART, Edinb. 1808; other works, Pavia, 1807 (I), and 1817 (I). J. P. MAUNOIR, Genev. 1810 (F). S. C. LUCE, Frankf. 1810 (L). G. FREER, Lond. 1807. A. C. HUTCHINSON (*Popular A.*), Lond. 1811. C. F. HÜBNER, Gotting. 1807 (L). KÜHLN, Jenæ, 1816 (L). J. RAMSDEN, Lond. 1811. J. ABERNETHY, 8th edit. Lond. 1826. J. L. L. CASAMAYOR, Paris, 1825 (F). JAS. WARDROP, Lond. 1829.

ANEURIS'MAL (*Path.*) *Aneurismat'ic*, *Aneurismallis*. That which belongs to Aneurism.

The ANEURISMAL SAC or CYST, (F) *Sac* ou *Kyste anévrysmal*, is a sort of pouch, formed by the dilatation of the coats of an artery, in which the blood, forming the aneurismal tumor, is contained.

ANFRACTUOS'ITY (*Anat.*) *Anfract'us*, *Gyrus*, a groove or furrow. Used in Anatomy to signify sinuous depressions, of greater or less depth, like those which separate the convolutions of the brain from each other.

These CEREBRAL ANFRACTUOSITIES are always narrow, and deeper at the upper surface of the brain than at its base; and are lined by a prolongation of the pia mater.

(F) *Anfractuosités Cérébrales*.

The Ethmoid Cells are, sometimes, called *Anfractuosités ethmoïdales*.

ANGEIOG'RAPHY or ANGIOG'RAPHY (*Anat.*) *Angiogra'phia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The anatomy of the vessels.

(G) *Gefässbeschreibung*.

ANGEIOHYDROG'RAPHY (*Anat.*) *Angiohydrog'raphy*, *Angieondrog'raphy*, *Angieohydrogra'phia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' A treatise on the lymphatics.

ANGEIOHYDROT'OMY (*Anat.*) *Angiohydrot'omy*, *Angieondrot'omy*, *Angieohydrot'omy*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the lymphatics.

ANGEIOLO'GY (*Anat.*) *Angiolog'y*, *Angieolog'ia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A description of the vessels. The anatomy of the vessels. It includes *Arteriolog'y*, *Phlebolog'y*, and *Angieohydrolog'y*.

ANGEIOT'OMY (*Anat.*) *Angiot'omy*, *Angieotomia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the vessels.

ANGEL'ICA (*Mat. Med.*) So called from its supposed angelic virtues. *Angel'ica Archangel'ica*. Native of Lapland. *Garden Angelica*. The roots, stalk, leaves, and seed are aromatic and carminative. A sweetmeat is made of the root, which is agreeable.

(F) *Angélique*, *Racine de Saint Esprit*.

(G) *Angelike*, *Engelwurz*, *Angelikwurz*, *Brustwurz*, *Erzangelwurz*, *Heiligengeistwurz*.

ANGEL'ICA SYLVES'TRIS, *A. sativa*, *Wild Angel'ica*. It possesses similar properties to the last, but in an inferior degree. The seeds, powdered and put into the hair, are used to destroy lice.

(F) *Angelique sauvage*.

(G) *Waldangelik*.

ANGELINÆ COR'TEX (*Mat. Med.*) The bark of a Grenada tree, which has been recommended as an anthelmintic and cathartic.

ANGIEC'TASIS (*Path.*) from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.' Any dilatation of vessels. GRÆFE and ALIBERT.

WRITER. CH. F. GRÆFE, Leips. 1808 (G).

ANGI'NA (*Path.*) *Febris Angino'sa*, from *an'gere*, 'to suffocate.' *Quinsey* or *Sore Throat*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the supra-diaphragmatic portion of the alimentary

canal, as well as of the air passages. The Latin writers applied the term to every disease in which deglutition or respiration, separately or united, was affected, provided that such affection was above the stomach and lungs. BOERHAAVE speaks of the angina of the moribund, which is nothing more than the dysphagia or difficult deglutition preceding death. See CYNANCHE.

The *ANGINA ŒDEMATOSA* is an œdematous swelling of the glottis; the effect of chronic cynanche laryngea.

(F) *Angine œdémateuse, Œdème de la Glotte.*

The *ANGINA SICCA* is a chronic inflammation of the pharynx, with a distressing sense of dryness and heat, in chronic diseases of the stomach and lungs.

(F) *Angine sèche.*

The *ANGINA SQUIRROSA* consists in difficulty of deglutition, caused by scirrhous disorganization of the pharynx or œsophagus.

(F) *Angine squirreuse.*

ANGINA PECTORIS, Sternalgia, Asthma spas'tico-artbriticum incon'stans, Stenocardia, Diaphragmatic gout, Asthma convulsivum, Asthma artbriticum, A. dolorificum, Syn'copè angino'sa. A disease, the precise pathology of which is not well known. The principal symptoms are: — violent pain about the sternum, extending towards the arms; anxiety, dyspnœa, and sense of suffocation. It is an affection of great danger, being usually dependant upon ossification, or other morbid affection of the heart. The most powerful antispasmodics are required during the paroxysm.

(F) *Angine de Poitrine.* (G) Brustbraune.

WRITERS. CH. F. ELSNER, Königsb. 1778 (L). W. BUTTER, Lond. 1796. HESSE, Hal. 1800 (L). C. H. PARRY, Lond. 1800. SCHÆFFER, Gotting. 1787 (L). SCHMIDT, Gotting. 1793-4 (L). ACKERMANN, Kilon. 1803 (L). BRERA, Verona, 1810 (L). DESPORTES, Paris, 1811 (F). MILLOT, Paris, 1812 (F). J. BLACKALL, Lond. 1813. L. JURINE, Paris, 1815 (F).

ANGINA PELLICULARIS (Path.) Diphtheritis. A name recently given to those inflammations about the throat, in which exudation or false membranes are thrown out, during the phlogosis of the internal surfaces of the air passages, pharynx, &c.

WRITER. P. BRETONNEAU, Paris, 1826 (F).

ANGINO'SA (Path.) That which is accompanied with angina; as the *Scarlati'na angino'sa.*

(F) *Angineux.*

ANGIO'SIS (Nosol.) from ἀγγειον, 'a vessel.' Under this term, ALIBERT includes every disease of the blood-vessels.

AN'GLE (Anat.) An'gulus, from ἀγκυλος, 'a hook.' The space between two lines which meet in a point.

(G) Winkel.

The *FACIAL AN'GLE*, pointed out by CAMPER, is formed by the union of two lines, one of which is drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth, and the other from the meatus auditorius externus to the same point of the jaw. According to the size of this angle it has been attempted to appreciate the respective proportions of the cranium and face, and, to a certain extent, the degree of intelligence of individuals and of animals. In the white varieties of the species, this angle is generally 80°; in the negro not more than 70°, and sometimes only 65°. As we descend in the scale of animals, the angle becomes less and less; until, in fishes, it nearly or entirely disappears. Animals, which have the snout long and facial angle small, are proverbially foolish; at least they are so esteemed, such as the snipe, crane, stork, &c., whilst intelligence is ascribed to those in which the angle is more largely developed, as the elephant and the owl. In these last animals, however, the large facial angle is caused by the size of the frontal sinuses: — so that this mode of appreciating the size of the brain is very inexact, and cannot be depended upon.

The following is a table of the angle in man and certain animals.

FACIAL ANGLES.	
Man	from 65° to 85°
Sapajou	65
Orang-Utang	56 to 58
Guenon	57
Mandrill	30 to 42
Coati	28
Pole-cat	31
Pug-dog	35
Mastiff	41
Hare	30
Ram	30
Horse	23

The *OPTIC ANGLE*, (F) *Angle optique*, is the angle formed by two lines, which shave the extremities of an object, and meet at the centre of the pupil.

ANGOLAM (*Mat. Med.*) A very tall Malabar tree, which possesses vermifuge properties.

ANGONĒ (*Path.*) *Præfocatio Fau'cium, Globus hystericus, Orthopnœa hystericæ, Dysphalgia globosa, D. hystericæ, Nervous Quinsey.* A feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation. It is common in hysterical females, and is accompanied with a sensation as if a ball arose from the abdomen to the throat.

ANGOR (*Path.*) *Anguish.* Extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. It is frequently an unfavorable symptom.

(F) *Angoisse.*

ANGULAR (*Anat.*) *Angula'ris*, from *angulus*, 'an angle.' That which relates to an angle.

(F) *Angulaire.* (G) Eckig, Winkelig.

The *ANGULAR PROCESSES* of the frontal bone are seated near the angles of the eyes. See *ORBITAR.*

ANGULAR ARTERY AND VEIN. A name given, 1. to the termination of the facial artery and vein because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; and, 2. to the facial artery and vein themselves, because they pass under the angle of the jaw. See *FACIAL.*

The *ANGULAR NERVE* is a filament furnished by the inferior maxillary, which passes near the greater angle of the eye.

ANGUS'TIA (*Path.*) *Angustatio, στεροχωρία.* Anxiety or constriction.

ANHELATIO (*Path.*) from *anhelto*, 'I pant.' *Anhelitus, Panting.* Short and rapid breathing. See *DYSPNEA.*

(F) *Essoufflement.* (G) Keichen.

Anhelatio is sometimes employed synonymously with *Asthma.*

ANICETON (*Pharm.*) *ανικητον, Mesialnum*, from α privative, and *νικη*, 'victory,' 'invincible.' A plaster much extolled by the ancients in cases of achores. It was formed of litharge, cerusse, thus, alum, turpentine, white pepper, and oil.

ANIDROSIS (*Path.*) *ανιδρωσις*, from α priv. and *ιδρωσις*, 'sweat.' *Sudor'is nullitas vel privatio.* Absence of sweat. Deficiency of perspiration. *HIPPOCR.*

ANIMA (*Physiol.*) *Animus, Mens, ψυχη*, the mind, breath, &c., from *ανemos*, 'wind or breath.' The principle

of the intellectual and moral manifestations. Also, the principle of life: the life of plants being termed *Anima vegetativa*, (F) *Ame végétative*; that of man, *Anima sensitiva*, (F) *Ame sensitive.*

Under the term *Anima Mun'di*, the ancient philosophers meant a universal Spirit, which they supposed spread in every part of the universe.

The precise seat of the mind in the brain has given rise to many speculations. The point is not yet settled.

(F) *Ame.* (G) *Seele.*

ANIMAL (*Physiol.*) ζωον, from *anima*, 'the mind.' A name given to every animated being provided with digestive organs; even if such be merely a simple tube, as in the polypi. The greater part of animals have the power of locomotion; some can merely execute partial movements, such as contraction and dilatation. In other respects it is often a matter of difficulty to determine what is an animal characteristic. The study of animals is called *Zoology.*

(G) *Thier.*

ANIMAL (adjective), *Animalis, ζωικός.* That which concerns, or belongs to, an animal.

The *ANIMAL KINGDOM* comprises all animated beings.

(F) *Règne animal.* (G) *Thierreich.*

ANIMAL HEAT, *Calor animalis, Calidum animale, C. unatum*, is the caloric constantly secreted by the body of a living animal, and by virtue of which it preserves nearly the same temperature, whatever may be that of the medium in which it is placed. This secretion seems to take place in the capillary system over the whole of the body.

(F) *Chaleur animale.* (G) *Thierische Wärme.*

WRITERS. A. VON HALLER, Gotting. 1741 (L). DANZE, Lugd. Bat. 1754 (L). FABRE, Paris, 1785 (F). E. RIGBY, Lond. 1785. CRAWFORD, Lond. 1788. P. D. LESLIE, Lond. 1778. E. PEART, Gainsborough, 1788. A. WRISBERG, Gotting. 1763 (L). LAKEMANN, Gotting. 1801 (L). A. BOIN, Paris, 1802 (F). J. B. VAN MONS, Paris, 1808 (F).

ANIMALCULE (*Zool.*) *Animalculum, ζωουλιον*, a diminutive of *animal*. A small animal. An animal perceptible only by means of the microscope.

(G) *Thierchen.*

ANIMALCULIST (*Phys. &c.*) *Animalist.* One who attempts to explain different physiological or pathological

phenomena by means of animalcules.

ANIMAL'ITY (*Physiol.*) *Animal'itas*. Qualities which distinguish that which is animated. That which constitutes the animal.

(G) Thierheit, Thierwesen.

ANIMALIZA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Animalisatio*. The transformation of the nutritive parts of food into the living substance of the body to be nourished.

ANIMA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Animatio*, from *anima*, 'the soul or mind.' The act of animating. The state of being enlivened.

(G) Belebung.

TO AN'IMATE (*Physiol.*) *Animare*, ψυχον. To unite the living principle with an organized body. The French use it in the sense of, — to excite or render active; as, *animer un vésicatoire*: to excite a blister to suppurate.

AN'IMĒ (*Mat. Med.*) *Gum animē*, *Aminā'a*, *Can'camy*, *Gum'mi animē*, *Can'camum*. A resin obtained from the trunk of the *Hymenā'a cour'baril*. It has been given as a cephalic and uterine. It is not used. The plant is also called *Cour'baril*.

(G) Courbarilharz, Fluss-harz, Animegummi.

ANIME (F) (*Physiol.*) An epithet applied to the countenance, when florid, in health or disease.

AN'IMIST (*Med.*) from *anima*, 'the soul.' The Animists are those who, following the example of STAHL, refer all the phenomena of the animal economy to the soul.

The soul, according to STAHL, is the immediate and intelligent agent of every movement, and of every material change in the body. STAHL therefore concluded, that disease was nothing more than a disturbance or disorder in the government of the economy, or an effort by which the soul, attentive to every morbid cause, endeavoured to expel whatever might be deranging the habitual order of health.

ANISA'TUM (*Pharm.*) from *Anisum*, *Anisc*. A sort of medicated wine, formerly prepared with honey, wine of Ascalon, and aniseed.

ANISOS'THENES (*Path.*) ανισοθενες, *Inæquali rob'ore pollens*. That which is unequal in strength: from *a* priv. *ισος*, 'equal,' and *σθεος*, 'strength.' An epithet applied particularly to the muscular contractility, which, in the sick, is sometimes augmented in certain muscles only: in the flexors, for example.

ANISOT'ACHYS (*Path.*) ανισοταχυς, from *a* priv. *ισος*, 'equal,' and *ταχυς*, 'quick.' An epithet for the pulse when at the same time quick and unequal. GORREUS.

ANKYLOBLEPH'ARON (*Path.*) *Ancylobleph'aron*, *αγκυλοβλεφαρον*, from *αγκυλη*, 'contraction,' and *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid.' A preternatural union between the free edges of the eyelids. Also called *Symbbleph'aron*, *Symbblepharosis*, and *Prosph'ysis*.

Also, union between the eyelids and globe of the eye. AËTIUS.

ANKYLOGLOS'SUM (*Path.*) *Ancylloglossum*, *αγκυλογλωσσον*, from *αγκυλος*, 'crooked' or 'contracted,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of adhesion between its margins and the gums; or in consequence of the shortness of the frænum: the latter affection constituting the *Tongue-tie*, *Olopho'nia lingua frænata*. It merely requires the frænum to be divided with a pair of scissors.

ANKYLOME'LE (*Surg.*) *Ancylomele*, *αγκυλομηλη*, from *αγκυλος*, 'crooked,' and *μηλη*, 'a probe.' A curved probe. GALEN.

ANKYLOMERIS'MUS (*Path.*) *Ancylomeris'mus*, from *αγκυλη*, 'a contraction,' and *μερος*, 'a part.' Morbid adhesion between parts.

ANKYLO'SIS (*Path.*) *Ancylosis*, *Anchylosis*, *Orthocolon*, *An'cylē*, *αγκυλη*, *αγκυλωσις*, *Stiff Joint*, from *αγκυλος*, 'crooked.' An affection, in which there is great difficulty or even impossibility of moving a diarthrodial articulation. It is so called, because the limb remains, commonly, in a constant state of flexion. Anchylosis is said to be *complete* or *tric*, when there is an intimate adhesion between the synovial surfaces and union of the articular extremities of the bones. In the *incomplete* or *false* anchylosis, there is obscure motion, but the fibrous parts around the joint are more or less stiff and thickened. In the treatment of this last state, the joint must be gently and gradually exercised; and oily, relaxing applications be assiduously employed.

(G) Gelenkverwachsung, Gelenksteifigkeit.

WRITERS. G. H. MÜLLER, Lugd. Bat. 1707 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Erford. 1743 (L). F. VAN DE WYNPERSE, Lugd, Bat. 1783 (L). J. RHEA BARTON (*treatment by forming artificial joints*), Phil. 1827.

ANKYLOT'OMUS (*Surg.*) *Ancylot'omus*,

αγκυλοτομος, from αγκυλος, 'crooked,' and τευνειν, 'to cut.' Any kind of curved knife. PAULUS. An instrument for dividing the frænum linguæ. SCULTETUS.

ANNOTATIO (Path.) επισημια, *Episema'sia*. Under this term some have included the preludes to an attack of intermittent fever—as yawning, stretching, somnolency, chilliness, &c.

ANNUAL DISEASES (Path.) *Morb'bi an'nui*, *M. annivers'rii*. A name given, by some, to diseases which recur, every year, about the same period. *Febris an'nua* is a term used for a fancied intermittent of this type. (F) *Fièvre annuelle*.

(F) *Maladies annuelles*.

ANNUITIO (Physiol.) *Nod'ding*. A gesture denoting assent in most countries. Also, the state of somnolency, (when the individual is in the erect or sitting posture, with the head unsupported,) in which the power of volition over the extensor muscles of the head is lost, and the head drops forward.

ANNUULAR (Anat.) *Annula'ris*, *κοινοειδης*. Any thing relating to a ring, or which has the shape or fulfils the functions of a ring; from *annulus*, 'a ring.'

The *ANNUULAR FINGER*, or *Ring Finger*, *Digitus annula'ris*, *Param'esos*, *παρ'μεσος*, is the fourth finger; so called from the wedding-ring being worn there.

The *ANNUULAR LIGAMENT OF THE RADIUS*, is a very strong fibro-cartilaginous band, which forms, with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the cubitus, a kind of ring in which the head of the radius turns with facility.

The *ANNUULAR LIGAMENTS OF THE CARPUS*, *Armilla' m'anus membrano'sæ*, are two in number. The one, *anterior*, is a broad, fibrous, quadrilateral band, extending transversely before the carpus, and forming the gutter, made by the wrist, into a canal. It is attached, externally, to the trapezium and scaphoides; and internally to the os pisiforme and process of the unciforme. It keeps the tendons of the flexor muscles, median nerve, &c., applied against the carpus. The *posterior* ligament is situated transversely behind the joint of the hand, and covers the sheaths of the tendons, which pass to the back of the hand. Its fibres are white and shining, and are attached, externally, to the inferior and outer part of the radius; internally, to the ulna and os pisiforme.

The *ANNUULAR LIGAMENTS OF THE TARSUS* are two in number. The *anterior* is quadrilateral, and extends transversely above the instep. It is attached to the superior depression of the os calcis, and to the malleolus internus. It embraces the tendons of the extensor muscles of the toes, the *tibialis anticus*, and *peroneus anticus*. The *internal* is broader than the last. It descends from the malleolus internus to the posterior and inner part of the os calcis, with which it forms a kind of canal, inclosing the sheaths of the tendons of the *tibialis posticus*, *flexor longus digitorum pedis*, and *F. longus pollicis pedis*, as well as the plantar vessels and nerves.

The *ANNUULAR VEIN*, *Ve'na annula'ris*, is situated between the annular finger and the little finger. AËTIUS recommends it to be opened in diseases of the spleen.

ANODIA (Path.) from *a priv.* and *οδη*, 'song.' An unconnected or dissonant mode of speech.

ANODYNE (Mat. Med.) *Anody'nus*, *Pategor'icus*, *Hypnot'icus*, *παρηγορι'κος*, *Anet'icus*, *αρετι'κος*, *Antal'gicus*, *αρωδυ'νος*, from *a priv.* and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' *Anodynes* are those medicines, which relieve pain, or cause it to cease; as opium, belladonna, &c. They act by blunting the sensibility of the brain, so that it does not appreciate the morbid sensation.

(F) *Anodin* or *Anodyn*.

(G) *Schmerz-stillende Mittel*.

WRITERS. FR. CH. JUNCKER, Hal. 1760 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, 1747 (L). M. G. PFANN, Erlang. 1749 (L).

ANODYNIA (Path.) *αρωδυ'νια*, *Indolen'tia*. Cessation or absence of pain. VOGEL has given this name to a genus of diseases, characterized by a cessation of pain, and the exasperation of other symptoms; as we see in gangrene.

ANŒA (Path.) *ανοια*, from *a priv.* and *νοος*, 'mind.' Delirium, imbecility.

ANOMALIA (Path.) *ανομα'λια*, from *a priv.* and *ομαλος*, 'regular.' Anomaly, irregularity. In Pathology, anomaly means something unusual in the symptoms proper to a disease.

(G) *Unregelmässigkeit*.

ANOMALOUS, *Ano'malis*, *ανομα'λος*; the same etymon. Irregular, contrary to rule. In Medicine, a disease is called *anomalous*, in whose symptoms or progress there is something unusual. Affections are also called *anomalous*,

which cannot be referred to any known species.

(F) *Anomal.* (G) Unregelmässig.

ANOMOCEPH'ALUS (*Path.*) from *a* priv. *νομος*, 'rule,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' An individual, whose head is deformed. GEOFFROI SAINT-HILAIRE.

ANOM'PHALOS (*Path.*) *ανομφαλος*, from *a* priv. and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Devoid of navel. Many writers have endeavoured to show that ADAM and EVE must have been *ανομφαλοι*, as they could not have been nourished by umbilical vessels.

ANONYMUS (*Anat.*) *Anonymus*, *innominatus*; from *a* priv. and *ονομα*, 'name.' That which has no name.

(F) *Anonyme.* (G) Unbenannt, Namenlos.

The word has been applied to many parts of the body: — to the *Anonymous bone* or *Os innominatum*: — the *Anonymous foramen* or *Foramen innominatum*, &c.

ANOR'CHIDES (*Path.*) *ανορχιδες*, from *a* priv. and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.' Those born without testicles. FORTUNATUS FIDELIS.

ANOREX'IA (*Path.*) *ανορεξια*, from *a* priv. and *ορεξις*, 'appetite.' *Inappetentia*, *Limo'sis ex'pers*. Absence of appetite, without loathing. Anorexia or want of appetite is symptomatic of most diseases. Indigestion.

(F) *Perte d'appetit.*

WRITERS. J. M. HOFFMAN, Alt. 1685 (L). G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1645 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1691 (L).

ANO'SIA (*Hyg.*) *ανοσια*, from *a* priv. and *νοσος*, 'disease.' Health. Freedom from disease.

ANOS'MIA (*Path.*) from *a* privative, and *οσμη*, 'odor.' Loss of smell. Diminution of the sense of smell. Called, also, *Paros'mis*, *Olfact'us amis'sio*, *Dysæsthesia olfacto'ria*, *Odoratus deper'ditus*, *Caco'dia*.

(G) Geruchlosigkeit.

ANSE (F), *Ansa* (L), signifies, properly, the handle of certain vessels, usually of an arched form. By analogy it has been applied to that which is curved in the form of such handle. Thus, the French speak of — *Anse intestinale*, to signify a portion of intestine, supported by its mesentery, and describing a curved line: — also, *Anse nerveuse*, *Anse anatomique*, &c.

Anse de fil is used, in Surgery, to designate a thread, curved in form of an *Anse*.

ANTAC'IDS or ANTI-AC'IDS (*Mat. Med.*) *Anti-ac'ida*. Remedies, which

obviate acidity in the stomach. They are chemical agents, and act by neutralizing the acid; — as alkalies, magnesia, &c. They are, of course, only palliatives, removing that which exists, not preventing its formation.

ANTAG'ONISM (*Phys.*) *Antagonismus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *αγωνιζειν*, 'to act.' Action in an opposite direction. It applies to the action of muscles which act in a contrary direction to others. In estimating the force of the muscle, this antagonism must be attended to.

(G) Gegenwirkung.

WRITER. CÆTINGER, Tubing. 1767 (L).

ANTAG'ONIST (*Phys.*) *Antagonista*, *ανταγωνιστης*. A muscle, whose action produces an effect contrary to that of another muscle. Every muscle has its antagonist, because there is no motion in one direction without a capability of it in another.

(G) Gegenmuskel.

ANTAPHRODIS'IAIC and ANTAPHRODIT'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antaphrodisi'acus*, *ανταφροδιασικος*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *αφροδιασικος*, 'aphrodisiac.' Substances capable of blunting the venereal appetite.

ANTAPOD'OSIS (*Path.*) *ανταποδοσις*, from *ανταποδιδωμι*, 'I return in exchange.' The succession and return of febrile periods. HIPPOCR.

ANTATROPH'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antatroph'icus*, *Anti-atroph'icus*. A remedy opposed to atrophy or consumption.

ANTECEDEN'TIA (*Path.*) The precursory or warning symptoms of a disease.

ANTELA'BIA (*Anat.*) *προχειλα*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *labia*, 'the lips.' The extremity of the lips.

ANTEM'BASIS (*Anat.*) *αντεμβασις*, from *αντι*, 'mutually,' and *ευβαινω*, 'I enter.' *Mutuus ingres'sus*. The mutual reception of bones. GALEN.

ANTENEAS'MUS (*Path.*) from *αντι*, 'against,' and *τεαρ*, 'audacious.' One furious against himself. Mania, in which the patient attempts his own life. ZACCHIAS.

ANTENNA'RIA DIOI'CA (*Mat. Med.*) *Catsfoot*, *Gnaphalium Dioi'cum*, *Hispid'ula*, *Pes catti*, *Elich'rysium montanum*. A common European plant, which has been advised in hemorrhage, diarrhœa, &c.

(F) *Pied de chat.* (G) Frühlingsruhrskraut, Katzenfötchenrheinblume.

ANTEREI'SIS (*Phys.*) *αντερεισις*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ερειδω*, 'I support.'

The resistance,—the solidity of bones.
HIPPOCR.

ANTE'RIOR (*Anat.*) *Ante'rior, Anti'cus*. Situated before. Great confusion has prevailed with Anatomists in the use of the terms *before, behind, &c.* Generally, the word *anterior* is applied to parts situated before the median line, the body being in the erect posture, with the face and palms of the hands turned forwards; and the feet applied longitudinally together.

ANTE'RIOR AU'RIS *Muscle* (*Anat.*) *Auricula'ris anterior, (F) Auriculaire antérieur, Antérieur de l'oreille, Zygoma'to-oriculaire*. A small muscle, passing from the posterior part of the zygoma to the helix. *Use*. To draw the ear forwards and upwards.

ANTEVER'SION (*Path.*) *Antever'sio*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *vertere*, 'to turn.' Displacement of the uterus, in which the fundus is turned towards the pubis, whilst its orifice is towards the sacrum. It may be caused by extraordinary size of the pelvis, the pressure of the viscera on the uterus, &c.; and is recognised by examination *per vaginam*. See RETROVER'SIO UTERI.

ANTHELI'T'RAGUS (*Anat.*) (*F*) *Anthélitragien*, one of the proper muscles of the pavilion of the ear.

ANTHELIX OR ANTI-HELIX (*Anat.*) *ανθελίξ*, from *αντι*, 'before,' and *ήλιξ*, 'the helix.' An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, in front of the helix, and extending from the concha to the groove of the helix, where it bifurcates.

ANTHELMINTIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antihelmin'ticus, Antiscoll'icus, Antivermino'sus, Vermifugus, Vermifuge*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ήλιμινς*, 'a worm.' A remedy which destroys or expels worms. See WORMS.

(G) Wurm mittel.

WRITERS. FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1698 (L). J. BURSERIUS (*quicksilver*), Florent. 1753 (L). C. LINNÆUS (*spigelia*), Upsal. 1758 (L). R. A. VOGEL, Gotting. 1764 (L). P. I. HARTMANN (*acids*), Francf. ad Viadr. 1779 (L). FR. MAY, (*tin*), Heidelb. 1789 (L).

ANTHEMIS COT'ULA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cot'ula fæt'ida, Co'ta, Cynan'thenus, Chamæ'mellum fæt'idum, Mayweed, Stinking Chamomile*. This plant has a very disagreeable smell; and the leaves have a strong, acrid, bitterish taste. It is reputed to have been useful in hysterical affections.

(F) *Maroute, Camomille fétide*.

(G) Stinkende Kamille, Hunds Kamille.

ANTHEMIS NO'BILIS, *Chamæ'mellum, Chamæ'mellum No'bile, Chamomilla Roma'na, Evan'themon, An'themis, Chamæ'mellum odora'tum, Leucan'themum, Matrica'ria, ανθημις, ανθημις*. The leaves and flowers have a strong smell, and bitter, nauseous taste. The flowers are chiefly used. They possess tonic and stomachic properties, and are much given as a pleasant and cheap bitter. A simple infusion is taken to produce or to assist vomiting. Externally, they are often used in fomentations.

The O'LEUM ANTHEMIDIS possesses the aromatic properties of the plant, but not the bitter and tonic. Consequently the '*Chamomile Drops*,' as sold by the druggist, must be void of the latter qualities. They are made by adding *Ol. anthem.* ℥j to *Sp. vini rectific.* ℥ij.

(F) *Camomille Romaine*.

(G) Römische Kamille.

WRITERS. J. D. SCHEFFER, Argent. 1700 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1739 (L). E. G. BALDINGER, Gotting. 1775 (L).

ANTHEMIS PYRE'THRUM, *Pyre'thrum, Pyre'thrum ve'rum, Bupthal'mum cre'ticum, Denta'ria, Herba sali'va'ris, Pes Alexandri'nus, Spanish Chamomile, Pellitory of Spain*. The root is hot and acrid; its acrimony residing in a resinous principle. It is never used except as a masticatory in tooth-ache, rheumatism of the face, paralysis of the tongue, &c. It acts as a powerful sialogogue.

(F) *Pyre'thre, Racine salivaire, Pied d'Alexandre*.

(G) Bertram, Speichelwurz, Zahnwurz, Speichelkraut.

ANTHE'RA (*Pharm.*) *ανθηρα*. A remedy compounded of several substances, myrrh, sandarac, alum, saffron, &c. It was used under the form of liniment, collyrium, electuary, and powder. CELSUS, GALEN.

ANTHRA'CIA (*Nosol.*) from *ανθραξ*, 'coal.' *Carbun'cular Exan'them.* An eruption of tumors, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges, and, for the most part, a sordid and sanious core. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*; class *Hamatica* of GOOD, and including Plague and Yaws.

ANTHRACOID (*Path.*) *Anthraco'des*, from *ανθραξ*, 'coal,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' That which is black as a coal. That which is accompanied by anthrax.

ANTHRACO'SIS (*Path.*) *ανθρακωσις, Anthra'cia, ανθρακωσις*, from *ανθραξ*, 'a coal.' A species of carbuncle, which

attacks the eyelids and globe of the eye. PAULUS of Ægina.

(G) Augenbrand.

ANTHRAX (*Path.*) *An'thrax*, ἀνθραξ, *Carbo*, *Rubi'nus verus*, *Codesel'la*, *Erythema gangrenosum*, *Grantris'tum*, *Pru'na*, *Per'sicus Ig'nis*, *Granatris'tum*, *Phy'ma an'thrax*, *Erythema an'thrax*, *Carbun'culus*, *Anthroco'sia*, *Anthroco'ma*: *Carbuncle*. An inflammation, essentially gangrenous, of the cellular membrane and skin, which may arise from an internal or external cause. In the latter case it is called by the French Pathologists, — *Pustule maligne*.

It is a malignant boil, and its treatment is similar to that which is required in cases of gangrene attacking a part.

(F) *Charbon*. (G) *Karbunkel*.

WRITERS. A. TOSI, Venet. 1576 (L). CH. PEREZ DE HERRERA, Pintar, 1604 (L). G. FRANK, Heidelb. 1682 (L). T. BORDENAVE, Paris, 1765 (L). J. J. H. BÜCKING, Stendal. 1786 (G).

ANTHROPOGENIA (*Physiol.*) from ἀνθρώπιος, 'man,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' Knowledge or study of human generation.

ANTHROPOLOGY (*Med.*) *Anthropologia*, from ἀνθρώπιος, 'man,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on man. By some this word is used for the science of the structure and functions of the human body. Frequently, it is employed synonymously with, — *Natural history of man*.

(G) *Menschenlehre*, *Menschenkunde*.

WRITERS. A. KYPER, Lugd. Bat. 1660 (L). H. F. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1719 (L). C. G. F. STRUVE, Jenæ, 1754 (L). JAS. DRAKE, Lond. 1717. J. FR. BLUMENBACH, Gott. 1776 (L). J. W. BAUMER, Francf. 1784 (L). J. G. HERDER, Riga and Leipz. 1785 - 92 (G). M. WAGNER, Vienna, 1794 to 1796 (G). W. BLAIR, Lond. 1803. W. JOSEPHI, Hamb. 1790 (G). CH. FR. LUDWIG, Leipz. 1796 (G). J. J. VIREY, Paris, an. x. See *HOMO*.

ANTHROPOMANCY, *Anthropomanti'a*, from ἀνθρώπιος, 'a man,' and μαντεία, 'divination.' Divination by inspecting the entrails of a dead man.

ANTHROPOMETRY, from ἀνθρώπος, 'a man,' and μέτρον, 'measure.' An acquaintance with the dimensions of the different parts of the human body.

ANTHROPOPHAGUS, from ἀνθρώπιος, 'a man,' and φάγο, 'I eat.' A name given to one who eats his own species.

(G) *Menschenfresser*.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, *Anthropophagi'a*, same etymon. The custom of eating human flesh. A disease in which there is a desire to eat it.

ANTHYPNOTIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Anthypnoticus*, ἀνθιπνωτικός, from ἀντι, 'against,' and πνωτικός, 'stupefying.' A remedy for stupor.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC (*Mat. Med.*) *Anthypochondriacus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and ψυχονδριακος, 'hypochondriac.' A remedy for hypochondriasis.

ANTHYSTERIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antihysteric*, *Antihystericus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and ὑστερα, 'the uterus.' A remedy for hysteria.

ANTIADONCUS (*Path.*) from αντιάδεις, 'the tonsils, and ογκος, 'tumor.' A swelling of the tonsils. SWEDIAUR. *Antilager* has a similar meaning.

ANTIAPOPLECTIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antiapoplecticus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and αποπληξια, 'apoplexy.' A remedy for apoplexy.

ANTIARTHRITIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antiarthritic*, *Anti-arthriticus*, ἀντιάρθριτικός, *Antipodalgric*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and αρθριτικός, 'the gout.' A remedy for gout.

(F) *Antigoutteux*. (G) *Gichtmittel*.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antiasthmaticus*, ἀντιασθματικός, from ἀντι, 'against,' and ασθμα, 'asthma.' A remedy for asthma.

ANTIBRACHIAL (*Anat.*) *Antibrachialis*. That which concerns the fore-arm. BICHAT. J. CLOQUET suggests that the word should be written *antebrachial*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *brachium*, 'the arm': — as *antebrachial region*, *antebrachial aponeurosis*, &c.

The ANTEBRACHIAL APONEUROSIS is a portion of the aponeurotic sheath which envelopes the whole of the upper limb. It arises from the brachial aponeurosis, from a fibrous expansion of the tendon of the biceps muscle, from the epicondyle, epitrochlea, and, behind, from the tendon of the triceps brachialis. Within, it is inserted into the cubitus, &c.; and, below, is confounded with the two annular ligaments of the carpus. It is covered by the skin, by veins, lymphatics, and by filaments of superficial nerves; covers the muscles of the fore-arm, adheres to them, and sends between them several fibrous septa, which serve them for points of insertion.

(F) *Aponévrose antebrachiale*.

ANTI-CACHECTIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Anticachecticus*, *Anti-cacochymic*, from

αντι, 'against,' and καχεξια, 'cachexy.' A remedy against cachexy.

ANTI-CAN'CEROUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Anticancerosus*, *Anti-cancerosus*, *Anticarcinomatous*, from αντι, 'against,' and καρκινομα, 'cancer,' carcinoma. Opposed to cancer.

ANTI-CATAR'RHAL (*Mat. Med.*) *Anticatarrahalis*, from αντι, 'against,' and καταρροος, 'catarrh.' A remedy for catarrh.

ANTI-CAUSOD'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Anticausolic*, *Anti-causolicus*, from αντι, 'against,' and καισος, 'a burning fever.' A remedy for *Causus* or inflammatory fever. JUNKEN speaks of a *Syrupus Anticausolicus*.

ANTIC'IPATING (*Path.*) *Anticipans*, *Prolepticus*, προληπτικός. Periodical phenomena recurring at progressively shorter intervals. An *anticipating intermittent* is one in which the intervals between the paroxysms become progressively less.

ANTICOL'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Anticollicus*, from αντι, 'against,' and κολικος, 'the colic.' That which is opposed to colic.

ANTI-DIARRHÆ'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antidiarrhælicus*. A remedy for diarrhœa. Opposed to diarrhœa.

ANTIDIN'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antidinicus*, from αντι, 'against,' and δινος, 'vertigo.' Opposed to vertigo.

ANTIDOTARI'UM (*Pharm.*) αντιδοταριον, from αντιδοτος, 'an antidote.' A Dispensatory. A Pharmacopœia or Formulary.

ANTIDOTE (*Mat. Med.*) *Antidotus*, αντιδοτος, *Baz'cher*, *Beluz'zar*, *Beluz'aar*, from αντι, 'against,' and διδουμι, 'I give.' Originally this word signified an *internal remedy*. It is now used synonymously with *counter-poison*, and signifies any remedy capable of combating the effect of poisons, by decomposing them.

(G) Gegengift, Gegenmittel, Giftwidrig.

ANTIDYSENTER'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antidysertericus*, from αντι, 'against,' δυσ, 'with difficulty,' and εντερον, 'intestine.' Opposed to dysentery.

(G) Ruhrmittel.

ANTI-EMET'IC or ANTEMET'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antiemeticus*, αντιεμετικός, from αντι, 'against,' and εμετικός, 'emetic.' A remedy for vomiting.

ANTIPIHAL'TIC or ANTEPIHAL'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antipihal'ticus*, from αντι, 'against,' and επιαλτης, 'nightmare.' A remedy for nightmare.

ANTIPILEP'TIC or ANTEPILEP'TIC

(*Mat. Med.*) *Antiepilepticus*, αντιεπιληπτικός, from αντι, 'against,' and επιληψια, 'epilepsy.' A remedy for epilepsy.

WRITERS. F. X. MILLAR, Argent. 1787 (L). P. SAMSON, Helmst. 1756 (L). J. G. WERNER, Argent. 1787 (L)

ANTIGALAC'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antigalacticus*, *Antilacteus*, from αντι, 'against,' and γαλα, 'milk.' Opposed to the secretion of milk, or to diseases caused by the milk.

(F) *Antilacteus*.

ANTIG'ONI COLLYRIUM NI'GRUM (*Pharm.*) *Black collyrium of ANTIGONUS*. It was composed of cadmia, antimony, pepper, verdigris, gum arabic, and water.

ANTIHEC'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antihæcticus*, from αντι, 'against,' and ἔξις, 'habit of body.' The *Antihæcticum POTERII* is the white oxyd of antimony; also called *Diaphoreticum Joviale*.

ANTHEMORRHØ'DAL (*Mat. Med.*) *Antihæmorrhoidal's*, from αντι, 'against,' and αἱμορροιδες, 'hemorrhoids.' A remedy for hemorrhoids.

ANTIHERPET'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antihæpeticus*, from αντι, 'against,' and ἑρπης, 'herpes.' A remedy for herpes.

(F) *Anti-dartreux*.

ANTHYDROPHOB'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antihydrophobicus*, *Antily'ssus*, from αντι, 'against,' υδωρ, 'water,' and φοβος, 'dread.' A remedy for hydrophobia.

ANTHYDROP'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antihydropticus*, from αντι, 'against,' and ἰδρωψ, 'dropsy.' A remedy for dropsy.

(G) Wassersuchtmittel.

ANTI-ICTER'IC (*Mat. Med.*) from αντι, 'against,' and ικτερος, 'jaundice.' A remedy for jaundice.

ANTIEMP'ISIS (*Surg.*) αντιληψις, *Apprehensio*, from αντιλαμβανω, 'I take hold of.' The mode of attaching a bandage over a diseased part, by fixing it upon the sound parts. HIPPOCRATES. The mode of securing bandages &c. from slipping.

ANTILLY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A celebrated French medicinal spring, near Méaux in France. The waters have not been analyzed; but astonishing and chimerical effects have been ascribed to them.

ANTILOI'MIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antiloi'micus*, *Antipestilential's*, from αντι, 'against,' and λοιμος, 'the plague.' A remedy for the plague.

(G) Pestmittel.

ANTILOPUS (*Mat. Med.*) The *Antelope*. An African animal, whose hoofs

and horns were formerly given in hysterical and epileptic cases.

(F) *Gazelle.*

ANTIMELANCHOLIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antimelancholicus*, from $\alpha\tau\tau\iota$, 'against,' and $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\chi\chi\omicron\lambda\iota\alpha$, 'melancholy.' A remedy for melancholy.

ANTIMONIAL (*Pharm. &c.*) *Antimonialis*, *Stibialis*, from *antimonium*, 'antimony.' A composition into which antimony enters. A preparation of antimony.

(G) *Spießglanzmittel.*

The ANTIMONIAL POWDER, *Pulvis antimonialis*, *Oxidum Antimonii cum phosphato calcis*, *Phosphas calcis stibiatum*, *P. Calcium stibiatum*, *Pulvis Jame'sii*, *Pulvis stibiatum*, *Pulvis de phosphato calcis et stibii compositus*, *Factitious JAMES'S Powder*, *SCHWANBERG'S Fever Powder*, *CHEDEVIX'S Antimonial Powder*. A peroxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime. (*Take of common sulphuret of antimony*, ℥j; *hartshorn shavings*, ℥ij. Roast in an iron pot, until they form a gray powder. Put this into a long pot, with a small hole in the cover. Keep it in a red heat for two hours, and grind to a fine powder.) This preparation has long been esteemed as a febrifuge: but it is extremely uncertain in its action. The ordinary dose is 6 or 8 grains.

(F) *Poudre antimoniale composée, ou de JAMES.*

ANTIMONIUM (*Mat. Med.*) from $\alpha\tau\tau\iota$, 'against,' and $\mu\omicron\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, 'alone': i. e. not found alone: or, according to others, from $\alpha\tau\tau\iota$, 'against,' and $\mu\omicron\iota\upsilon\eta$, 'a monk': because it is asserted certain monks suffered much from it. $\sigma\tau\iota\mu\mu\iota$, *Stibi*, *Stibium*, *Regulus Antimonii*, *Duenech*, *Firmisium Mineralium*, *Gynæceum*, *Calmel*, *Cosmet*, $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\iota\omicron\upsilon$, *Magnesia Saturni*, *Marcasita plumbea*, *Platyophthalmion*, $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\omicron\upsilon$, *Stilbus*, *Stimmi*, *Tartarobas*, *Achnadium*, *Aurum leprosum*, *Ailmad*, *Aimat*, *Allamad*, *Alcafiel*, *Alcimod*, *Alcofol*, *Common Antimony*, *Sulphuret of Antimony*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Antimonii sulphuretum*, *Sulphuretum stibii nigrum*. The sulphuret of antimony is the ore from which all the preparations of antimony are formed. When prepared for medicinal use, by trituration and levigation, it forms a powder of a black, or bluish gray, color, which is insoluble. It is slightly diaphoretic and alterative, and has been used in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, &c.

(F) *Antimoine.* (G) *Spießglanz.*

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM, *Diaphoretic Antimony*, *Antimonious Acid*, *Mineral Bezoard*, *Antimonium Calcina'tum*, *Mineral Diaphoretic*, *Matière perlée de KERKRING*, *Peroxide of Antimony*, *Calx Antimonii*, *Antimonium diaphoreticum lotum*, *Cerus'sa Antimonii*, *Calx Antimonii elotta*, *Oxides stibii album*, *Oxydum stibiosum*, *Deutoxide of Antimony*, *Oxidum stibii album median'te nitro confectum*. (*Common antimony*, ℥j; *purified nitre*, ℥ij. Throw it by spoonfuls into a red-hot crucible; powder and wash. The flowers that stick to the side of the crucible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic.)

(F) *Oxide blanc d'Antimoine préparé par le moyen du nitre.*

Dose, gr. x to xxx.

ANTIMONIUM MEDICINALLE, *Regulus Antimonii Medicinalis*, *Medicinal Regulus of Antimony*. (*Common Antimony*, ℥v, *Kali ppt.* ℥i, *Sodæ muriat.* ℥iv. Powder, mix, and melt. When cold, separate the scoræ at top, powder the mass, and wash it well.) It is conceived to be more active than common antimony.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM, *Antimonii Murias*, *Chloruret of Antimony*, *Chloruretum stibii*, *Causiticum antimonialle*, *Sputa trium draconum*, *Deuto-murias stibii sublimatum*, *Butter of Antimony*, *Muriate of Antimony*, *Chloride of Antimony*, *Butyrum Antimonii*, *Oleum Antimonii*, *Butyrum stibii*, *Causiticum antimonialle*, *Antimonium salitum*. (*Common antimony and corrosive sublimate*, of each equal parts: grind together, and distil in a wide-necked retort, and let the butyraceous matter that comes over, run, in a moist place, to a liquid oil.) A caustic, but not much used as such. Sometimes taken as poison.

(F) *Chlorure d'Antimoine*, *Beurre d'Antimoine.*

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM, *Sulphur antimoniatum*, *Hydrosulphuretum stibiosum cum sulphure*, *Oxides stibii sulphuratum*, *Oxydulum antimonii hydrosulphuratum aurantiacum*, *Oxydum auratum antimonii*, *Sulphuretum stibii oxydulati*, *Hydro-sulfuretum luteum oxydi stibii sulfurati*, *Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum*, *Sulphur auratum antimonii*, *Golden Sulphur of Antimony.*

The *Antimo'nii Sulphure'tum Præcipita'tum* of the London Pharmacopœia, is nearly the same as the old *Kermes Mineral*. It is a powder of an orange color, and of a metalline, styptic taste. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and cathartic, according to the dose, and has been chiefly used in chronic rheumatism and in cutaneous affections. Dose, gr. j to gr. iv.

(F) *Soufre doré d'Antimoine*.

ANTIMO'NII SULPHURE'TUM RUBRUM, Red Sulphuret of Antimony, *Hydrosulfure'tum stib'ii rubrum*, *Subhydrosulf'as stib'ii*, *Hydrosulphure'tum rubrum stib'ii sulphura'ti*, *Pul'vis Carthusiano'rum*, *Kermes mineral*. Properties the same as the last. Dose, gr. j to gr. iv.

(F) *Hydrosulfure rouge d'Antimoine sulfuré*, *Vermillon de Provence*.

ANTIMO'NIUM TARTARIZA'TUM, *Tar'tris Antimo'nii*, *Tartar Antimo'nia'tum*, *Sal Antimo'nii*, *Tar'tras Potas'sæ stibio'sus seu stibia'tis*, *Tar'tris lixiv'iæ stibia'tus*, *Deuto-tar'tras potas'sæ et stib'ii*, *Tartarized Antimony*, *Emetic Tartar*, *Tartar Emetic*. In some parts of the United States vulgarly and improperly called *Tartar*. *Tar'tarus emet'icus*, *Tar'tarum emet'icum*, *Tar'tras antimo'nii*. (*Glass of Antimony*, *Cream of Tartar*, each ℥j; water, one gallon. Boil, filter, and crystallize. Ph. L. 1824.)

Tartarized antimony is emetic, sometimes cathartic and diaphoretic. Externally, it is rubefacient. Dose, as an emetic, gr. j to gr. iv, in solution:—as a diaphoretic, gr. one-sixteenth to gr. one-quarter.

(F) *Tartre stibié*, *Tartre émétique*, *Enétique*.

WRITERS. W. BALFOUR (*in fever, inflammation, &c.*). Edinb. 1819.

The empirical preparation, called *NORRIS'S Drops*, consists of a solution of tartarized antimony in rectified spirit, disguised by the addition of some vegetable coloring matter.

ANTIMO'NII VITRUM, *Glass of Antimony*, *Antimo'nii ox'y'dum sulphure'tum vitrifac'tum*, *Ox'y'dum stib'ii semi-vit'reum*, *Antimo'niium vitrifac'tum*, *Ox'idum antimo'nii cum sulphure vitrifac'tum*, *Vitrum stib'ii*, *Antimo'nii vitrum hyacin'thinum*, *Oxydulum stib'ii vitrea'tum*. (Formed by roasting powdered common antimony in a shallow vessel over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish grey color, and emits no fumes in a red heat, then melting it, in a quick fire, into a clean, brownish-red glass.)

It is used for preparing the tartarized antimony and antimonial wine.

(F) *Verre d'Antimoine*.

WRITERS on *Antimony*. BASIL VALENTINE (G and L). A. SALA, Lugd. Bat. 1617 (L). CH. LANCILOTTI, Modena, 1683 (L). H. STEINER, Basil. 1699 (L). N. LÉMERV, Paris, 1707 (F). A. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1735 (L). W. SAUNDERS, Edinb. 1765 (L). G. F. C. FUCHS, Hal. 1786 (G). J. J. WESTRA, Groning. 1792 (L). J. HUXHAM, Lond. 1767.

ANTI'NEPHRIT'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antinephretic*, *Antinephreticus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *νεφριτις*, 'nephritis.' A remedy for inflammation or pain of the kidney.

ANTI'OCHI HI'ERA (*Pharm.*) A preparation extolled by the ancients in melancholy, hydrophobia, epilepsy, &c. It was formed of germander, agaric, pulp of colocynth, Arabian stœchas, opoponax, sagapenum, parsley, aristolochia, white pepper, cinnamon, lavender, myrrh, honey, &c.

ANTI'OCHI THERI'ACA (*Pharm.*) Theriac employed by ANTI'OCHEUS against every kind of poison. It was composed of thyme, opoponax, millet, trefoil, fennel, aniseed, nigella sativa, &c.

ANTI'ODONTAL'GIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antodontalgic*, *Antodontalgicus*, *Odontalgic*, *Odont'ic*, *Antiodontalgicus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *οδονταλγία*, 'toothache.' A remedy for tooth-ache.

ANTI'ORGAS'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antiorgas'ticus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *οργασω*, 'I desire vehemently.' A remedy for orgasm or ethism, and for irritation in general.

ANTI'PARALYT'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antiparalyticus*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *παράλυσις*, 'palsy.' Opposed to palsy.

(G) *Lahmungs-mittel*.

ANTI'PATHI'A (*Med.*) *αντιπαθεια*, from *anti*, 'against,' and *παθος*, 'passion, affection.' Aversion. A natural repugnance for any person or thing.

(G) *Gegengefühl*, *Naturabneigung*.

WRITERS. F. MENTZ, Lips. 1708 (L). RUDOLPH, Basil, 1700 (L). SCHWIMMER, Jen. 1669 (L). DU VOISIN, Basil, 1701 (L). PASSEMENT, Paris, 1811 (F).

ANTI'PATHIQUE (F) *Antipath'icus*. Belonging to antipathy. Opposite, contrary; as '*Humeurs Antipathiques*.' Humors opposed to each other.

ANTI'PATRI THERI'ACA (*Pharm.*) *Theriac of ANTIPATER*. A farrago of

more than 40 articles: used as an antidote against the bites of serpents.

ANTIPERISTAL'TIC (*Path.*) *Antiperistalticus*, *Antivermicular*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *περιστέλλω*, 'I contract.' An inverted action of the intestinal tube.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS (*Phys.*) *αντιπεριστασις*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *περιστασις*, 'reunion, aggregation.' A union of opposite circumstances: the action of two contrary qualities, one of which augments the force of the other.

The Peripateticians asserted, that it is by Antiperistasis that fire is hotter in winter than in summer. **THEOPHRAS-TUS** attributes the cause, which renders men more vigorous, and makes them digest more readily in winter, to the augmentation of heat caused by Antiperistasis.

ANTIPHAR'MACON (*Mat. Med.*) *αντιφαρμακον*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φαρμακον*, 'poison.' A counter poison. An antidote. **DIOSCORIDES**.

ANTI-PHLOGIS'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Anti-phlogisticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φλεγω*, 'I burn.' Opposed to inflammation;—as *Antiphlogistic remedies*, *A. regimen*, &c.

ANTI-PHTHIS'ICAL (*Mat. Med.*) *Anti-phthisicus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φθισις*, 'consumption.' Opposed to phthisis.

(G) *Schevindsuchtmittel*.

ANTI-PHYS'ICAL (*Mat. Med. Phys.*) *Antiophysicus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φυσω*, 'I blow.' An expeller of wind: a carminative, (q. v.)

(G) *Blähungsmittel*.

It has also been used for any thing preternatural; here the derivation is from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φυσις*, 'nature.' The French sometimes say, '*Un goût antiphisique*.'

ANTI-PLEURIT'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Anti-pleureticus*, *Antipleuretic*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πλευριτις*, 'pleurisy.' Opposed to pleurisy.

(G) *Seitenstechensmittel*.

ANTI-PRAX'IS (*Path.*) *αντιπραξις*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πρασσω*, 'I act.' A contrary state of different parts in the same patient: e. g. an increase of heat in one organ, and diminution in another.

ANTI-PSOR'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antipso-ricus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ψωρα*, 'the itch.' Opposed to the itch.

(F) *Antigaleux*.

(G) *Kratzmittel*.

ANTI-PY'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antipyicus*,

from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' Opposed to suppuration.

ANTI-PYRET'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antipyreticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πυρετος*, 'fever.' A febrifuge.

ANTI-PYROT'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antipyroticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πυρ*, 'fire.' Opposed to burnis.

(G) *Brandmittel*.

ANTI-QUARTANA'RIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Antiquartanicum*. A medicine formerly used against quartan fever.

ANTI-RACHIT'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antirachiticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *rachitis*. Opposed to rachitis, or rickets.

ANTI-RRH'NUM LINA'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Lina'ria*, *Osy'ris*, *Urina'ria*, *Common Toad Flax*, *αντιρρηνον*. The leaves have a bitterish taste. They are reputed to be diuretic and cathartic. An ointment made from them has been extolled in hæmorrhoids.

(F) *Linaire*. (G) *Leinkraut*.

The **ANTI-RRH'NUM ELATI'NE**, *Elati'ne Fluelen* or *Female Speedwell*, was formerly used against scurvy and old ulcerations.

ANTI-SCORBU'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antiscorbuticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *scorbutus*, 'the scurvy.' Opposed to scurvy.

(G) *Scharbockmittel*.

ANTI-SCROPH'ULOUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Antistrumulosus*. Opposed to scrophula.

(G) *Skrofelmittel*.

ANTI-SEP'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antisep-ticus*, *Antiputrid*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *σηπτος*, 'putrid.' Opposed to putrefaction.

(G) *Faulnisswidrig*.

WRITERS. B. C. DE BOISSIEU, Dijon, 1769 (F). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Trajad Viadr. 1774 (L).

ANTI-SPASMOD'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antispasmodicus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *σπασω*, 'I contract.' Opposed to spasm.

(G) *Krampfmittel*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFFMANN, Halæ, 1704 (L). J. PH. NONNE, Erford, 1769 (L).

ANTI-STERIG'MA (*Mat. Med.*) *αντιστεριγμα*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *στηριγμα*, 'a support.' A fulcrum, support, crutch. **HIPPOCR.**

ANTI-STER'NUM (*Anat.*) *αντιστερονον*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *στερονον*, 'the sternum.' The back. **RUFUS.**

ANTI-SYPHILIT'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Antisymphiliticus*, *Antisiphylitic*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *sypilis*, 'the venereal

disease.' Opposed to the venereal disease.

WRITER. F. G. FRIESE, Breslau, 1791 (G).

ANTITRAGICUS OR ANTITRAGEUS (*Anat.*) Belonging to the Antitragus. A small muscle is so called, the existence of which is not constant. It occupies the space between the antitragus and anthelix.

(F) *Muscle de l'Antitragus, M. antitragien* (Ch.)

ANTITRAGUS (*Anat.*) ἀντιτραγος, from ἀντι, 'opposite to,' and τραγος, 'the tragus.' A conical eminence on the pavilion of the ear, opposite the tragus.

(G) Gegenbock.

ANTITYPIA (*Path.*) ἀντιτυπια, ἀντιτυλος, from ἀντι, 'against,' and τυπω, 'I strike.' Resistance. Hardness.

ANTIVENE'REAL (*Mat. Med.*) *Antivene'reus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and *Venus*, 'Venus.' The same as ANTISYPHILITIC. Formerly it was used synonymously with ANTIAPHRODISIAC.

AN'TRUM (*Anat.*) A cavern. ἀντρον, *Barlathrum*, βουραθρον. A name given to certain cavities in bones, the entrance to which is smaller than the bottom.

(G) Höhle. (F) *Antre*.

AN'TRUM of High'more (*Anat.*) *An'trum High'moria'num, An'trum Ge'næ, An'trum maxilla're vel maxillæ superioris*. The MAXILLARY SINUS, *Sin'us ge'næ pituitari'us*. A deep cavity in the substance of the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose. It is lined by a prolongation of the Schneiderian membrane.

(F) *Antre d'Hyghmore, Sinus Maxillaire*. (G) High'm or shöhle.

WRITERS. JOURDAIN (*Abscess in the*), Paris, 1760 (F). P. V. LEINICKER, Wurceb. 1809 (L). C. A. WEINHOLD, Leipz. 1810 (G).

ANTYL'ION (*Pharm.*) ἀντυλιον, a sort of astringent cataplasm, described by PAULUS of Ægina.

A'NUS (*Anat.*) *Po'dex, Cath'edra, καθεδρη, Cyr'ceon, νυσσαρως, Cys'saros, νυσσος, Cys'thos, νυσσος, ἕδρα, Hē'dra, ἀρχος, Proctos, Ar'chos, πρωκτος, Sē'des, Cū'tus*. The circular opening situated at the inferior extremity of the rectum, by which the excrement is expelled. The *fundament*. The *seat*. The *body*.

(G) After.

ANUS also signifies the anterior orifice of the *Aqueduct of SYLVIUS*. By some, this *Anus*, called also *Fora'men commu'ne poste'rius*, has been supposed

to form a communication between the back part of the third ventricle and the lateral ventricles. It is closed up, however, by the tela choroidæ, and also by the fornix, which is intimately connected to this. The foramen is situated between the commissura mollis of the optic thalami and the pineal gland.

ANUS, *Artificial* (*Surg.*) An opening made artificially, in case of the rectum being wanting, to supply the natural anus. The term is often used to include also the following.

ANUS, *Preternatural* (F) *Anus contra nature* or *A. anormal*. An accidental opening which gives issue to the whole or to a part of the fæces. It may be owing to a wound, or, which is most common, to gangrene attacking the intestine in a hernial sac.

This term is also employed, as well as *Anus deviè*, *devious anus*, to the case where the anus, instead of being in its natural situation, is in some neighbouring cavity, as the bladder, vagina, &c.

ANUS, *imperfecta*. A malformation in which there is no natural anus. See IMPERFORATION.

ANUS, *contracted*. A state of the anus when, from some cause, it is contracted.

(F) *Anus rétréci*.

ANXI'ETY (*Path.*) *Anxi'etas, Alæomonia, ἀδιουσια, Dysphoria, ἀνξι'etas, Alys'mus, ἀλυσιος, A'lyce, ἀλυχη, Alys'is, ἀλυσις, ἀλυζος, ἄλ'ε. αση*. A state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium. *Inquietude, anx'ety*, and *anguish*, represent degrees of the same condition.

(G) Angst.

WRITERS. A. E. BÜCHNER, Halæ, 1747 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1751 (L). L. HEISTER, Helmstadt, 1755 (L). J. F. FASEL, Jenæ, 1764 (L). J. G. PAULI, Lips. 1771 (L). G. C. SCHELHAMMER, Jenæ, 1694 (L).

AOCHLE'SIA (*Hyz*) ἀοχλησια, from α priv. and οχλος, 'disturbance.' Tranquillity. Calmness.

AOR'TA (*Anat.*) This name was given by ARISTOTLE to the chief artery of the body. It may have been derived from ἀορτεομαι, 'I am suspended,' as it seems to be suspended from the heart: or from αηρ, 'air,' and τηρω, 'I keep,' because it was supposed to contain air. It is probable, that HIPPOCRATES meant by ἀορται, the bronchii and their ramifications. The Aorta is the common trunk

of the arteries of the body. It arises from the left ventricle of the heart, about opposite the 5th dorsal vertebra, passes upwards (*ascending Aorta*), forms the *great arch* of the Aorta, and descends along the left of the spine (*descending Aorta*), until it reaches the middle of the 4th or 5th lumbar vertebra, where it bifurcates, to give origin to the common iliacs. The Aorta is sometimes divided into the *Thoracic* or *pectoral* and the *Abdominal*. For the arteries which arise from it, &c., see ARTERY.

Αορτη, αορτηρια μεγαλη, *Arteria magna, A. maxima, A. crassa.*

(F) *Aorte.*

AORTEURIS'MA (*Path.*) from αορτη, 'the aorta,' and ευρυς, 'dilated.' Aneurism of the Aorta. SWEDIAUR.

AORTIC (*Anat.*) *Aorticus*. Relating to the Aorta. The *Aortic ventricle*, (F) *Ventricle aortique*, is the left ventricle. The *Aortic valves* are the sigmoid valves at the origin of the Aorta, &c.

AORTRA, AORTRON (*Anat.*) αορτρα, αορτρον. The lobes of the lungs. HIPPOCR.

ΑΡΑΓ'ΜΑ (*Surg.*) απαγμα, *Arroclasma*, αποκλασμα, *Aprokekaulis'menon*, αποκεκαυλισμενον, from αλο, 'from,' and αγω, 'I remove.' Separation, abduction. Separation of a fractured bone. GALENUS, FOËSIUS.

ΑΡΑΛ'ΛΑΓΗ (*Hyg.*) απαλλαγη, from απαλλατω, 'I change.' Mutation, change. It is generally taken in a good sense, and means the change from disease to health. HIPPOCR.

ΑΡΑΛΟΤ'ΙΣ (*Nosol.*) from απαλοτης, 'softness, tenderness.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the soft parts. The 1st Order in the Class *Tychica* of GOOD.

ΑΡΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΑ (*Path.*) απανθρωπια, from αλο, 'from,' and ανθρωπος, 'man.' Detestation of men; desire for solitude. HIPPOCRATES. One of the symptoms of hypochondriasis.

(G) *Menschenscheu.*

ΑΡΑΡΑΧ'ΥΤΟΝ ΟΙΝΟΝ (*Mat. Med.*) αραραχυτος οινος. The purest wine: that which has not been mixed with seawater. GALEN.

ΑΡΑΘΙΑ (*Path.*) Αpathia, απαθεια, from α priv. and παθος, 'affection.' Accidental suspension of the moral feelings. It takes place in very severe diseases, particularly in malignant fevers.

(F) *Apathie.* (G) *Unempfindlichkeit, Fühllosigkeit.*

ΑΡΕΧΕ'ΜΑ (*Surg. &c.*) απηχημα,

from απο, 'from,' and ηχος, 'sound.' Properly the action of reflecting sound. In Medicine, it is synonymous with the Latin *Contra fissura*. A counter fissure, a counter blow. GORREUS, CELSUS.

ΑΡΕΛΛΑ ΟΡ ΑΡΕΛΛΑ (*Anat.*) ατελλα, λειποδερμος, from α priv. and pellis, 'skin.' One whose prepuce does not cover the glans. GALENUS, LINNÆUS, VOGEL. Retraction or smallness of any other soft appendage. SAGAR.

ΑΡΕΡ'ΙΕΝΤ (*Mat. Med.*) *Aperients, Aperitivus*, from aperire, 'to open.' A laxative (q. v.) A medicine which gently opens the bowels. The term had, formerly, a much more extensive signification, and was given to every substance supposed to have the power of opening any of the passages, and even the blood-vessels.

(F) *Apéritif.* (G) *Eröffnendes mittel.*

WRITERS. J. C. RIEDEL, Erford, 1737 (L). CH. ORJOT, Nancy, 1781 (L).

ΑΡΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΟΝ (*Path.*) *Aperistatum*, απεριστατον, from α privative, and περιστοιχημι, 'I surround.' An epithet for an ulcer not dangerous or considerable, or surrounded by inflammation.

ΑΡΕΞ (*Anat.*) The point or extremity of a part:—as the apex of the tongue, nose, &c. (G) *Spitze.*

ΑΡΗΑΣΣΟΜ'ΕΝΟΣ (*Path.*) αρηασσοιμενος, from αρηασσω, 'I touch, I feel.' The touching of the parts of generation of the female as a means of diagnosis. HIPPOCR.

ΑΡΗΕΛΙΑ (*Med.*) αρηλεια, from αρηλης, 'simple.' Simplicity. The simple manners of the sect of Methodists in teaching and practising Medicine.

ΑΡΗΕΛΧ'ΙΑ (*Nosol.*) αρηελχεια, from αρηελχω, 'I abstract.' Voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness. *Revery.*

(F) *Reverie.*

Dr. GOOD has introduced this into his Nosology, as well as *Aphelxia solcors* or *absence of mind* — *A. intentia* or *abstraction of mind*: and *A. otiosa*, *Studium inane*, brown study or listless musing.

ΑΡΗΕΡ'ΕΣΙΣ ΟΡ ΑΡΗΕΡ'ΕΣΙΣ (*Surg.*) αρηαιρεσις, from αρηαιρεω, 'I take away.' An operation by which any part of the body is separated from the other. HIPPOCRATES, according to FOËSIUS, uses the expression *Aphæresis Sanguinis*, for excessive hemorrhage; and

SENNERTUS, to express the condition of an animal deprived both of the faculties of the mind and of the mind itself.

APH'ESIS (*Path.*) ἀφεσις, from ἀφίημι, 'I relax.' A remission. This word expresses sometimes the diminution or cessation of a disease; at others, languor and debility of the lower extremities.

APHILAN'THROPY (*Path.*) *Aphilanthrophia*, from α priv. φίλω, 'I love,' and ἀνθρώπος, 'a man.' Dislike to man. Love of solitude. **VOGEL** has given this name to the first degree of melancholy.

APHOR'MĒ (*Path.*) ἀφορητή, 'occasion.' The external and manifest cause of any thing. The occasional cause of a disease. **HIPPOCR.**

APHRO'DES (*Phys.*) ἀφροδής, 'frothy.' Applied to the blood and the excrements. **HIPPOCR.**

APHRODIS'IAC (*Mat. Med.*) *Aphrodisiacus*, ἀφροδισιακός, from Ἀφροδίτη, 'Venus.' Medicine or food believed to be capable of exciting to the pleasures of love; as ginger, cantharides, &c. They are generally stimulants.

(F) *Aphrodisiaque.*

WRITERS. N. GUILLEMIN, Nancy, 1782 (L). C. G. STENTZEL, Viteberg, 1747 (L).

APHRODISIAS'TICON CLID'ION (*Mat. Med.*) from ἀφρός, 'froth.' A troch, so called because it was given in dysenteries, where the stools were frothy. **GALENUS**, **PAULUS** of Ægina.

APHRODISIOGRAPHY (*Med.*) from Ἀφροδίτη, 'Venus,' and γραφή, 'I describe.' Etymologically, this term means a description of the pleasures of love, but it has been placed at the head of a work describing the venereal disease.

APHRODITA'RIVM (*Mat. Med.*) ἀφροδιταριον. **GALEN** has given this name to a collyrium, and **PAULUS** of Ægina to a powder of frankincense, cerusse, starch, &c., in equal parts.

APHROG'ALA (*Mat. Med.*) ἀφρογάλα, *Lac sprunosum*. A name formerly given to milk rendered frothy by agitation.

APH'TĒ or **APH'THĒ** (*Path.*) *Aphthæ*, ἀφθαι, from ἀπύω, 'I inflame.' The *Thrush* or *sore mouth*. *Aph'tha lactuicimen*. *Emphlysis aph'tha*, *Ulcera serpentia O'ris*, *Pustula o'ris*, *Fel'bris aph'thosa*, *Vesiculae gingiva'rum*, *Ty'phus aphthor'dæ'us*. It consists of roundish, pearl-colored vesicles, confined to the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and generally terminating in curd-like

sloughs. In France, the *Aphthæ* of children, *Aphthes des enfans*, is called *Muguet*, and *Catarrhe buccal*: and generally receives two divisions—the *mild* or *discreet*, (F) *Muguet bénin* ou *discret*, and the *malignant*, (F) *Muguet malin* ou *confluent*, the *Black Thrush*. Common Thrush is a disease of no consequence, requiring merely the use of absorbent laxatives. The malignant variety, which is rare, is of a more serious character, and is accompanied with typhoid symptoms.

(G) *Mundschwämchen*.

WRITERS on *Aphthæ*. J. ARNEMANN, Götting. 1787 (L). VAN DER BELEN, Lovan. 1783 (L). A. BERGEN, Francof. 1733. V. KETELAER, Lug. Bat. 1672 (L). CASPÁRI, Götting. 1797 (L). MAYERHAUSER, Francof. 1797. ROSEN, 1762 (L).

APH'THOUS (*Path.*) *Aphthosus*. Belonging to *Aphtha*; complicated with *Aphtha*. As *Aph'thous Fever*.

(F) *Aphtheux*.

API'TES (*Hyg.*) απιτης. *Perry*. **GORREUS**.

APIUM GRAVE'OLENS (*Mat. Med.*) σελινον, ελεοσελινον (?) *Apium*, *Paludapium*, *Beli'num*. *Smallage*. The plant, roots, and seeds are aperient and carminative.

(F) *Ache*. (G) *Eppich*. The *Selery* is a variety of this.

APIUM PETROSELI'NUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Apium Horten'se*, *Eleoseli'num* (?) *Grielum*; the *Petroseli'num* or *Common Parsley*. The roots and seeds are diuretic and aperient.

(F) *Persil*. (G) *Petersilie*.

APLEU'ROS (*Path.*) απλευρος, from α priv. and πλεωρος, 'a rib.' One without ribs. **HIPPOCR.**, **GALEN**.

APLOT'OMY (*Surg.*) *Aplotomia*, from απλούς, 'simple,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' A simple incision.

APNĒ'Λ (*Path.*) απνοια, from α priv. and πνεω, 'I respire.' Absence of respiration, or insensible respiration.—*Apneustia*, *απνευστια*.

(G) *Athemlosigkeit*.

AP'NUS (*Path.*) απινος. One devoid of respiration. An epithet applied by authors to cases in which the respiration is so small and slow, that it seems suspended. **CASTELLI**. It is probable, however, that the word was always applied to the patient, not to the disease.

APOCENO'SIS (*Path.*) αποκειρωσις, from απο, 'out,' and κειρωσις, 'evacuation.' A partial evacuation, according to some, in opposition to *Cenosis*, which signifies a general evacuation. **CUI-**

LEN and SWEDIAUR apply it to morbid fluxes.

ΑΡΟΧΎΜΑ (*Mat. Med.*) ἀποχύμα. A sort of tar, obtained from old ships; and which is impregnated with muriate of soda. **Αἴτιος, Πάυλος, Γορρέυς.**

ΑΡΟΨΟΡΕ (*Surg.*) ἀποκοπή, from ἀπο, and κοπέω, 'to cut.' Abscision. A wound with loss of substance. Fracture, with loss of part of the bone. Amputation.

ΑΡΟΨΡΟΥΣΤΙΚ (*Mat. Med.*) Ἀροψρυστικά φάρμακα, from ἀπο, 'out,' and ψρούω, 'I push.' An astringent and repellent. **Γαλένους.**

ΑΡΟΨΥΝΟΝ ΑΝΔΡΟΣΕΜΙΦΟΛΙΟΝ (*Mat. Med.*) Dog's Bane. The root of this plant is found from Canada to Carolina. Thirty grains evacuate the stomach as effectually as two thirds of the amount of Ipecacuanha: by which name it is known in various parts of the eastern states. It is in the secondary list of the States.

(G) Fliegenfalle, Mückenwürger. (F) *Apocin gobe-mouché.*

ΑΡΟΔΑΚΡΥΤΙΚΟΣ (*Mat. Med.*) ἀροδακρυτικός, *Delachrymatics*, from ἀπο, 'from,' and δακρύνω, 'I weep.' A substance, supposed to occasion a flow of the tears, and then to arrest them. **Κολυμella, Πλίνυ, Γαλένους.**

ΑΡΟΔΥΤΕΡΙΟΝ (*Hyg.*) ἀροδυτήριον, *Conisterium, Spoliatorium, Spoliarium*. The ante-room, where the bathers stripped themselves, in the ancient Gymnasia.

ΑΡΟΔΟΝΟΝ (*Phys.*) ἀροδονον, from ἀπο, and γίνομαι, 'I exist.' A living fœtus in utero. **Ἱπποκράτης.**

ΑΡΟΛΕΨΙΣ (*Path.*) ἀροληψις, from ἀρολαμβάνω, 'I retain.' Retention, suppression. **Ἱπποκράτης.**

ΑΡΟΛΕΨΙΣ (*Phys.*) ἀροληψις, from ἀροληγώ, 'I cease.' Old age, decrepitude.

ΑΡΟΛΙΝΟΣΙΣ (*Surg.*) ἀρολινωσις, from λινο, 'a flaxen thread.' The mode of operating for Fistula in ano, by means of a thread of *Omolimon* or *Linum crudum*. **Ἱπποκράτης, Πάυλος.**

ΑΡΟΛΥΣΙΑ or **ΑΡΟΛΥΣΙΣ**, ἀρολύσια, ἀρολύσις, *Solution*. Relaxation:—debility of the limbs or looseness of bandages. **Εροτιανός.** Expulsion of the fœtus and its dependencies. Termination of a disease. **Ἱπποκράτης, Γαλένους.**

ΑΡΟΜΑΘΕΨΜΑ or **ΑΡΟΜΑΘΕΨΙΣ** (*Path.*) ἀρομαθημα, ἀρομαθησις, from ἀπο, and μαθάνω, 'I learn.' Forgetfulness of things taught. **Ἱπποκράτης.**

ΑΡΟΜΕΛΙ (*Mat. Med.*) ἀρομέλι, from ἀπο, 'of,' and μέλι, 'honey.' An ox-

ymel or decoction made of honey. **Γαλένους, Αἴτιος, Πάυλος, &c.**

ΑΡΟΜΥΛΕΝΑΣ (*Path.*) ἀρομύληνας, from ἀρομύλλαινο. One who pushes his lips forwards, pressing them against each other. Occasionally a symptom of nervous fever. **Γαλένους, Εροτιανός.**

ΑΡΟΜΥΘΟΣΙΣ (*Nosol.*) from ἀρομύσσω, 'I snore.' A disease in which there is Stertor. **Σαυβάζης, Σάγαρ.**

ΑΡΟΝΕΥΡΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ (*Anat.*) *Aponeurographia*, from ἀρονευρώσις, an 'aponeurosis,' and γραφή, 'a description.' A description of the Aponeuroses.

(G) Flechsen or Muskelflechsenbeschreibung.

ΑΡΟΝΕΥΡΟΛΟΓΙΑ (*Anat.*) *Aponeurologia*, from ἀρονευρώσις, 'an aponeurosis,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' *Aponeurosiology*. The Anatomy of the Aponeuroses.

(G) Flechsenlehre.

ΑΡΟΝΕΥΡΟΣΙΣ or **ΑΡΟΝΕΥΡΟΣΙΣ** (*Anat.*) ἀρονευρωσις, from ἀρο, 'from,' and νεύρω, 'a nerve.' *Pronervatio, Expansio nervosa*. The ancients called every white part νεύρω, and regarded the Aponeurosis as a nervous expansion. The Aponeuroses are white, shining membranes, very resisting, and composed of fibres interlaced. Some are continuous with the muscular fibres, and differ only from tendons, by their flat form. They are called *Aponeuroses of insertion*, (F) *Aponeuroses d'insertion*, when they are at the extremities of muscles, and attach them to the bone:—*Aponeuroses of intersection*, (F) *Aponeuroses d'intersection*, if they interrupt the continuity of the muscle, and are continuous on both sides with muscular fibres. The others surround the muscle, and prevent its displacement: they are called *Enclosing Aponeuroses*, (F) *Aponeurose d'enveloppe*.

(F) *Aponeurose, Aponeurose.*

(G) Flechse.

ΑΡΟΝΕΥΡΟΤΙΚ (*Anat.*) *Aponeuroticus*. What relates to Aponeuroses:—thus we say, *Aponeurotic expansion*,—*Aponeurotic muscle*, &c.

ΑΡΟΝΕΥΡΟΤΟΜΙΑ (*Anat.*) *Aponeurotomia*, from ἀρονευρώσις, 'aponeurosis,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' Anatomy of Aponeuroses.

It has, also, been proposed for the division (*débridement*) of filaments, &c. in aponeurotic openings.

ΑΡΟΝΙΑ (*Mat. Med.*) ἀρονια, from ἀρο, and πόνος, 'pain.' **Γορρέυς.** Freedom from pain.

ΑΡΟΝΟ or **ΑΒΑΝΟ**, **Πέτερ** (*Biogr.*) A physician and astrologer, born

near Padua, in 1250; died in 1316. *Principal Works.* *Conciliator differentiarum philosophorum et precipue medicorum.* Venet. 1471: a work which procured him the name *CONCILIATOR.* *De venenis, &c. Decisiones physiognomicæ.* 1548. 8vo. *HIPPOCRATIS de medicorum astrologiæ libellus*, from the Greek into Latin.

APOPALE'SIS OF APOPAL'SIS (*Phys.*) ἀποπαλλήσις, ἀποπαλαίσις, from ἀποπαλάω, 'I throw off.' Expulsion. Protrusion. *HIPPOCR.*

APOPAΤΕ'MA and APOPA'THOS (*Phys.*) ἀποπατήμα, and ἀποπαθός. The excrements, and the place where they are deposited. *DIOSCORIDES, EROTIAN.*

APOPHLEGMATISAN'TIA (*Mat. Med.*) from ἀπο, 'out,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' Medicines, which facilitate the upward expulsion of mucus from the mucous membrane of the digestive or air passages, — as gargles, masticatories, &c.

APOPHLEG'MATISM (*Mat. Med.*) *Apo-phlegmatis'mus*, ἀποφλεγματισμός; the action of *APOPHLEGMATISANTIA.* *GALLEN.*

WRITER. J. G. SCHNEIDER, Halæ, 1757 (L).

APOPH'RADES (*Path.*) ἀποφραδες (ἡμεραι); an epithet applied to unlucky days (*dies nefandi*). Days on which a favorable change is not expected to occur in a disease. *A. LAURENTIUS.*

APOPH'THAR'MA and APOPH'THORA (*Path.*) ἀποφθορα, from ἀπο, and φθειρω, 'I corrupt.' Abortion, as well as a medicine to procure abortion.

APOPHY'ADES (*Anat.*) ἀποφυαδες, from ἀπο, 'from,' and φυω, 'I spring.' The ramifications of veins and arteries. *HIPPOCR.*

APOPH'YSIS (*Anat.*) ἀποφυσις, from ἀπο, 'from,' and φυω, 'I rise.' *Processus, Appendix.* A process of a bone. When the apophysis is yet separated from the body of the bone by intervening cartilage, it is called *Epiphysis*. The apophyses or processes are, at times, distinguished by epithets, expressive of their form; as *A. styloid, A. coracoid, &c.* Others are not preceded by the word apophysis; as *Trochanter, Tuberosity, &c.*

(G) Fortsatz.

APOPH'YSIS OF INGRAS'SIAS, is a term applied to the lesser ala of the sphenoid bone.

APOPIES'MA (*Surg.*) ἀποπιεσμα, from ἀποπιεζω, 'I compress.' *HIPPOCRATES* uses the term to signify a fancied expression or forcing out of humors, by

the application of bandages in wounds and fractures.

APOPLECTIC (*Path.*) *Apoplecticus.* Referring to Apoplexy. This word has various significations. It is applied, 1. To individuals laboring under apoplexy: 2. To remedies proper for combating apoplexy: 3. To the constitution or temperament, which predisposes to it: and, 4. To the symptoms, which characterize apoplexy; as *Apoplectic sleep, A. stroke, A. stertor, &c.* The jugular veins have also, by some, been called *Apoplectic veins*, — *Venæ apoplecticæ.*

(G) Apoplectisch, Schlag-flüssig.

APO'P'LEXY (*Path.*) *Apoplexia, Hæmorrhægia Cerebri, Aphro'nia, Cærus Apoplexia, Co'ma Apoplexia, Pulpe'zia, Sideraltio, Apilep'sia, Morbus atton'itus, αποπληξις*, from ἀποπληττειν, 'to strike with violence.' A disease, characterized by diminution, or loss of sensation and mental manifestation; by the cessation, more or less complete, of motion; and by a comatose state: — circulation and respiration continuing. It generally consists in pressure upon the brain; either from turgescence of vessels or from extravasation of blood: and the general prognosis is unfavorable: especially when it occurs after the age of 35. When A. is accompanied with a hard, full pulse, and flushed countenance, it is called *apoplexia sanguinea, cataph'ora co'ma*; when with a feeble pulse and pale countenance, *Apoplexia serosa*, and *A. pituitosa, serous apoplexy, cataphora hydrocephalica.*

(F) Apoplexie, Coup de sang.

(G) Schlag, Schlag-fluss.

WRITERS. JOHN ANDREWS, Philadelphia, 1793. FR. BAYLE, Tolos. 1677 (L). CH. CHR. BETHKE, Leips. 1797 (G). BRENDÉL, Jenæ, 1614 (L). K. FR. BURDACH, Leipz. 1806 (G). G. B. CAMPANI, Genua, 1759 (I). CHANDLER, Camb. 1785. HASLER, Landshut, 1787 (G). KIRKLAND, Lond. 1792. PECHEY, Lond. 1708. PLATER, Basil, 1605 (L). SENNERTUS, Witteb. 1611 to 1654. SEV. HOFFMANN, Basil, 1636 (L.) J. J. WEPFER, Amst. 1681. ALBINUS, Fr. ad V. 1690 (L). MARQUET, Paris, 1770 (F). PONSART, Paris, 1782 (F). INGENHOUSZ, Leid. 1793 (L). F. E. FODÉRÉ, Aven. 1808 (L). A. PORTAL, Paris, 1811 (F). FR. and ALPH. CL. MONTAIN, Paris, 1811 (F). ROCHOUX, Paris, 1812 (F). I. CHEYNE, Lond. 1812. E. MOULIN, Paris, 1819. (F).

ΑΡΟΠΤΟ΄ΣΙΣ (*Path.*) ἀποπτώσις, from ἀποπίπτω, 'I fall down.' A relaxation of bandages. **EROTIAN.**

ΑΡΟΡΡΕ΄Α (*Path.*) ἀρορροία, from ἀρορρεῖω, 'I flow from.' An emanation, effluviūm, contagion. **MOSCHION.** A falling off of the hair, according to some.

ΑΡΟΣCEM΄ΜΑ, & ΑΡΟΣCEP΄ΣΙΣ (*Path.*) ἀποσκημμα, and ἀποσκηψις, from ἀποσκηπτο, 'I lie down, I direct myself towards.' Afflux of fluids towards a part. **Metastasis.** The first word has been applied to the excrements. **HIPPOCR., GALEN.**

ΑΡΟΣCEPARNIS΄ΜΥΣ (*Path.*) ἀποσκεπαρισμός, *Deasciatio*, from ἀπο, and σκεπαριστορ, 'a hatchet.' Wound of the cranium, by a cutting instrument, in which a piece of the bone has been cut out, as with a hatchet. **GORREUS.**

ΑΡΟΣCHASIS or **ΑΡΟΣCHAS΄ΜΟΣ** (*Surg.*) ἀποσχασίς, and ἀλοχασμός, from ἀποσχάω, 'I scarify.' *Scarification.* A slight superficial incision in the skin. Also, blood-letting. **HIPPOCR.**

ΑΡΟΣΙ΄ΤΙΑ, from ἀπο, 'from,' and σιτος, 'food.' Aversion for food. **GALEN.**

ΑΡΟΣΙ΄ΤΙΚ (*Mat. Med.*) *Apositicus*; the same etymology. Any substance which destroys the appetite, or suspends hunger.

ΑΡΟΣPAS΄ΜΑ (*Surg.*) ἀροσπασμα, from ἀροσπᾶω, 'I tear or lacerate.' A solution of continuity, especially of a ligament. *Rhegma ligamentariae, Lacera-tio ligamentaria.*

ΑΡΟΣPHACEL΄ESIS (*Surg.*) ἀροσφακελίσις, from ἀπο, and σφακελος, 'mortification.' Gangrene in wounds and fractures, owing to the bandages being too tight. **HIPPOCR.**

ΑΡΟΣPHAG΄ΜΑ (*Path.*) ἀροσφαγμα; a fetid discharge. **GALEN.**

ΑΡΟΣPHINX΄ΙΣ (*Surg.*) ἀροσφριγγίσις; constriction, compression. The action of a tight bandage. **HIPPOCR.**

ΑΡΟΣPONGIS΄ΜΥΣ (*Therap.*) ἀροσπογγισμός; the act of sponging for any purpose. **GORREUS.**

ΑΡΟΣTALAG΄ΜΑ, and ΑΡΟΣTAg΄ΜΑ (*Mat. Med.*) ἀροσταλαγμα, and ἀροσταγμα, from ἀπο, 'from,' and σταλάω, 'I flow.' The ancient name for the saccharine liquor which flows from grapes when not yet pressed.

ΑΡΟΣTASIS (*Path.*) ἀροστασις, from ἀπο, and ἵστημι, 'I stop.' The ancients had different significations for this word. It was most commonly used for an abscess. The separation of a fragment of bone by fracture. Re-

moval of disease by some excretion, &c.

WRITERS. L. COCHIN, Paris, 1586 (L). G. E. STAHL, Halle, 1701 (L).

ΑΡΟΣTAX΄ΙΣ (*Path.*) ἀροσταξις, from ἀροσταξω, 'I distil from.' The defluxion of any humor, as of blood from the nose. **HIPPOCR.**

ΑΡΟΣTE΄ΜΑ (*Path.*) ἀροστημα, from ἀπο, 'from,' and ἵστημι, 'I settle,' or from ἀφιστημι, 'I recede from.' This word is used, by the ancients, somewhat vaguely. It meant an affection in which parts, previously in contact, are separated from each other by a fluid collected between them. The moderns regard it as synonymous with *Abscess.* Some, even of the moderns, have applied it to any watery tumor, and even to tumors in general.

WRITERS. BOSE, Lips. 1775 (L). R. CAPELLUTIUS, Brunswick, 1648 (L). FREY, Lips. 1775 (L). DE LEON, (Lopez,) 1628 (S). B. HIEROVIVS, Franc. 1595 (L).

ΑΡΟΣTEMA΄ΤΙΑΙ (*Path.*) ἀροστηματιαί. They who pass pus by the anus from some internal abscess. **ARETEUS.**

ΑΡΟΣTERIG΄ΜΑ (*Therap.*) ἀροστηριγμα, from ἀροστηρίζω, 'I support.' Any thing that supports a diseased part, as a cushion, a pillow, &c. **GALEN.** A deep-seated and inveterate disease of the intestines. **HIPPOCR.**

ΑΡΟΣTOLO΄RUM UNGUENTUM (*Pharm.*) *Dodecapharmacum, Ointment of the Apostles.* So called, because as many solid ingredients entered into its composition as there were Apostles. It contained several resins and gum resins, yellow wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, &c., and was formerly employed as a vulnerary.

ΑΡΟΣTROPHIE (*Path.*) ἀροστροφίη, from ἀπο, and στρέφω, 'I turn.' An aversion, disgust for food. **PAULUS.**

ΑΡΟΣTELES΄ΜΑ (*Path.*) ἀροτελεσμα, from ἀπο, and τελεσω, 'completion.' The result or termination of a disease.

ΑΡΟΣTHE΄CA (*Pharm.*) ἀροθηκη, 'a shop.' A place where medicines are kept.

(G) *Apothekē.*

ΑΡΟΣTHECARY, Apothecarius, Dispensator, Pharmacopolla, φαρμακοπωλης, Pigmenta'rius, μνηροπωλης, μνηροψος, same derivation. In every country, except Great Britain, it means one who sells drugs, makes up prescriptions, &c. In addition to these offices, which, indeed, they rarely exercise, except in the case of their own patients, the Apothecaries in England, form a privi-

leged class of practitioners, — a kind of sub-physicians.

(F) *Apothicaire, Pharmacien, Pharmaco-pe.*

(G) Apotheker, Arzeneihändler.

APOTHECARY'S HALL; the Hall of the Corporation or Society of Apothecaries of London: where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction, &c. This Company obtained a charter of incorporation in the 15th year of JAMES the First. No general practitioner can establish himself in England or Wales without having obtained a license from the Court of Examiners of the Company.

ΑΠΟΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑ (*Therap.*) αποθεραπεια, from αποθεραπειω, 'I cure.' A perfect cure. HIPPOCR. In the ancient Gymnastics it meant the last part of the exercises: — the friction, inunction, and bathing, for the purpose of obviating fatigue. GALEN, GORRÆUS.

ΑΠΟΘΕΡΜΟΝ (*Mat. Alim.*) αποθερμον; a pickle made of mustard, oil, and vinegar, GALEN. From απο, and θεριμη, 'heat.'

ΑΠΟΘΗΣΙΣ (*Surg.*) αποθεσις, from αποτιθιμι, 'I replace.' The position proper to be given to a fractured limb, after reduction.

- ΑΠΟΘΗΚΑΙΡΕΡΙΑ (F) (*Pharm.*) from αποθηκη, 'warehouse, shop.' The same as Apotheca; also, a gallipot.

ΑΠΟΘΛΙΜΜΑ (*Pharm.*) αποθλιμμα, from απο, and θλιβω, 'I press from.' Anciently, the dregs, and sometimes the expressed juice of plants. GORRÆUS.

ΑΠΟΘΡΑΥΣΙΣ (*Surg.*) αποθραυσις, from αποθραυω, 'I break.' Fracture of a bone, with spicula remaining. Also, extraction of a spiculum of bone. GORRÆUS.

ΑΠΟΤΟΚΟΣ (*Phys.*) αποτοκος, from απο, and τιτω, 'I bring forth.' An abortive fœtus. HIPPOCR.

ΑΡΡΑΒ'ΤΥΣ (*Pharm., Anat., &c.*) from παρα'ρε, 'to prepare.' This word signifies, — a collection of instruments &c. for any operation whatever: κατασκευη, *Ar'mena, αρμενα*, (F) *Appareil.*

In Surgery it means the methodical arrangement of all the instruments and objects, necessary for an operation or dressing. By extension, the French give the name *Appareil, caps chirurgica*, to the case or drawers, in which the apparatus is arranged.

Apparatus has likewise been applied to the different modes of operating for the stone. See LITHOTOMY.

In *Physiology*, Apparatus (*Appareil*) is applied to a collection of organs, all of which work towards the same end. A *system of organs* comprehends all those formed of a similar texture. An *apparatus* often comprehends organs of very different nature. In the *former* there is analogy of structure; in the *latter*, analogy of functions.

The Apparatuses in man may be divided into three classes, founded on the functions they are destined to fulfil. The *first* comprises the organs, which serve to establish his relation with surrounding bodies. The *second* treats of those, which concur in the nutrition of the body, its increase and renovation. The *third* comprises the organs of generation, or those whose function is the reproduction of the individual, and the preservation of the species.

The following Table exhibits the different apparatuses included in those three divisions.

CLASS I.

APPARATUSES OF ANIMAL LIFE OR OF RELATION.

(F) *Appareils de la Vie de Relation.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. External sensitive apparatus. | { 1. The eye.
2. The ear.
3. The nose and nasal fossæ.
4. The tongue.
5. The skin. |
| (F) <i>Appareil sensitif externe.</i> | |
| II. Internal sensitive apparatus. | { The encephalon and its membranes. |
| (F) <i>Appareil sensitif interne.</i> | |
| III. Apparatus for the transmission of sensation and motion. | { 1. The encephalic nerves.
2. The ganglionic nerves. |
| (F) <i>Appareil conducteur du sentiment et du mouvement.</i> | |
| IV. Locomotory apparatus. | { 1. The bones and their dependencies.
2. The muscles and their dependencies. |
| (F) <i>Appareil locomoteur.</i> | |
| V. Vocal apparatus. | { The larynx and its dependencies. |
| (F) <i>Appareil vocal.</i> | |

CLASS II.

APPARATUSES OF THE LIFE OF NUTRITION.

(F) *Appareils de la Vie de Nutrition.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| I. Digestive apparatus. | { 1. The mouth.
2. The pharynx.
3. The œsophagus.
4. The stomach.
5. The small intestines.
6. The large intestines.
7. The peritoneum and omenta. |
| (F) <i>Appareil digestif.</i> | |

- II. Respiratory apparatus. }
 (F) *Appareil respiratoire.* } The lungs and their dependencies.
- III. Circulatory apparatus. }
 (F) *Appareil circulatoire.* } 1. The heart.
 } 2. The arteries.
 } 3. The veins.
- IV. Secretory apparatus. }
 (F) *Appareil sécrétoire.* } 1. Lymphatics.
 } 2. Glands or lymphatic ganglia.

CLASS III

APPARATUSES OF GÉNÉRATION.

(F) *Appareils de la Génération.*

- I. Genital apparatus of man. }
 (F) *Appareil génital de l'homme.* } 1. The testicles and spermatic chord.
 } 2. The vesiculae seminales.
 } 3. The penis.
- II. Genital apparatus of the female. }
 (F) *Appareil génital de la femme.* } 1. The mammae.
 } 2. The vulva and vagina.
 } 3. The uterus and ovaries.
- III. Product of the union of the two sexes. }
 } 1. The membranes of the fetus and placenta.
 } 2. The fetus.

APPAREILS DE FORMATION (F) (*Anat.*) GALL admits, in the brain, two kinds of fibres: the one, divergent, and proceeding from the cerebral peduncles to the convolutions, and constituting what he calls *appareils de formation*: the other, convergent, and proceeding from the convolutions to the centre of the organ, constituting what he calls *appareils de réunion*. The first, as a whole, form the organs of the mental faculties: the latter are commissures, which unite parts of the organ that are double and in pairs.

APPAUVRI (F) (*Path.*) *Effetus, Depauperatus, Ten'uis, Impoverished*: become poor. The blood was so termed by the Humorists, when they considered it deprived of a part of its constituents, as indicated by want of consistence and paleness.

APPAUVRISSEMENT (F) (*Path.*) *Attenuatio, Attenuation.* The state of being impoverished.

APPEN'DIX (*Anat.*) from *appen'dere*, 'to hang from.' Any part that adheres to an organ, or is continuous with it: — seeming as if added to it. *An appendage.*

(F) *Appendice, Annexe.*

(G) *Ansatz.* (Gr) ἐπιρροήσις.

APPEN'DIX or *APPENDIC'ULA VERMIFORMIS Cœ'CI* (*Anat.*) *Ectophyas, εχφυας, Additamentum Cœ'li, Appen'dix Cœ'ci.* A vermicular process,

the size of a goose-quill, which hangs from the intestinum cœcum. Its functions are unknown.

(F) *Appendice vermiform, A. cœcal* ou *digital.*

APPENDIC'ULÆ EPIPLOICÆ, Appen'dices cœ'li adipo'sæ. Prolongations of the peritoneum, beyond the surface of the great intestine, which are analogous in texture and arrangement to omenta.

(F) *Appendices Epiploïques.*

AP'PETENCE (*Phys.*) *Appeten'tia*, from *appetere*, 'to desire.' An ardent, passionate desire for any object.

AP'PETITE (*Phys.*) *Appetit'us, Appeten'tia, Orex'is, ορεξις, όρη, Or'mē*, same etymology as the last. An internal sensation, which warns us of the necessity of exerting certain functions, especially those of digestion and generation. In the latter case it is called *venereal appetite*, (F) *Appetit vénérien*: in the former, simply *appetite*, (F) *Appetit* or *appetition*. If the desire for food, occasioned by a real want, be carried to a certain extent, it is called *hunger*, when solid food is concerned; *thirst*, when liquid. *Appetite* and *hunger* ought not, however, to be employed synonymously: they are different degrees of the same want. Hunger is an imperious desire: it cannot be provoked, like the appetite. It is always allayed by eating: but not so the appetite: for, at times, it may be excited in this manner. They are very generally, however, used synonymously.

(G) *Begierde.*

WRITERS. (*Physiol.*) LE ROUX, Paris, 1804 (F) (*Pathol.*) J. F. CARTHEUSER, Francof. 1760 (L). L. GRAVE, Lugd. Bat. 1731 (L). L. F. A. KLUNCKART, Erfurt, 1726 (L). NÜRNBERGER, Viteb. 1793 (L). SCHILL, Harderovic. 1797 (L). VAN ROSSUM, Lovan. 1785 (L).

APPLICATA (*Hyg.*) from *applicare*, 'to apply.' A word, unnecessarily introduced into medical language, to express the objects which are applied immediately to the surface of the body, as clothes, cosmetics, baths, &c. *HALLÉ.*

APPLICATIO, Applicatio, in a moral signification, is synonymous with *ATTENTION*. The act of applying one thing to another; as the A. of an apparatus, of a bandage, blister, &c. *εφαρμογή.*

APPREHENSIO (*Path. &c.*) This word is employed in various senses. It means catalepsy or catochia. PAUL ZACCHIAS. A kind of bandage for securing any

part. Also, a therapeutical indication.

APPROXIMATION (*Therap.*) *Approximatio*. ETTMULLER gave this name to a pretended method of curing disease, by making it pass from man into some animal or vegetable, by the aid of immediate contact.

APRAC'TA (*Hyg.*) ἀπρακτα, from *a* priv. and πρᾶσσω, 'I act.' Without action. An epithet for the parts of generation, when unfit for copulation or generation.

APRSINTHIA'TUM (*Mat. Med.*) from ἀψιθια, 'wormwood.' A sort of drink made of wormwood. ΛĒTIUS.

APTYS'TOS (*Path.*) ἀπυστος, from *a* priv. and πτυω, 'I spit.' Devoid of expectoration. An epithet given to certain pleurisies, in which there is no expectoration. HIPPOCR.

APYETOS (*Path.*) ἀπυητος, from *a* priv. and πυω, 'pus.' An external affection, which does not end in suppuration.

AP'YOS (*Path.*) ἀπυος, from *a* priv. and πυω, 'pus.' That which does not afford pus.

(F) *Apyique*.

APYRETIC (*Path.*) *Apyreticus*. ἀπυρετος, from *a* priv. and πυρ, 'fire, fever.' Without fever. This epithet is given to days in which there is no paroxysm of a disease; as in the case of an intermittent; as well as to some local affections which do not induce fever. Urticaria is sometimes called an *apyretic exanthem*.

(G) *Fieberlos*.

APYREXIA (*Path.*) ἀπυρεξια, the same etymology. Absence of fever: διαλειμμα, *Dialeim'ma*. *Intermissio*. *Apyrexia* is the condition of an intermittent fever between the paroxysms: the duration of the *apyrexia*, consequently, depends on the type of the intermittent. Occasionally, the term has been applied to the cessation of the febrile condition in acute diseases. (G) *Fieberlosigkeit*.

APYROME'LĒ or **APYRENOME'LĒ** (*Surg.*) ἀπυρομηλη, and ἀπυρομηρηλη, from *a* priv. πυρην, 'a nut,' and μηλη, 'a sound.' A sound or probe, without a button or nut. It is the μηλωτις, *Specillum auricularium* or *auricular sound* of GALEN.

A'QUÆ DISTILLA'TĒ (*Pharm.*) *Distilled Waters*. These are made by putting vegetable substances, as roses, mint, pennyroyal, &c. into a still with water, and drawing off as much as is found to possess the aromatic proper-

ties of the plant. To every gallon of the distilled water, 5 oz. of spirit should be added to preserve it. The *simple distilled waters* are sometimes called *A'quæ stillatit'ia simplices*: the *spirituous*, *A'quæ stillatit'ia spirituosæ*, but more commonly *Spiritus*.

A'QUÆDUCT (*Anat.*) *Aquæductus*. Properly a canal for conducting water from one place to another. Anatomists have used it to designate certain canals.

(F) *Aqueduc*. (G) *Wasserleitung*, *Wassergang*.

AQUÆDUCTUS FALLO'PII, *Canal spiroïde de l'os temporal*, of CHAUSSIER. *Aqueduc de Fallope*, a canal in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, which extends from the meatus auditorius internus to the foramen stylomastoideum, and gives passage to the facial nerve. The opening into this aqueduct is called the *Hia'tus Fallo'pii*.

AQUÆDUCTUS VESTIB'ULI or *Aquæductus Cotun'nii*, (F) *Aqueduc du vestibule* and *Aqueduc de Cotugno*. This begins in the vestibule, near the common orifice of the two semicircular canals, and opens at the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa*.

WRITER. D. COTUNNIUS, Neapol. 1760 (L).

AQUÆDUCTUS COCH'LEÆ (F) *Aqueduc du Limaçon*; — a very narrow canal, which proceeds from the tympanic scala of the cochlea, to the posterior edge of the *pars petrosa*.

AQUÆDUCTUS SYLV'VII, *Aqueduc de SYLVIVS*, *Iter ad quartum ventricululum*, *Canalis mediûs*, *Canal intermédiaire des ventricules* of CHAUSSIER. A canal forming a communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain.

AQUALIC'ULUS (*Anat.*) That part of the abdomen, which extends from the umbilicus to the pubes. See **HYPOGASTRIUM**. It has also been applied to the stomach or intestinal canal.

AQUAS'TER (*Path.*) A word used, by PARACELSVS, to express the visions or hallucinations of patients.

A'QUEOUS (*Anat.*) *Aquosus*, from *a'qua*, 'water.'

(F) *Aqueur*. (G) *Wasserig*.

The absorbents or lymphatics are sometimes called in France, *Conduits* or *canaux aqueux*.

A'QUEUM MEDICAMEN'TUM (*Mat. Med.*) ἰδατινον φαρμακον. A liquid collyrium. GALEN.

AQUEOUS HUMOR OF THE EYE, *Humor aquosus*, the *Albugineous hu-*

mor, *Ovid'es*, *ωοιδ'ες*, *Hydatoid'es*, *ὕδατοειδ'ες*, *Ovat'us* or *Ovifor'mis hu'mor*, (F) *Humour aqueuse*. The limpid fluid, which fills the two chambers of the eye, from the cornea to the crystalline, and which is, consequently, in contact with the two surfaces of the iris. Quantity, 5 or 6 grains: s. g. 1.0003. It contains gelatine, albumen, muriate of soda, and phosphate of lime in small quantity; and is enveloped in a fine membrane:—*the membrane of the aqueous humor*.

AQUILA (Pharm.) The Alchemists used this word for sublimed sal ammoniac, precipitated mercury, arsenic, sulphur, and the philosopher's stone.

AQUILA CŒLESTIS; a sort of panacea, of which mercury was a constituent.

AQUILA LACRYMÆ; a liquid prepared from several ingredients, especially from calomel.

AQUILA PHILOSOPHORUM; the Alchemists, whose terms were always mysterious, called mercury thus, when reduced to its original form.

AQUILA VENERIS; an ancient preparation, made by subliming verdigris and sal ammoniac.

AQUILE'GIA VULGARIS (Mat. Med.) *Common Colombine*. The seeds, herb, and flowers were formerly used in jaundice and cutaneous diseases. They are still retained in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.

(F) *Ancolie*. (G) *Aglei*, *Ακλει*, *Glockenblume*.

ARA PAR'VA (Surg.) *βουρος μικρος*; a small altar;—a kind of bandage invented by *SOSTRATUS*, which represents the corners of an altar. *GALEN*.

AR'ABĒ (Path.) *αραβ'η*; a wound, a blow. *EROTIAN*.

ARABICA ANTID'OTUS HEPAT'ICA (Mat. Med.) *Arabic Hepat'ic Antidote*. A powder, composed of myrrh, costus, white pepper, &c. It was administered in new wine.

ARAB'ICUS LA'PIS (Mat. Med.) *αραβ'ικος λιθος*. A sort of white marble, found in Arabia, and analogous to alabaster. It was regarded as an absorbent and desiccative, and was employed in hæmorrhoids.

AR'ABIS MALAG'MA (Pharm.) An antiscrophulous medicine, composed of myrrh, olibanum, wax, sal ammoniac, iron pyrites, &c. *CELSUS*.

AR'ABS, MEDICINE OF THE. The Arabians kept the torch of medical science illuminated, during a dark period of the middle ages. Before the year of the

Hegira, they had schools of Medicine; but these were most flourishing during the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries. The chief additions, made by them to medical science, occurred in the departments of Pharmacy and in the description of diseases. Their principal writers were *AVICENNA*, *SIRAPION*, *AVERRHOES*, *HALI ABBAS*, *MOSES MAIMONIDES*, *AVENZOAR*, *RUAZES*, *ALBU-CASIS*, &c.

WRITERS. *J. J. REISKE*, *Lugd. Bat.* 1746 (L). *P. J. AMOREUX*, *Montpellier.* 1815 (F).

ARACHNI'TIS or **ARACHNOÏD'ITIS (Path.)** *Inflammation of the Arachnoid*. A variety of phrenitis; which see.

ARACH'NOID MEM'BRANE (Anat.) *Melinix Me'dia*, *Arachnoïdeus*, *αραχνοειδ'ης*, from *αραχνη*, 'a cobweb,' and *ειδος*, 'form, resemblance.' *Tu'nica ara'nea*. A name given to several membranes, which, by their extreme thinness, resemble spider-webs. *CELSUS* and *GALEN* called thus the membrane of the vitreous humor,—the *tunica hyaloidea*. The moderns use it now for one of the membranes of the brain, situated between the dura mater and pia mater. It is a serous membrane and, composed of two layers; the external being confounded, in the greater part of its extent, with the dura mater, and, like it, lining the interior of the cranium and spinal canal: the other being extended over the brain, from which it is separated by the pia mater, without passing into the sinuities between the convolutions, and penetrating into the interior of the brain by an opening at its posterior part under the corpus callosum. It forms a part of the investing sheath of the nerves, as they pass from the encephalic cavities. Its chief uses seem to be;—to envelope, and, in some measure, protect the brain, and to secrete a fluid for the purpose of keeping it in a state best adapted for the proper performance of its functions.

(G) *Spinnewebenhaut*. **ARACK' (Hyg.)** *Arrack'*; Indian. A spirituous liquor made in India in various ways, often from rice, sometimes from sugar, fermented along with the juice of the cocoa nut: frequently from toddy, the juice which flows from the cocoa nut tree by incision, and from other substances. It is a strong, heating spirit.

MOCK ARACK is made by adding \mathfrak{z} ij of *Benzoic acid* to a quart of rum.

The celebrated Vauxhall punch is made with such arack.

ARADOS (*Phys.*) *αραδος*, from *αραδεω*, 'I am turbulent.' The agitation excited in the stomach by the coction of aliments of different nature. HIPPOCR. Likewise, the motion produced by cathartics,

ARÆOTICA (*Mat. Med.*) *αραιωτικός*, from *αραιωω*, 'I rarefy.' A medicine supposed to have the quality of rarefying the humors.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS (*Mat. Med.*) *False Sarsaparilla*. This American plant is said to be a mild stimulant and diaphoretic, and has been recommended as a substitute for the sarsaparilla. It is used, also, as a tonic. In the secondary list, Pharm. United States.

ARALIA SPINOSA, *Angelic Tree*, *Prickly Ash*, *Tooth-ache Tree*. Its properties are not clear. The berries and a tincture of them have been employed, it is said, successfully in *tooth-ache*. A spirituous infusion has also been used in colic.

ARANEI TE'LA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cobweb*. Formerly, this substance was much employed, and supposed to possess extraordinary virtues, especially when applied to the wrists. It has been recently used again in intermittents. It is a mechanical styptic, and is so applied, externally, at times

(F) *Toile d'Araignée*. (G) *Spinnewebe*.

ARANEO'SA URINA; a term applied to the urine when loaded with filaments, like cobwebs.

ARANEO'SUS PUL'SUS; a term employed to express extreme weakness of pulse; when the movements resemble those of a delicate net raised by the wind. *αραχνειδης σφυγμος*. GALEN.

ARANEUM UL'CUS or ASTAKIL'LOS (*Path.*) A name given by PARACEL'SUS to a malignant, gangrenous ulcer, extending from the feet to the legs.

ARANT'IUS or ARANZI, JULIUS CÆSAR (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Italian anatomist, born at Bologna, about 1530; died 1589. The *Corpora Arantii* are called after him. CHIEF WORKS. *De humano fœtu liber*. Venice. 1571. 8vo. He wrote, likewise, an *Essay on tumors*, and a *Commentary on the book of HIPPOCRATES on wounds of the head*.

AR'BOR VI'TÆ (*Anat.*) (F) *Arbre de vie*. A name given to an arborescent appearance, observed on cutting the cerebellum longitudinally; and which results from the particular ar-

range of the white substance with the cineritious.

AR'BORES (*Path.*) A morbid alteration of the skin, which precedes its ulceration. RULAND.

AR'BUTHNOT, JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent wit and physician, was a native of Scotland, and lived towards the end of the 17th century; he died in 1735. CHIEF MEDICAL WORKS. *Essay concerning the nature of aliments, the choice of them, &c.* Lond. 1731. *An essay on the effects of air on human bodies*. Lond. 1733, 1751, 1756. 8vo. This was translated into various languages.

AR'BUTUS U'VA UR'SI (*Mat. Med.*) *Arctostaphylos*, *U'væ U'rsi Fo'lia*. The leaves of this plant are tonic and astringent, and have been employed, chiefly, in diseases of the urinary organs. Dose of powder from gr. xv to ʒss. The English name is *Bear's Whortleberry*.

(F) *Busserolle* or *Raisin d'Ours*.

(G) *Baerentraube*.

WRITER. M. GIRARDI (*in calculous affections*), Patav. 1764 (L.)

The AR'BUTUS UNE'DO, *Andrach'ne*, *Une'do*, *Une'do papyra'cea*, *ρομαγος*. A decoction of the leaves is astringent, and has been used in diarrhœa.

(F) *Arbousier*.

ARC OR ARCH (*Anat.*) *Ar'cus*. (G) *Bogen*. Any part of the body resembling an arch in form; as the *Arch of the colon*, (F) *Arctu colon*; — the transverse portion of that intestine: — *Arch of the aorta*, *Ar'cus aortæ*, the turn which the aorta takes in the thorax.

(F) *Crosse de l'Aorte*, &c.

An ANASTOMOT'IC ARCH, (F) *Arcade anastomotique*, is the union of two vessels, which anastomose by describing a curved line. The vessels of the mesentery anastomose in this manner.

ARCHES OF THE PALATE. These are two in number, on each side of the throat, one of which is termed *anterior*, the other *posterior*.

The *anterior arch* arises from the middle of the velum palati, at the side of the uvula, and is fixed to the edge of the base of the tongue.

The *posterior arch* has its origin, likewise, from the side of the uvula, and passes downwards to be inserted into the side of the pharynx.

The anterior arch contains the *circumflexus palati*, and forms the isthmus

faucium. The posterior arch has, within it, the levator palati: and between the arches are the tonsils.

ARCE'US or ARCE'US, BALSAM OF (*Pharm.*) A kind of soft ointment used in sores, contusions, &c. It is made by melting two parts of mutton suet, one part of hog's lard: of turpentine and rosin, each one part and a half: straining and agitating till cold.

(F) *Baume d'Arceus.*

ARCA'NUM, from *arca*, 'a chest.' A secret, a *nos'trum*, *αποκρητορ, αποκρητορον, μυστηριον*. A remedy, whose composition is kept secret; but which is reputed to possess great efficacy.

(F) *Arcane.* (G) *G e h e i m e s m i t t e l.*

WRITERS. DETHARDING, Rostoch. 1731 (L). GACHET, Paris, 1792 (F). LE LONG, Paris, 1676 (L). SCHACHT, Traj. 1753. WOLFF, Argent. 1722 (L).

ARCHÆ'US (*Phys.*) from *αρχη*, 'commencement.' A word, invented by BASIL VALENTINE, and afterwards adopted by PARACELSDUS and VAN HELMONT. The latter used it for the internal principle of our motions and actions. This archæus, according to VAN HELMONT, is an immaterial principle, existing in the seed, prior to fecundation, and presiding over the developement of the body, and over all organic phenomena. Besides this chief archæus, whose seat VAN HELMONT placed in the upper orifice of the stomach, he admitted several of a subordinate character, which had to execute its orders: one, for instance, in each organ, to preside over its functions: each of them being subject to anger, caprice, error, and every human failing.

(F) *Archée.*

ARCHAG'ATHI EMPLAS'TRUM LE'NE (*Pharm.*) A sort of emollient plaster, mentioned by CELSUS, and invented by ARCHAGATHUS.

AR'CHĒ (*Path.*) *αρχη*, *Initium*; the first attack of a disorder.

ARCHELO'GIA, *αρχηλογια*, from *αρχη*, 'beginning,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the fundamental principles of Medicine.

ARCHEN'DA (*Hyg.*) A powder of the leaves of the *ligustrum*, used, by the Ægyptians, after bathing, to obviate the unpleasant odor of the feet. PROSPER ALPINUS.

AR'CHER, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An English physician, of some note, in the reign of CHARLES II. WORKS. *Every man his own doctor.* Lond. 1671. 8vo. *Secrets disclosed; or a*

treatise of consumptions, their various causes and cures. Lond. 1684. 8vo.

ARCHIA'TER; *αρχιατρος*, from *αρχη*, 'authority, and *ιατρος*, 'physician.' The original signification of this word is a matter of dispute. Some consider, with MERCURIALIS, that it meant physician to a prince, king, emperor, &c.; others, with C. HOFFMANN, apply it to every physician who, by his situation, is raised above his colleagues. The former opinion seems to have prevailed, — *Archiatre des Rois de France*, being applied to the chief physician to the king.

ARCHIG'ENI MOR'BI (*Path.*) Acute diseases; because they hold the first rank: from *αρχη*, 'beginning,' and *γινωμα*, 'I am.'

ARCHINGEAY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Archingeay is situated in France, three leagues from St. Jean d'Angely. The waters are prized in all diseases. They seem to contain carbonate of lime, a little muriate of soda, carbonate of iron, and some bitumen.

ARCHORRIA'GIA (*Path.*) from *αρχος*, 'the anus,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' Hemorrhage from the anus. *Archorrhœa*.

ARCTA'TIO and ARCTITU'DO (*Path.*) from *arcto*, 'I make narrow.' Contraction of a natural opening or of a canal, and especially of the vulva; of the orifice of the uterus, or of the intestinal canal. Constipation. Reunion by suture or infibulation. SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, PAUL ZACCHIAS, &c.

ARCTIUM LAP'PA (*Mat. Med.*) The root and seed; the *Clit-bur*, *Barda'na*, *Arctium*, *Plaphis*, *αρχτιον*, *Lap'pa glabra*, *Lap'pa major*, *L. personata*, *Burdock*. *Fancied Virtues.* Root diuretic, seed cathartic. It has been used in decoction in diseases of the skin and in syphilis.

(F) *Bardane*, *Glouteron*. (G) *Klettenwurz*, *Hopfenklette*, *Klettendistel*, *Kleppe*.

ARCTU'RA (*Path.*) from *arcto*, 'I straiten.' The effects of a nail grown into the flesh. LINNÆUS.

ARCUA'TIO (*Path.*) An anterior gibbosity or projection of the sternum. *Concavatio*.

ARCUEIL, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Arcueil is about one league south of Paris. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, and some deliquescent salts.

A celebrated society held its meetings at this village, of which BER-

THOLLET, HUMBOLDT, LA PLACE, &c. were members.

AR'CULÆ (*Anat.*) The Orbital Fossæ: *πολιδεις*. RUFUS of Ephesus.

AR'culus (*Surg.*) A small arch; a cradle. A semicircular box or basket, used for preventing the coverings of the body from coming in contact with injured or diseased parts. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers to sleep with an infant near them, unless it was put under a solid cradle.

(F) *Arceau*, *Archet*. (G) *Schutzplatte*, *Schutzbogen*.

AR'DENT (*Path.*) *Ardens*, from *ardere*, 'to burn.' *Ardent Fever*, (F) *Fièvre ardente*. The *Causus*, *Synocha*, or inflammatory fever, *Mal des ardens*, a name given to a species of pestilential erysipelas, or *Saint Anthony's Fire*, which reigned epidemically in France in 1130.

(G) *Brennkrankheit*, *Brennseuche*.

Ardent eyes, (F) *Yeux ardens*, or *inflamed*; so called when they are injected, red.

Ardent urine, (F) *Urines ardentes*; when it is of a deep red, &c.

AR'DOR (*Path.*) A feeling of burning, of violent heat: *καυμα*, *Causo'ma*, *καυσμα*.

(F) *Ardeur*. (G) *Hitze*.

AR'DOR URINÆ, (F) *Ardeur d'Urine*, (G) *Harnstrenge*; a scalding sensation occasioned by the urine in passing over the inflamed mucous membrane of the urethra, or at the neck of the bladder.

AR'DOR FEBRILIS, (F) *Ardeur de la Fièvre*, (G) *Fieberhitze*, the hot period of fever.

AR'DOR VENTRICULI (F) *Ardeur d'Estomac*, (G) *Magenbrennen*, *Sodbrennen*; *Heartburn*. See *CARDIALGIA*.

A'REA (*Path.*) A Latin word, used by some authors to designate a variety of Alopecia, in which the hair changes color, but does not fall off.

ARE'CA (*Mat. Med.*) The fruit of the *Are'ca Cat'echu*, *Cau'n'ga*, is astringent and tonic, and enters into the composition of the *Betel*, the great masticatory of Orientals.

(F) *Arec*. (G) *Arekanuss*.

WRITER. J. J. KIRSTEN, Altdorf, 1739 (L).

ARE'fac'tion (*Pharm.*) *Arefactio*, from *arefacere*, 'to make dry.' The process of drying substances, prior to pulverization: *ξηρασις*.

(G) *Austrocknung*.

ARE'GON (*Mat. Med.*) *αρηγον*, from *αρηγο*, 'I aid.' A sort of resolvent ointment used by the ancients.

ARENA'TIO (*Therap.*) *Sand* or *Earth Bath*, from *are'na*, 'sand.' *Sabur'ratio*. The application of hot sand to the body of a patient, instead of placing him in a water bath. *Pediluv'ia* of sand were formerly used in Ascites.

WRITERS. J. H. C. ADAMI, Lips. 1734 (L). FRANCUS DE FRANKENAU, Heidelb. 1695 (L). SCHMIDT, Helmst. 1727 (L).

ARENO'SA URI'NA (*Path.*) *Sandy Urine*. Urine when it deposits a sandy sediment. The person, passing such urine, has been called *Areno'sus*.

ARE'OLA (*Anat.*) A diminutive of *A'rea*. Anatomists understand, by *Areolæ*, the interstices between the fibres composing organs; or those existing between laminæ, or between vessels which interlace with each other.

Areola is, also, applied to the colored circle or *Hal'lo*, which surrounds the nipple; and which becomes much darker during pregnancy — (G) *Warzenring*, *Warzenkreis* and *W.zirkel*. — as well as to the circle surrounding certain vesicles, pustules, &c.; as the pustules of the small pox, the vaccine vesicle, &c. CHAUSSIER, in such cases, recommends the word *Aure'ola*.

(F) *Aur'éole*, *Aire*.

AREOMETER (*Pharm.*) *Areometrum*, *Gravimeter*, *Alcoölometer*, *Aërostatic Balance*, from *αραιος*, 'light,' and *μετρον*, 'measure': i. e. *measure of lightness*. An instrument, so called, because first employed to take the specific gravity of fluids lighter than water. The *Areometer* of BEAUMÉ, which is the most used in Pharmacy, particularly in France, consists of a tube of glass, largely expanded towards its inferior extremity, and terminating, below, by a small ball, containing mercury or lead, which serves it as a balance, so that it may remain upright in the fluid. This tube is furnished with a graduated scale. If the fluid, into which the *Areometer* is plunged, be heavier than water, the instrument rises: if lighter, it sinks. There are various *Areometers*, as those of the Dutch, of FAHRENHEIT, NICHOLSON, &c. The *Areometer* is also called *Hydrometer*.

(F) *Aréomètre*, *Pèse-liqueur*.

(G) *Senkwaage*.

SCALE OF THE AREOMETER WITH CORRESPONDING SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

1. *Ascending Scale for light liquids.* — (BEAUMÉ.)

Scale of Beaumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
	700	Pure hydrocyanic acid. — <i>Gay Lussac.</i>
66	715	Very pure sulphuric ether.
60	742	The same concentrated.
50	782	
43	792	Equal parts of alcohol. — Ether.
42	819	Very pure alcohol for pharmaceutical purposes.
40	827	Pure alcohol. Naphtha.
36	847	Alcohol of commerce.
33	863	Essential oil of turpentine.
32	868	
30	878	
26	900	Hydrocyanic acid of Scheele and pure hydrocyanic acid, mixed with an equal portion of water. (<i>Robiquet.</i>)
25	906	
23	915	Acetic ether.
		Nitric ether.
Id.	Id.	Muriatic ether.
22	923	Liquid ammonia.
		Olive oil.
Id.	Id.	
20	935	Brandy.
18	948	
13	980	Burgundy wine.
12	986	
11	993	Bordeaux wine.
10	1000	Distilled water.

2. *Descending Scale for heavy liquids.* (Dutch.)

Scale of Beaumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
0	1000	Common distilled water.
1	1007	
	1009	Distilled vinegar.
2	1014	Common vinegar.
5		
4	1032	Cow's milk.
10	1075	
12	1091	Concentrated acetic acid.
20	1161	
21	1180	
25	1210	Liquid hydrochloric acid.
30	1261	Boiling syrup.
35	1321	Cold syrup.
40	1384	Common nitric acid.
41	1398	
45	1454	Concentrated nitric acid.
Id.	Id.	Phosphoric acid for medical use.
50	1532	
60	1714	
66	1847	Very concentrated sulphuric acid.
70	1946	Very concentrated phosphoric acid.

ARES; a term, invented by PARACELSUS to designate the principle on which depends the form of mercury, sulphur, and salt. These the Alchemists regarded as the three bodies that give birth to every other.

ARETÆUS (*Biogr.*) of Cappadocia, a celebrated physician, who practised at Rome, probably, between the reigns of VESPASIAN and ADRIAN. CHIEF WORKS. *Ætiologica, semeiotica, et therapeutica, sive de morborum acutorum, &c., libr. iv.* Gr. et Lat. curâ WIGAN. Oxon. 1723. fol.: translated from the original Greek by JOHN MOFFATT, M. D. Lond. 1785. 8vo. Various editions of this work have appeared at different places. A. was one of the first that recommended cantharides for blistering the skin. The most complete and best edition of his works is that by BOERHAAVE, Lugd. Bat. 1735. fol.

AR'ETĒ (*Phys.*) ἀρετή, 'virtue.' Mental or corporeal vigor. HIPPOCRATES.

AR'REUS (*Surg.*) A pessary, mentioned by PAULUS of Ægina.

AR'GEMA and AR'GEMON (*Path.*) ἀργεμα, and ἀργεμον, from ἀργος, 'white.' *Fos'sula*, (F) *Encavure*; a white spot or ulceration of the eye. HIPPOCR. See LEUCOMA.

ARGENSON, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A chalybeate situated at Argenson in Dauphiny, used in cases of obstruction, jaundice, &c.

ARGENTUM; ἀργυρος, ἀργυρον, *Argyros*, from ἀργος, 'white.' *Silver.* *Hylarith, Kamar, Mambrux, Sol'omo, Lu'na, Brumasar, Camel, Cames.* A solid metal, of a shining, white appearance; insipid; inodorous; highly sonorous; malleable and ductile; somewhat hard; crystallizable in triangular pyramids; fusible a little above a red heat, and volatilizable. Not used at all in Medicine, unless in some places for silvering pills. *SILVER LEAF, Argentum folia'tum*, is the state in which it is used for this purpose.

(F) *Argent.* (G) *Silber.*

ARGENTI NITRAS, *Argentum Nitratum, Sal argenti, Argentum Nitricum, Nitrate of Silver.* This preparation is sometimes kept in crystals, the *Nitras Argenti in crystallis concretus, Nitrate d'Argent cristallisé* of the Codex of Paris, *Crystalli Lu'na, Argentum nitricum crystallisa'tum, Nitras argenti crystallinus, Nitrum luna're, Hydrago'lum BOY'LEI.* Generally, however, it is in the fused state: and it is this which is admitted into most Pharmacopoeias; and which, besides the name *Nitras Argenti*, is called, *Nitras argenti fusus, Causticum luna're, Lapis infernalis, Argentum nitricum fusum*, and *lunar caustic.*

(F) *Nitrate d'argent fondu, Pierre infernale.* (G) *Salpetersaures Silber.*

The virtues of Nitrate of Silver, are tonic, and escharotic. It is given in chorea, epilepsy, &c.; locally, it is used in various cases as an escharotic. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in a pill, three times a day.

WRITERS. A. BUTINI (*on the preparations of silver*), Monsp. 1815 (L). J. HIGGINBOTTOM (*lunar caustic in certain wounds and ulcers*), Lond. 1826.

ARGYROPHORA (*Mat. Med.*) ἀργυροφώρα, from ἀργυρος, 'silver,' and φέρω, 'I bear.' A name given, by MYREPUS, to an antidote which he regarded as extremely precious.

ARHEUMATIC (*Med.*) *Arheumaticus*, ἀρρευματιστος, from α priv. and ρευμα, 'fluxion, rheumatism.' One without fluxion or rheumatism.

ARIC'YMON (*Med.*) ἀριζυμων. A name given to women who conceive readily. HIPPOCR.

ARIDE'NA (*Nosol.*) A Latin word, employed to designate the leanness of any part. ETTMULLER, SAUVAGES.

ARID'ITY (*Path.*) *Arid'itas*. The French use the word *Aridité* to express the dryness of any organ, and particularly of the skin and tongue; when such dryness is so great as to render the organ rough to the touch. *Aridité*, also, means the lanuginous appearance of the hair in some diseases, in which they seem covered with dust. ξηρασμα.

(F) *Aridité.*

ARIDU'RA (*Path.*) Wasting or emaciation of the whole or any part of the body. MARASMUS, ATROPHY, (q. v.)

ARIOBARZANUS (*Mat. Med.*) ἀριοβαρζανος. A plaster, used for dispersing swellings of the parotids and other parts. PAULUS.

ARISTAR'CHI ANTID'OTUS PAULI'NA (*Mat. Med.*) A sort of antidote, mentioned by AËTIUS.

ARIS'TI EMPLAS'TRUM NI'GRUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Black Plaster of Aristus*. This plaster bore also the name TETRAPH'ARMACUM, which see.

ARISTO'NIS MACHINAMEN'TUM (*Surg.*) A machine, invented by ARISTION, for the reduction of luxations. It would seem to have been a modification of the *Glossoc'omum* of NYMPHODO'RUS. ORIBASIUS.

ARISTOC'ENIS MALAG'MA (*Mat. Med.*) A sort of malagma employed by ARISTOGENES in diseases of the bones and nerves.

ARISTOLOCHI'A (*Mat. Med.*) ἀριστολοχια, from ἀριστος, 'very good,' and

λοχεια, 'parturition'; so called, because the different varieties were supposed to aid parturition. *Birthwort.* (F) *Aristoloché.* (G) *Osterluzei.* Several varieties were once in use.

ARISTOLOCHI'A CLEMAT'TIS, *Aristolochi'a Vulgaris, Adra Ri'za, Aristolochi'a ten'uis*, (F) *Aristoloché ordinaire*, (G) *Gemeine Osterluzei, Upright Birthwort.* The root has been considered stimulant and emmenagogue, and as such has been used in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and cachexia.

ARISTOLOCHI'A LONG'A and A. ROTUN'DA, (F) *Aristoloché longue et ronde, Long and round Birthwort.* Virtues the same as the preceding.

(G) *Langosterluzei and Runderosterluzei.*

ARISTOLOCHI'A SERPENT'A'RIA, *Serpentaria, Viperaria, Viperi'na Virginia'na, Colubri'na Virginia'na, Aristolochi'a, Pestilochi'a, Contrayer'va Virginia'na, Coluvrine de Virginie, S. Virginia'na*, (F) *Serpentaire and Aristoloché serpentinaire de Virginie*, (G) *Virginische Schlangelwurz, Virginia Snake Root.* Virtues—tonic, stimulant; and, as such, employed in debility, in intermittents, &c. The other varieties of Aristolochia have similar properties.

ARISTOLOCH'IC (*Mat. Med.*) same etymology. An old term for remedies supposed to have the property of promoting the flow of the Lochiæ. HIPPOCR., THEOPHRASTUS, DIOSCORIDES, &c.

ARIS'TON MAG'NUM and ARIS'TON PAR'VUM (*Pharm.*) This name was formerly given to pharmaceutical preparations, used in phthisis, tormina, and fever. AVICENNA.

ARISTOPHANEI'ON (*Pharm.*) ἀριστοφανειον. A sort of emollient plaster, prepared with four pounds of pitch, two of apochyma, one of wax, an ounce of opoponax, and half a pint of vinegar. GORREUS. Not used.

ARKANSAS', MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) About 5 miles from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line, there are 70 of those springs. They are thermal, and upwards of 150° Fahrenheit, and are employed in rheumatism, cutaneous affections, &c.

AR'NĒ (*Anat.*) from ἀρνω, 'I adapt': ἀρνη. Any physiological or mechanical junction or union of parts. HESYCHIUS. The sutures of the cranium. GALEN.

ARMENI'ACA MA'LUS (*Hyg.*) The A'pricot. See PRUNUS.

ARM/STRONG, JOHN (*Biogr.*) An eminent Scotch physician and poet, was a native of Roxburgshire. He died in 1779. *WORKS.* *An essay for abridging the study of medicine, to which is added a dialogue between HYGEIA, MERCURY, and PLATO, relating to the practice of physic, as it is managed by a certain illustrious society.* Lond. 1735. 8vo. *Synopsis of the history and cure of the venereal disease.* Lond. 1737. 8vo. *Art of preserving health, a poem.* Lond. 1744. 4to.: 1745. 8vo. *Medical essays.* Lond. 1773. 4to. &c.

ARM/STRONG, JOHN, M.D. (*Biog.*) An eminent English physician and writer, born in 1784; died 1829. He practised some time in Northumberland, and afterwards moved to London, where he died. *WORKS.* *Facts and observations relative to puerperal fever.* Lond. 1814. 8vo. *Practical illustrations of typhus and other febrile diseases.* Lond. 1816. 8vo. *Practical illustrations of the scarlet fever, measles, pulmonary consumption, &c., with observations on the efficacy of sulphureous waters in various complaints.* Lond. 1818. 8vo. *The morbid anatomy of the bowels, liver, and stomach: with plates, &c.* Lond. 1829.

ARNAUD DE RONSIL, GEORGE (*Biogr.*) A native of France, and a surgeon of some eminence in London, lived about the middle of the 18th century. *WORKS.* *Dissertations on hernias, &c.* Lond. 1748. 8vo. *Some useful observations on aneurisms.* Lond. 1750. 8vo. *Dissertations on hermaphrodites.* Lond. 1750. 8vo. *A dissertation on disorders of the urethra.* Lond. 1754. 8vo. *Mémoires de chirurgie, avec des remarques sur l'état de la médecine et de la chirurgie, en France et en Angleterre.* Lond. 1768. 2 vols. 4to.

AR/NICA MONTA'NA (*Mat. Med.*) Derivation uncertain. *Arnica, Leopard's Bane, Doronicum Germanicum, Alis'ma, Acyrus, Diuretica, Ar'nica Plauen'sis, Panacea lapsorum, Ptar'nica montana, Cal'tha seu Calen'dula Alpi'na.* The plant and flower are considered, or have been considered, narcotic, stimulant, emmenagogue, &c.; and, as such, have been given in amaurosis, paralysis, all nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chlorosis, &c. Dose, gr. v to x in powder. In large doses it is deleterious.

(F) *Arnique, Bétoine des Montagnes, Tabac des Vosges.*

(G) *Wohlverley, Fallkraut.*

WRITERS. N. ALBERTI, Halæ, 1719 and 1744 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Erford, 1741. H. J. COLLIN, Vienna, 1775 (L). J. I. DÆLLINGER, Bamberg, 1776 (L). I. FRIED, Vienna, 1780 (L). BIRKHOLZ, Lips. 1785 (L). MEISNER, Pragæ, 1736 (L). P. A. SCHUETT, Götting. 1784 (L).

ARNIG'IO, BARTHOL'OMEW (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician and poet, born at Brescia in Lombardy, 1523; died 1577. *WORK.* *Dialogo della medicina d'Amore, &c.* Brescia. 1566. 12mo.

ARNISCE'US, HENNIN'GUS (*Biogr.*) A German medical and political writer, born in Lower Saxony; died 1636. *WORKS.* *Observationes anatomicæ.* Francf. 1610. 4to. *Disputatio de huc venereâ.* Oppenh. 1610. 4to. &c.

ARNOL'DUS DE VIL'LA NO'VA (*Biogr.*) A famous physician, who lived in the 13th and 14th centuries. *WORKS.* *Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum.* Parisiis. 1493. 4to. His works were printed at Lyons, by NICHOLAS TOLERUS, 1520. fol.

AROMA (*Mat. Med.*) ἀρώμα, 'perfume': *Spiritus Rector.* The odorous part of plants: an emanation—frequently imponderable—from bodies, which acts on the organ of smell, and varies with the body exhaling it.

(F) *Aroue.* (G) *Gewürzstoff.*

AROMATA'RI, JOSEPH (*Biogr.*) A learned Italian physician, was born at Assise about the year 1586; died 1660. *WORKS.* *Disputatio de rabie contagiosa, cum Epistolâ de plantarum ex seminibus generatione.* Venet. 1625. 4to.

AROMAT'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Aromaticus, ἀρώμα, Aro'ma.* Any odoriferous substance obtained from the vegetable kingdom, and which contains much volatile oil, or a light and expansible resin. Aromatics are used in perfumes, in seasoning, and embalming. In Medicine they are employed as stimulants. Ginger, cinnamon, cardamoms, mint, &c. belong to this class.

(F) *Aromates.* (G) *Gewürzmittel.*

WRITER. J. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1695 (L).

AROMATOPO'LA; from ἀρώμα, 'an odor,' and πωλεω, 'I sell.' An apothecary or druggist. One who sells spices.

A'ROPH (*Med.*) A barbarous word, which had various significations with the ancients. PARACELsus employed it to designate a lithontriptic remedy. The Mandragore, according to some:—

Also, a mixture of bread, saffron, and wine. HELMONT.

ARQUEBUSADE, Eau d' (*Mat. Med.*) *Aqua traumatica Thedēniī, Aqua Thediāna, Aqua scolopetariā, Aqua vulnerariā, Aqua catapulta'rūm, Mistura vulneraria acūida.* A sort of vulnerary water, distilled from a farrago of aromatic plants. (Rosemary \mathfrak{H} ss, millefoil, tyme, each \mathfrak{H} ss. Proof spirit 2 gallons — distil a gallon.) This is one form.

ARRACHEMENT (F) (*Surg.*) from *arracher*, 'to tear out,' ἀποσπασμα, *Abruptio, Avulsio.* Act of separating a part of the body by tearing it from the bonds connecting it with others.

ARRACHEMENT is applied to certain operations, as to the extraction of a tooth, the extirpation of a polypus, &c.

(G) Ausreissung.

ARRAPHON OF ARRABON (*Anat.*) ἀρραφον, from a priv. and ραφῆ, 'a suture,' 'without suture.' A term applied to the cranium when it presents no sutures.

ARRHŒA (*Path.*) ἀρροια, from a priv. and ρεω, 'I flow.' The suppression of any flux.

ARRIVABENE, IPPOLITO (*Biogr.*) A physician who practised with great reputation at Rome: died 1739. WORKS. *La vera idea della medicina.* Reggio. 1730. 4to. &c.

ARROW ROOT (*Mat. Med.*) The fecula of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, which, like all feculæ, is emollient and nutritive, when prepared with water or milk. *Fecula Marantæ.*

ARSENAL (F) (*Surg.*) *Armenarium.* A collection of surgical instruments. A work containing a description of surgical instruments.

ARSENIATE (*Mat. Med.*) *Arsenias.* A salt formed by a combination of arsenic acid with a salifiable base.

ARSENIATE of Protoxide of Potassium, *Proto-arseniate of Potassium, Arseniate of Potass, Arsenias Potassæ, Arsenias Kali.* Properties the same as those of the ARSENIUS ACID.

(G) Arseniksaures Gewächssalzen.

ARSENIC (*Mat. Med.*) ἀρσενιον, *Arsenicum.* A solid metal; of a steel-gray color, granular texture; very brittle; volatilizing before melting; very combustible and acidifiable. It is not dangerous of itself, and only becomes so, by virtue of the facility with which it absorbs oxygen.

ARSENICAL PASTE (*Surg. &c.*) (F)

Pâte Arsénicale. This application to cancers is formed of 70 parts of cinnabar, 22 of dragon's blood, and 8 of arsenious acid; made into a paste with saliva, when about to be applied.

ARSENIUS ACID; *White Arsenic, Oxide of Arsenic, Ratsbane, Arsenic oxylum album, Arsenicum album, Falcanos, Kibrius, Keb'ric, Sericicum, Speculum album, Zericum, Albaras, Alcantum, Arlfar, Ar'sag, Ar'taneck, Ar'tanech, Calcaton, Acidum Arsenicosum, Calx Arsenici alba.* An acid, which is met with, in commerce, in compact, white, heavy, fragile masses; of a vitreous aspect, opaque, and covered with a white dust: of an acrid and nauseous taste; without smell when cold; volatilizable by heat, and exhaling the odor of garlic: soluble in water, alcohol, and oil; crystallizable in regular octaedrons. It is this that is meant by the name *Arsenic*, as commonly used.

(G) Weisser-Arsenikkalk.

The ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM of Sublimed Oxide of Arsenic, is the one employed in medicine. It is tonic and escharotic, and is the most virulent of mineral poisons. It is used in intermittents, periodical headaches, neuroses, &c. Dose, gr. one-tenth to one-eighth in pill.

WRITERS ON ARSENIC as a poison, and on its antidotes, &c. ELIAS, Marburg, 1793 (L). S. HAHNEMANN, Leipz. 1786 (G). MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1729 (L). P. R. NAVIER, Griefsw. 1782 (F). SPERLING, Witeb. 1685 (L). THUNBERG, Upsal. 1804 (L). C. RENAULD, Paris, an. ix. J. KIELMEYER, Tubing. 1803 (L). SEILER, Lips. 1807 (L). JOHN BOSTOCK, Lond. 1809. *As a medicine.* — SULZER, Jenæ, 1796 (L). J. CH. JACOBI, Erford. 1757 (L). T. FOWLER, Lond. 1786. FAUVES, Paris, 1804 (F). CHR. F. HARLES, Norimb. 1811 (L). C. L. DONNER, Berlin, 1812 (G).

See POISONS, Table of.

ARSENITE (*Mat. Med.*) *Arsenis.* A salt, formed by a combination of the arsenious acid with a salifiable base.

(G) Halbsaures Arseniksalz.

ARSENITE of Protoxide of Potassium, *Proto-arsenite of Potassium, Arsenite of Potass, Arsenis Potassæ.* An uncrystallizable and colorless salt, which forms the basis of the LIQUOR ARSENICALIS, which see.

ART, HEALING (*Med.*) *Ars sanandi.* The appropriate application of the pre-

cepts of the best physicians, and of the results of experience to the treatment of disease.

AR'TABA (*Pharm.*) ἀρταβη. Name of a measure for dry substances, in use with the ancients; equal, at times, to 5 modii: at others, to 3; and at others, again, to 7. GALEN.

AR'TELSHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These German waters have been much recommended in hysteria, gout, palsy, &c. Their physical or chynical properties have not been described.

ARTEMIS'IA (*Mat. Med.*) Ἀρτεμισία, *Anactirion*, ἀνακτιριον: called after a queen of the name, who first employed it; or from Ἀρτεμις, 'DIANA'; because it was, formerly, used in diseases of women, over whom she presided. The Gauls called it *Ericumum*.

ARTEMIS'IA ABROTANUM, *Abrotanum*, *Cath'sum*, *Abrotanum mas*, *Abrathan*, ἀβροτανον, *Southernwood*. Supposed to be possessed of stimulant properties.

(F) *Aurone*, *Aurone mâle*, *Aurone des Jardins*, *Garderobe*, *Citronelle*.

(G) *Stabkraut*, *Stabwurz*, *Gartwurz*.

The Oil of *Southernwood*, *O'leum Abrotani*, (F) *Huile d'Aurone*, possesses the aromatic properties of the plant.

ARTEMIS'IA ABSINTHIUM, *Absinthium*, ἀψιθιον, *Absinthium vulgare*, *Baryp'eron*, *Common Wormwood*. *Properties*:—tonic and anthelmintic. The Oil of *Wormwood*, *O'leum Absinthii*, (F) *Huile d'Absinthe*, contains the aromatic virtues of the plant.

(F) *Absinthe*. (G) *Wermuth*.

ARTEMIS'IA CAMPESTRIS, *Field Southernwood*. This possesses the same properties as the *A. Abrotanum*.

(F) *Aurone des Champs*.

(G) *Feldbeyfuss*.

ARTEMIS'IA DRACUNCULUS, *Taragon*. *Virtues*:—the same as the last.

(F) *Armoise estragon*.

(G) *Dragonbeyfuss*, *Kaysersalat*.

ARTEMIS'IA PONTICA, *A. Romana*, *Absinthium Ponticum*, *seu Romanum*, *Roman Wormwood*, *Lesser Wormwood*. This plant possesses like virtues:—as well as the

ARTEMIS'IA GLACIALIS or *Silly Wormwood*; and the

ARTEMIS'IA MARITIMA, *Absinthium Maritimum*, *Sea Wormwood*, *Maritime Southernwood*.

(G) *Seebeyfuss*, *Seeewermuth*.

ARTEMIS'IA RUPESTRIS, *Creeping Wormwood*, *Genipi album*. This variety has aromatic virtues, and is used in intermittents and in amenorrhœa.

(F) *Armoise blanc*, *Genipi blanc*.

ARTEMIS'IA SANTONICA, *Santonicum*, *Artemisia contra*, *Selmen contra*, *Vermes*, *Selmen contra*, *Can'ni Her'ba*, *Chamœcedris*, *Chamœcyparissus*, *Selmen Ci'næ*, *Hagiosper'mum*, *Sanctum Sel'men*, *Absinthium Santonicum*, *Scment'na*, *Xantoli'na*, *Sche'ba Arabum*, *Artemisia Judaica*, *Wormseed*, *Tartarian Southernwood*. *Virtues*:—Anthelmintic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in powder.

ARTEMIS'IA VULGARIS, *Artemisia rubra et alba*, *Cin'gulum Sancti Joannis*, *Mater Herbarum*, *Berenisecum*, *Bubastecoidium*, *Canapa'cia*, *Mugwort*.

(F) *Armoise ordinaire*, *Herbe de Saint Jean*.

(G) *Beyfuss*.

This, as well as some other varieties, possesses the general tonic virtues of the Artemisia.

From the Mugwort the Chinese form their Moxa (q. v.)

ARTEMONIUM (*Pharm.*) ἀρτεμονιον. A kind of collyrium, much used in various affections of the eyes. GALEN.

ARTE'RIAC (*Mat. Med.*) *Arteriaca*, ἀρτηριακα. A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe.

ARTE'RIÆ ADIPO'SÆ (*Anat.*) The arteries, which secrete the fat about the kidneys, are sometimes so called. They are ramifications of the capsular, diaphragmatic, renal, and sperimatic arteries.

ARTE'RIAL (*Anat.*) *Arteriosus*. Belonging to arteries.

The ARTE'RIAL DUCT, *Canalis arteriosus*, *Ductus arteriosus*, is the portion of the pulmonary artery, which terminates in the aorta, in the fœtus. (F) *Canal art'riel*. When this duct is obliterated after birth, it is called *Arterial Ligament*, (F) *Ligament artériel*.

ARTE'RIAL BLOOD (F) *Sang artériel*, (G) *Pulsaderblut*, *Red blood*, is so called because contained in the arteries. The pulmonary veins, however, also contain red blood: hence the name *arterial veins*, (F) *Veines artérielles*, applied to them.

The ARTE'RIAL SYSTEM includes all the arteries, from their origin in the heart to their termination in the organs.

WRITER. TH. TURNER, Lond. 1825.

ARTERIOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Arteriographia*; from *αρτηρια*, 'artery,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the arteries.

(G) Pulsaderbeschreibung.

ARTERIOLOGA (*Anat.*) A small artery.

(G) Pulsaderche.

ARTERIOLOGY (*Anat.*) *Arteriologia*; from *αρτηρια*, 'artery,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the arteries.

(G) Pulsaderlehre.

ARTERIO-PITUITOUS (*Anat.*) An epithet applied to vessels, which creep along the interior of the nostrils.—RUYSCH.

ARTERIOTOMY (*Surg.*) *Arteriologia*; *αρτηριολογια*, from *αρτηρια*, 'an artery,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' This word has been used for the dissection of arteries. Most commonly, however, it means a surgical operation, which consists in opening an artery, to draw blood from it.

Arteriotomy is chiefly used in inflammatory affections of the head, when the blood is generally obtained from the temporal artery.

(G) Pulsadereröffnung.

WRITERS. R. G. CRAUSE, Jenæ, 1705 (L). BEYER, Jenæ, 1673 (L). S. F. NÖTTINGER, Argent. 1747 (L). D. RATTRAY, Edinb. 1761 (L). SEBIZIUS, Argent. 1620 (L).

ARTERY (*Anat.*) *Arteria*, *αρτηρια*, from *αηρ*, 'air,' and *τηρειν*, 'to preserve,' quasi, 'receptacle of air,' because the ancients believed that it contained air. They, at first, gave the name, *Artery*, to the trachea, *αρτηρια τραχεια*, because it is filled with air; and afterwards they used the same term for the arteries, properly so called, probably because they commonly found them empty in the dead body. We find, also, *φλεβες* to designate the arteries, called also by the Latins, *Venæ mīcantes*, *pulsatiles*. Arteries, with the moderns, signify that order of vessels, which arise from the two ventricles of the heart, and have valves only at their origin. They are cylindrical, firm, and elastic canals: of a yellowish-white color; little dilatable; easily lacerable; formed, 1. Of an external, laminated or cellular membrane, of a dense and close character: 2. Of a middle coat composed of fibres, which does not, however, contract on the application of the galvanic stimulus: and, 3. Of an inner coat, which is thin, diaphanous, reddish, and polished.

The use of the arteries is, to carry the blood from the heart to the various

parts of the system. It will be obvious, that they cannot, however, all convey *arterial* blood. The pulmonary artery, for example, is destined to convey the *venous* blood to the lungs, there to be converted into *arterial*; whilst the pulmonary veins convey *arterial* blood back to the heart.

(F) *Artère*. (G) Pulsader, Schlagader.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES OF THE BODY.

All the arteries take their rise from the Pulmonary Artery or the Aorta: and the names will generally indicate the parts to which they are distributed.

I. ARTERIA PULMONARIS.

The Pulmonary Artery arises from the right ventricle, and soon divides into a right and left branch, which are distributed to each lung.

II. ARTERIA AORTA.

The Aorta rises from the left ventricle. It is the common trunk of the arteries of the body, and may be divided into five portions.

a. *Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its origin.*

1. A. cardiaca or coronaria anterior.
2. A. cardiaca or coronaria posterior.

b. *Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its arch.*

The arch of the Aorta gives off, to the left, two considerable trunks—the *Arteria carotidea primitiva*, and the *A. subclavia*; and, to the right, a single trunk, which is larger—the *A. innominata* or *Brachio-cephalica*, which divides into the *primitive carotid* and *subclavian*.

A. ARTERIA CAROTIDEA PRIMITIVA.	}	Divides into A. Carotidea externa, A. Carotidea interna.
a. A. Carotidea externa.	}	Furnishes, 1. <i>A. thyroidea superior</i> . 2. <i>A. lingualis</i> , which gives off the <i>A. dorsalis linguae</i> and <i>A. sublingualis</i> . 3. <i>A. facialis</i> or <i>A. maxillaris externa</i> , which furnishes the <i>A. palatina inferior</i> , the <i>A. submentalis</i> , and <i>A. coronaria superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> . 4. <i>A. occipitalis</i> , which gives off the <i>A. mastoidea posterior</i> . 5. <i>A. auricularis posterior</i> , which gives off <i>A. stylo-mastoidea</i> . 6. <i>A. pharyngea inferior</i> .

The external carotid ultimately divides into the temporal artery and internal maxillary.

1. *A. Temporalis*. { Furnishes *A. transversalis faciei*, *A. auricularis anterior*, and *A. temporalis media*.

2. *A. Maxillaris interna*. { Furnishes 13 branches, viz. *A. meningea media*, *A. dentaris inferior*, *A. temporalis profunda posterior*, *A. masseterica*, *A. pterygoidea*, *A. buccalis*, *A. temporalis profunda anterior*, *A. alveolaris*; *A. suborbitaris*, *A. vidiana*, *A. pterygopalatina* or *pharyngea superior*, *A. palatina superior*, and *A. sphenopalatina*.

b. *A. Carotida interna*. { Furnishes, 1. *A. ophthalmica*, which gives off *A. lachrymalis*, *A. centralis retinae*, *A. suprarobitaria* or *superciliaris*, *A. ciliares posteriores*, *A. ciliares longae*, *A. muscularis superior et inferior*, *A. ethmoidalis posterior et anterior*, *A. palpebralis superior et inferior*, *A. nasalis*, and *A. frontalis*. 2. *A. communicans Willesii*. 3. *A. choroidea*. 4. *A. cerebri anterior*. 5. *A. cerebri media*.

B. ARTERIA SUBCLAVIA. { Furnishes, 1. *A. vertebralis*, which gives off *A. spinalis anterior et posterior*, *A. cerebellosa inferior*, and forms by uniting itself with that of the opposite side — the *A. basilaris*, divided into *A. cerebellosa superior* and *A. cerebri posterior*. 2. *A. thyroidea inferior*, which gives off *A. cervicalis ascendens*. 3. *A. mammaaria interna*, which gives off the *A. mediastina anterior* and *A. diaphragmatica superior*. 4. *A. intercostalis superior*. 5. *A. cervicalis transversa*. 6. *A. scapularis superior*. 7. *A. cervicalis posterior vel profunda*. Farther on, the subclavian artery continues its progress under the name *A. axillaris*.

A. Axillaris. { Furnishes, 1. *A. acromialis*. 2. *A. thoracica superior*. 3. *A. thoracica inferior* or *longa* or *mammaaria externa*. 4. *A. scapularis inferior* or *communis*. 5. *A. circumflexa posterior*. 6. *A. circumflexa anterior*. Farther on, the axillary artery continues under the name *A. brachialis*.

A. Brachialis. { Furnishes *A. humeralis profunda* or *collateralis externa*. 2. *A. collateralis interna*. It afterwards divides into the *radial* and *cubital* arteries.

1. *A. Radialis*. { Gives off *A. recurrens radialis*, *A. dorsalis carpi*, *A. dorsalis metacarpi*, *A. dorsalis pollicis*, and terminates in forming the *Arcus palmaris profundus*.

2. *A. Cubitalis*. { Gives off *A. recurrens cubitalis anterior* and *posterior*; *A. interossea anterior* and *posterior*, which latter furnishes *A. recurrens radialis posterior*. It terminates in forming the *superficial palmar arch*, which gives off *A. collaterales digitorum*.

c. Arteries given off by the Aorta in the Thorax.

- These Arteries are, { 1. *A. bronchica, dextra et sinistra*.
2. *A. oesophagæ* (to the number of four, five, or six.)
3. *A. mediastinae posteriores*.
4. *A. intercostales inferiores vel Aorticae* (to the number of eight, nine, or ten.)

d. Arteries furnished by the Aorta in the Abdomen.

- These Branches are, { 1. The *A. diaphragmatica vel phrenica, dextra et sinistra*.
Which divides into three branches, 1. *A. coronaria ventriculi*. 2. *A. Hepatica*, which gives off *A. pylorica*, *A. gastro-epiploica dextra* and *A. cystica*: and, lastly, the *A. splenica*, which gives off *A. gastro-epiploica sinistra* and *vasa brevia*.
2. *A. Cœliaca*, { Which gives off at its concavity the *A. colica dextra superior, media et inferior*, and at its convex part from 15 to 20 *Rami intestinales*.
3. *A. Mesenterico superior*. { Which gives off *A. colica superior, media, et inferior*, and divides into *A. hamorrhoidales superiores*.
4. *A. Mesenterico inferior*. {

5. The *A. Capsulares mediæ* (to the number of two on each side.)
6. *A. Renales* or *Emulgentes*.
7. *A. Spermaticæ*.
8. *A. Lumbares* (to the number of four or five on each side.)

e. Arteries resulting from the Bifurcation of the Aorta.

The Aorta, a little above its Bifurcation, gives off the *A. sacra media*, and divides into *A. iliaca primitivæ*.
A. Iliaca primitiva. { Divides into *A. iliaca interna* and *A. iliaca externa*.

- Furnishes, 1. *A. iliolumbaris*. 2. *A. sacra lateralis*. 3. *A. glutæa*, or *iliaca posterior*. 4. *A. umbilicalis*. 5. *A. vesicales*. 6. *A. obturatorca*. 7. *A. hæmorrhoidæa medæa*. 8. *A. uterina*. 9. *A. vaginalis*. 10. *A. ischiatica*. 11. *A. pudenda interna*, which gives off the *A. hæmorrhoidales inferiores*, *A. of the septem A. transversa perinet*, *A. corporis cavernosi*, and *A. dorsalis penis*.
- a. *A. Iliaca interna*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. epigastrica*. 3. *A. iliaca anterior* or *circumflexa ilii*, and is continued afterwards under the name of *Crural Artery*.
- b. *A. Iliaca externa*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. subcutanea abdominalis*. 2. *A. pudenda superficialis* and *profunda*. 3. *A. muscularis superficialis*. 4. *A. muscularis profunda*, which gives off the *A. circumflexa externa* and *interna*, and the three *Perforantes*, distinguished into superior, middle, and inferior. Farther on, the *crural artery* continues under the name *A. Poplitea*.
- A. *Cruralis*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. articulares superiores, interna, medæa, et externa*. 2. *A. gemellæ*. 3. *A. articulares inferiores, interna et externa*. 4. *A. tibialis antica*, which, at the foot, takes the name *A. Dorsalis Tarsi*, and gives off the *tarsal* and *metatarsal arteries*. In the leg, the *popliteal artery* divides into the *peroneal* and *posterior tibial*.
- A. *Poplitea*.
- Divides into *A. peronæa antica* and *A. peronæa postica*.
1. *A. Peronæa*.
- Divides into *A. plantaris interna* and *A. plantaris externa*. The latter, by anastomosing with the *A. dorsalis tarsi*, forms the *plantar arch*, whence arise *R. superiores* or *perforantes postici*, *Rami inferiores, postici et antici*, which give off *Rami perforantes antici*.
2. *A. Tibialis postica*.

WRITERS. CH. KRAMP, Argent. 1785 (L). A. MURRAY (tables), Upsal. 1781 to 1783 (L).: in Engl. by LAURENCE, Lond. 1801. J. BARCLAY, Edinb. 1812. CH. BELL, Lond. 1801; (engravings), A. VON HALLER, Lond. 1811. J. HODGSON (diseases of), Lond. 1815; (engravings). Lond. 1815: in French, by G. BRESCHET, Paris, 1819. G. D. DERMOT, Lond. 1827. C. H. PARRY (experiments on the A.s.), Lond. 1819. G. J. GUTHRIE (diseases, &c.), Lond. 1830. P. H. GREEN (on the varieties in the arterial system), Dublin, 1830.

ARTETIS'CUS; from *artus*, 'a limb.' One who has lost a limb.

ARTHANI'TA (*Mat. Med.*) from *αρος*, or *iliaca*, 'bread': the *Cyclamen* or *Sowbread*. It was formerly made into ointments, with many other substances, and was employed to act as a purgative, being rubbed on the abdomen. It formed the *Unguentum Arthani'tæ*.

ARTHRAL'GIA (*Path.*) *Arthronal'gia*, from *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the joints.

ARTHREM'BOLUS (*Surg.*) *αρθρεμβολος*, from *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' *ει*, 'in,' and *βαλλω*, 'I cast.' An ancient instrument used in the reduction of dislocations.

ARTHRIT'IC (*Path.*) *Arthrit'icus*, from *αρθρον*, 'a joint.' That which relates to gout, as *arthritic symptoms*, &c.

(F) *Arthritique*, *Goutteux*.

ARTHROC'ACË (*Path.*) from *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *κακος*, 'bad.' Disease of the joints; and especially caries of the articular surfaces.

ARTHRO'DIA (*Anat.*) from *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' *αρθρωδια*, *Adarticula'tio*. A movable joint, formed by the head of a bone applied to the surface of a shallow socket, so that it can execute movements in every direction.

ARTHRODYN'IA (*Path.*) from *αρθρον*, 'articulation,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Articular pain. Pain in the joints, unaccompanied by heat or swelling.

ARTHROM'BOLE (*Surg.*) from *αρθρον*, and *βαλλω*, 'I cast.' Coaptation, reduction. Reduction of a luxated or fractured bone.

ARTHRON (*Anat.*) *αρθρον*, 'a joint.' The ancients used the word *αρθρον* for the articulation of bones with motion, in opposition to *συνφυσεις*, or articulation without motion.

ARTHROPHLOGO'SIS (*Path.*) from *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *φλεγω*, 'I burn.' Inflammation of the joints.

ARTHROPUO'SIS (*Path.*) from *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' Suppuration or abscess of the joints.

ARTHRO'SIA (*Nosol.*) from *αρθρωω*, 'I articulate.' *Arthritis* (of some). Inflammation mostly confined to the joints, severely painful; occasionally extending to the surrounding muscles. A genus of diseases in the *Nosology* of GOOD, including *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, &c. *Articular inflammation*, *Joint-ache*.

ARTHROSPON'GUS (*Path.*) from *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *σπογγος*, 'a sponge.' A white, fungous tumor of the joints.

AR'GIA (*Anat.*) *αρτια*, *αρτιη*. According to some, this word is synony-

mous with *αἰτήρια*; others use it synonymously with *Trachea*.

ARTICULAR (Anat.) *Articula'ris*: that which relates to the articulations;— as the *articular capsules*, &c.

The **ARTICULAR FACETTES** are the contiguous surfaces, by means of which the bones are articulated.

The **ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE KNEE**, arise from the popliteal artery, and surround the tibio-femoral articulation. Although of a small size, they are important, as they furnish blood to the lower extremity after the operation for popliteal aneurism. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*.

The *superior articular arteries*, *popliteal articular arteries* (CH.), are commonly three in number: one of which is *internal*, another *external*, and another *middle*. The *first* anastomoses by one branch with the external circumflex; and by another with the external superior articular. The *second* anastomoses with the external circumflex, the superior internal articular, and the inferior external articular; and the *third* is distributed within the joint.

The *inferior articular arteries* are two in number: an *internal* and *external*. The former anastomoses with the internal superior articular, and the external inferior articular. The latter anastomoses with the recurrent branch of the anterior tibial, and the external superior articular.

The **ARTICULAR VEINS** of the knee follow the same course as the arteries.

ARTICULATION (Anat.) A *Joint*; *Articulatio*, *Arthro'sis*, *Assarthro'sis*, *αρθρωσις*, *αρθρον*, *Articulus*, *Junctura*, *Colla*, *ζωία*, *Conjunctio*, *Nodus*, *Commissura*, *Compages*, *Syntaxis*. The union of bones with each other, as well as the kind of union.

(F) *Articulation*, *Article*.

TABLE OF ARTICULATIONS.

Articulations are generally divided into *Diarthroses* or movable articulations, and *Synarthroses* or immovable.

<i>Diarthroses</i> .	{	1. Amphiarthrosis.	{	Enarthrosis ular or vague. } Arthro'dia.
		2. Diarthrosis, orbic-		
		3. Alternative or Ginglymus, which admits of varieties.		
<i>Synarthroses</i> .	{	1. Suture.	{	2. Harmony. 3. Gomphosis. 4. Schindylesis.
		2. Harmony.		
		3. Gomphosis.		
		4. Schindylesis.		

ARTICULATION (Phys.) means the

combination of letters which constitute words. See *VOICE*.

ARTICULATION, FALSE (Path.) *Pseudarthrosis*. A *false joint*, formed between fragments of bone, that have remained ununited: or between a luxated bone and the surrounding parts.

(F) *A. fausse*, *A. accidentelle*, *A. contra naturam*, *A. anormale*.

ARTICULATIONS, DISEASES OF THE (Path.) The joints are subject to a number of diseases, which are generally somewhat severe. These may be physical, as wounds, sprains, luxations, &c.; or they may be organic, as ankyloses, extraneous bodies, caries, rheumatism, gout, hydrarthrosis, arthropo-sis, &c.

WRITERS. CURTMANN, Giess, 1797 (L). BUDÆUS, Paris, 1539 (L). WIDDMANN, Helmst. 1744 (L). SCHREGER, Nürnberg, 1818 (G). J. N. RUST, Vien. 1817 (G). B. C. BRODIE, Lond. 1818. SIR A. COOPER (*dislocations and fractures of*), Lond. 1824. by J. D. GODMAN, Phil. 1825. S. COOPER, Lond. 1807. J. JEFFRAY, H. PARK, and P. F. MOREAU (*excision of carious joints*), Glasgow, 1806. J. SCOTT (*diseases*), Lond. 1828. JAS. WILSON (*discases*), Lond. 1820. SAML. D. GROSS (*Anat., Physiol., and Diseases*), Phil. 1830.

ARTIFICIAL, Artificial'is. That which is formed by art.

(F) *Artificiel*. (G) *Kunstlich*.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH are teeth made of ivory, porcelain, &c.

WRITER. J. AUDIBRAN, Paris, 1821 (F).

ARTIFICIAL EYES are usually made of enamel, and represent a sort of hollow hemisphere, which is applied beneath the eyelids, where the eye is lost.

Pièces d'anatomie artificielles are preparations of anatomy, modelled in wax, plaster, paper, &c.

ARTISCU (Pharm.) *αρτισκος*, from *αρτος*, 'bread.' A troch of the shape of a small loaf. Also, especially, a troch made of vipers.

ARTIZANS, Diseases of (Path.) *Morbi Artificum*. Diseases that are caused by the occupations of individuals.

WRITERS. LINNÆUS, Upsal. 1764 (L). B. RAMAZZINI, Mutin. 1700 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1745 (L). BARTHOLODI, Erlang. 1785 (L). G. ADELMANN, Wurzburg. 1803 (G). FR. MAY, Mannheim, 1803 (G). W. RICHARDSON, Birming. 1790. PATISSIER, Paris, 1822 (F).

ARTOCARPUS (*Mat. Alim.*) The *Bread-fruit Tree*. An Otaheitan tree, so called because the fruit, which is milky and juicy, supplies the place of bread to the inhabitants. It grows to the height of 40 feet.

ARTOC'REAS (*Mat. Alim.*) αρτοζρεας, from αρτος, 'bread,' and ζρεας, 'flesh.' A kind of nourishing food made of various aliments boiled together. GALEN.

ARTOG'ALA (*Mat. Alim.*) αρτογαλα, from αρτος, 'bread,' and γαλα, 'milk.' An alimentary preparation of bread and milk. A *Poultice*.

ARTOM'ELI (*Pharm.*) αρτομελι, from αρτος, 'bread,' and μελι, 'honey.' A cataplasm of bread and honey. GALEN.

ARTOP'TA (*Obstet.*) αρτοπιτη. A female who is delivered with facility.

ARUM DRACUNCULUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Dracunculus polyphyllus*, *Colubrina Dracontia*, *Er'va de Sancta Maria*, *Gig'arus serpentina*, *Alluf*, *Αρον μεγα*, *Arum polyphyllum*, *Serpentaria Gallo'rum*. The roots and leaves are very acrimonious. The plant resembles the next in its properties.

ARUM MACULATUM, *Cuckow Pint*, *Barba Aar'onis*, *Serpentaria minor*, *Zin'giber Germanicum*, *Wake Robin*. The fresh root is stimulant internally. Dose, ʒj of the dried root. Externally it is very acrid.

From the root of this Arum a starch is prepared, which is called *Portland Island Sago*, *Ger'sa serpentina*, *Cer'us'sa serpentina*, *Fec'ula a'ri maculati*.

(F) *Gouet*, *Pied de Veau*.

(G) *Aronswurzel*.

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM, *Indian Turnip*, *Dragon Root*. This plant grows all over the United States, and is received into their Pharmacopœia under the title *Arum*. The recent root is very acrimonious, and has been employed in asthma, croup, and hooping-cough. Boiled in lard, it has been used in tinea capitis, and boiled in milk in consumption.

ARYT'NO-EPIGLOT'TICUS (*Anat.*) *Aryt'no-epiglottidæus*. That which belongs to the arytenoid cartilages and epiglottis. WINSLOW gives this name to small, fleshy fasciculi, which are attached, at one extremity, to the arytenoid cartilages, and, by the other, to the free edge of the epiglottis. These fibres do not always exist. They form part of the arytenoid muscle of modern anatomists.

ARYT'ENOID (*Anat.*) *Arytenoides*,

αρτανοειδης, from αρτανα, 'a funnel,' and ειδος, 'shape.' Funnel-shaped.

The **ARYT'ENOID CARTILAGES**, *Cartilag'ines arytenoides*, *C. gutturales*, *C. gutturinæ*, *C. gutturiformes*, *C. triquetra*, *Gutturina*, are two cartilages of the larynx, situated posteriorly above the cricoid, and which, by approximation, diminish the aperture of the glottis. Their upper extremities or cornua are turned towards each other, and are now and then found loose, in the form of appendices, which are considered, by some, as distinct cartilages, and termed *cuneiform* or *tuberculated*, or *Cornicula Laryngis*.

(G) *Giesskannenknorpel*.

The **ARYT'ENOID GLANDS**, *Glandula Arytenoidæa*, are small, glandular, whitish bodies, situated anterior to the A. cartilages. They pour out a mucous fluid to lubricate the larynx.

(G) *Giesskannendrusen*.

ARYTENOIDÆUS (*Anat.*) A small muscle, which passes from one arytenoid cartilage to the other, by its contraction, brings them together, and diminishes the aperture of the glottis. WINSLOW divided the muscle into three portions:—the *Arytenoidæus transversus*, and two *Arytenoidæi obliqui*.

(F) *Arytenoidien*.

ARYTH'M (*Path.*) *Aryth'mus*, αρυθμος, from α privative, and ρυθμος, 'rythm,' 'measure.' Irregular. This word is applied chiefly to the pulse.

AS'AFET'IDA (*Mat. Med.*) *As'sa fet'idis*, *Ster'cus diab'oli*, *Asa*, *Hin*, *Hin'disch*, *Hing*, *Allith*, *Allith*, *Devil's dung*. A gum resin obtained from the *Fer'ula Assafet'ida*. It is in small masses, of a whitish, reddish, and violet hue, adhering together. Taste bitter and subacrid: smell insupportably alliaceous. The Asiatics use it regularly as a condiment.

Its medical properties are antispasmodic, stimulant, and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. v to xx, in pill.

(G) *Stinkende Asand*, *Teufelsdreck*.

WRITERS. J. PUNDT, Gotting. 1778 (L). J. B. TROMMSDORF, Erford, 1789 (L).

AS'APES (*Path.*) from ασπηης, 'crude,' *Asept'on*, *ασπητων*. A term, applied to the sputum, or to other matters evacuated, which do not give signs of coction.

ASAPH'ATUM (*Path.*) from α priv. and σαφης, 'clear.' This term has been

applied to collections in the sebaceous follicles of the skin, which may be pressed out like little worms, with a black head.

ASAPHIA (*Path.*) *ασαφία*, from *α* priv. and *σαφής*, 'clear.' *Dysphonia immodulata palatina*, *Paraphonia gutturalis*, *P. palatina*. Defective articulation, dependant upon diseased palate. HIPPOCR. VOGEL.

ASAR'CON (*Anat.*) *ασαρον*, from *α* priv. and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' Devoid of flesh. ARISTOTLE uses the term for the head, when it is but little fleshy, compared with the chest and abdomen.

ASARITES (*Pharm.*) *ασαριτης*, from *ασαρον*, 'the asarum.' A diuretic wine, of which asarum was an ingredient. DIOSCORIDES.

AS'ARUM (*Mat. Med.*) *ασαρον*, from *α* priv. and *σαρειν*, 'to adorn': because not admitted into the ancient coronal wreaths. *As'arum Europæum*, *Nardus Montana*, *Nardus Rustica*, *Azlarum*. The plant, used in medicine, is the *As'arum Europæum*, the *Asarabacca*, and of this the leaves. They are emetic, cathartic, errhine, but are hardly ever employed, except for the last purpose.

(F) *Asaret* or *Cabaret*, *Oreille d'homme*, *Oreillette*, *Girard-Roussin*, *Nard Sauvage*.

(G) *Haselwurzel*.

WRITERS. J. C. SCHEFFLER, Altdorf, 1721 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Halle, 1739 (L).

AS'ARUM CANADEN'SE (*Mat. Med.*) *Canada Snakeroot*, *Wild Ginger*, *Coll's Foot*. It is used as a substitute for ginger, and is said to act as a warm stimulant and diaphoretic.

ASCAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Ascain is a village, situated about a league from St. Jean-de-Luz in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

ASCARDAMYC'TES (*Phys.*) *ασκαρδαμυκτης*, from *α* priv. and *ασκαρδαντιω*, 'I twinkle the eyes.' One who stares with fixed eyes, and without moving the eyelids. HIPPOCR.

AS'CARIS, pl. ASCARIDES (*Path.*) *ασκαρις*, from *ασκαριζω*, 'I leap.' A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a long, cylindrical body, attenuated at the extremities; and having a mouth furnished with three tubercles, from which a very short tube is sometimes seen issuing.

Formerly, there were reckoned two varieties of the *Ascaris*—the *As'caris lumbricoides*, *Lumbricus*, *L. Telles*,

or long round worm; and the *As'caris Vermicularis*—the *Ascaris* proper—the *thread worm* or *maw-worm*. The former is alone included under the genus, at present, a new genus having been formed of the *A. vermicularis* under the name *Oxyuris*.

(F) *Ascaride*. (G) *Springwurm*. AS'CELES or AS'KELES, *ασκελης*, *Calrens cru'ribus*, from *α* priv. and *σκελος*, 'a leg.' One who has no legs.

ASCEN'DENS (*Anat.*) from *ascen'dere*, 'to ascend.' Parts are thus called, which are supposed to arise in a region lower than that where they terminate. Thus, *Aorta ascendens*, is the aorta from its origin to the arch: *Vena cava ascendens*, the large vein, which carries the blood from the inferior parts to the heart: *Obliquus ascendens (muscle)*, the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen, &c.

(F) *Ascendant*. (G) *Aufsteigend*.

ASCEN'SUS MOR'BI (*Path.*) The period of increase of a disease.

AS'CIA (*Surg.*) *αξίτη*, 'an axe.' Name of a bandage mentioned by HIPPOCRATES and GALEN, and figured by SCULTETUS, in the shape of an axe or hatchet. GALEN. *αξιταριος*, *αξιταριον*, and *αξιπαιιδον*, *Scepar'nos*.

ASCITES (*Path.*) *ασιτης*, from *ασκος*, 'a bottle':—*Hydrocèle Peritonæi*, *Hydrops Abdominis*, *Helben (Arab.) Asclites*. A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen. *Dropsy of the lower belly*. Ascites proper, is dropsy of the peritoneum; and is characterized by increased size of the abdomen, by fluctuation and the general signs of dropsy. It is rarely a primary disease, but is always dangerous, and but little susceptible of cure. Most generally, it is owing to obstructed circulation in some of the viscera, or to excitement of the vessels of the abdominal organs. The treatment is nearly the same as that of other dropsies. Paracentesis, when had recourse to, can only be regarded as a palliative.

(F) *Ascite*. (G) *Bauchwassersucht*.

WRITERS. STAHL, Halle, 1701 (L). BERNARD, Paris, 1746 (L). JACOBI, Erfurt, 1707 (L). F. HOFFMANN, Halle, 1718 (L). HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1747 (L). WISSEL, Regiom. 1749 (L). RÆDER, Erfurt, 1799 (L). C. GRANDERAX, Paris, 1804 (F). J. M. HANOU, Paris, 1806 (L). J. RICHARD, Paris, 1811 (F).

ASCLEPIADES (*Biogr.*) A physician of great antiquity, a native of Prusa in Bithynia, and contemporary

with MITHRIDATES, fl. about 110 B. C. He wrote several books quoted by PLINY, CELSUS, and GALEN, but of which there are only fragments extant. These were printed by JUMPERT, under the title — *Malagmata, Hydropica, &c.* Weimar. 1794. 8vo.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA (*Mat. Med.*) *Butterfly Weed, Pleurisy Root, Flux Root, Wind Root, White Root.* In Virginia and the Carolinas the root of this plant has been long celebrated as a remedy in pneumonic affections. It is sudorific, and the powder acts as a mild purgative. Its chief powers are said to be expectorant, diaphoretic, and febrifuge. It is occasionally given to relieve pains of the stomach from flatulence and indigestion.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA (*Mat. Med.*) *Common Silkweed, Milk Weed.* The cortical part of the root has been given, in powder, in asthmatic and pulmonic affections in general, and, it is said, with success.

(F) *Herbe à la houette.*

(G) *Seidenpflanze.*

ASCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM (*Bot. Med.*) Called from ÆSCULAPIUS probably. The *Swallow Wort.* The root is said to be stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, but is hardly ever used. It is called, also, *Hirundinaria.*

(F) *Asclepiade. Dompte-venin.*

(G) *Schwalben-wurzel.*

WRITER. J. A. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1720 (L).

ASCLEPIAS DECUMBENS, the root. Escharotic, cathartic, sudorific, diuretic.

ASCLEPIAS ASTHMATICA (*Mat. Med.*) A creeping plant of the Isle of France, regarded as a specific in asthma.

(F) *Ipecacuanha blanc de l'Île de France.*

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA. The leaves are emetic in the dose of one or two scruples. It is the *Ipecacuanha blanc* of St. Domingo.

ASCLEPIAS GIGANTEA. The milky juice is very caustic. It is used in Malabar against herpes; and, mixed with oil, in gout.

ASCLEPIAS PROCERA (?) *Beidel-ossar; Beidelsar.* An Ægyptian plant, the leaves of which are made into plaster, and applied to indolent tumors. The milky juice is caustic, and is used as such.

ASCLEPIOS (*Pharm.*) ἀσκληπιος. A name given by ÆTIUS to a troch, and by GALEN to a collyrium.

ASCOUMA (*Anat.*) ἀσχομα, from ἀσχος, 'a bottle.' The eminence of the pubes

at the period of puberty in females. RUFUS of Ephesus.

ASEL/LI, GAS/PAR (*Biogr.*) A physician of Cremona, born about the year 1580. In 1622 he discovered the lacteals in a dog. Died 1626. WORK. *De lactibus, seu lacteis vasis, quarto vasorum meseraicorum genere, novo invento, dissertatio cum figuris elegantissimis.* Mediol. 1627. 4to.

ASITIA (*Path.*) ἀσιτια, from ἀ priv. and ἄσιτος, 'food.' Abstinence from food. Want of appetite.

ASJAGAN (*Mat. Med.*) *As'jogam.* An Indian tree, the juice of whose leaves, mixed with powdered cumin seeds, is employed, in India, in colic.

ASO'DES (*Path.*) *Asso'des,* ἀσώδης, from ἀση, 'disgust,' 'anxiety.' A fever accompanied with anxiety. *Fe'bris asso'des vel azo'des.*

ASPARAGUS (*Mat. Alim.*) *Aspar'agus officinalis, ασπαραγος; Common Asparogus, Sparrow Grass, Grass.* The fresh roots are diuretic, perhaps owing to the immediate, crystallizable principle, *Asparagine.* The young shoots are a well known and esteemed vegetable diet. They communicate a peculiar odor to the urine.

(F) *Asperge.* (G) *Spargel.*

WRITERS. A. A. CLERICUS, Altdorf. 1715 (L). J. G. F. FRANZ, Lips. 1778 (L).

ASPA'SIA (*Mat. Med.*) A ball of wool soaked in an infusion of galls, and used by females for constringing the vagina.

ASPERITY (*Anat.*) *Asper'itas,* roughness. Asperities are inequalities on the surfaces of bones, which often serve for the insertion of fibrous organs.

ASPERMATISMUS (*Path.*) from ἀ priv. and σπέρμα, 'sperm.' Reflux of sperm from the urethra into the bladder, during the venereal orgasm.

ASPERSION (*Therap.*) *Asper'sio, γαρτισμοσ.* Act of sprinkling or pouring a liquid *guttatim* over a wound, ulcer, &c.

(F) *Arroisement.* (G) *Bespren-gung.*

ASPERULA ODORATA (*Mat. Med.*) *Matrisyllva, Sweet-scented Woodroof.* Said to be diuretic, deobstruent, tonic, and vulnerary.

(F) *Aspérule odorante ou Muguet des bois.*

(G) *Waldmeister, Sternleberkraut.*

ASPHALTUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Mifres, Nep'ta, Arsol'tos, Aspall'tum, ασφαλτος,* from ἀσφαλιζειν, 'to strengthen.' With

the Greeks this word signified any kind of bitumen. The word is now restricted chiefly to the *BITUMEN OF JUDÆA*, *B. Judaicum*, *B. solidum*, *Jew's Pitch*, or *Karabé* of Sodom. It is solid, friable, vitreous, black, shining, inflammable, and of a fetid smell. An oil is obtained from it by distillation. It enters into the composition of certain ointments and plasters.

It is collected on the surface of the water of the Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites in Judæa.

(F) *Asphalte*. (G) Asphalt, Erdpech, Judenpech.

ASPHALTITIS (*Anat.*) ἀσφαλτίτις. A name, given by some to the last lumbar vertebra. GORRÆUS.

ASPHOD'ELUS RAMO'SUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Asphodelus*, *A. Albus*, *A. maris*, *Has'tula Belgis*. The bulbs of this southern European plant have an acrimony, which they lose in boiling water. They contain a fecula with which bread has been made, and have been considered diuretic. They have been used as a succedaneum for the squill.

(F) *Lis asphodèle*. (G) Königs-scepter, Peitschenstock, Äfodilwurzel.

ASPHYXIA (*Mat. Med.*) ἀσφυξία, from *a priv.* and *σφυξίς*, 'pulse.' *Acrotismos*, ἀκροτισμός. For a long time Asphyxia was confined to the sense of 'suspension of circulation.' It now generally means *suspended animation*:—*Ca'rus asphyxia*, *Mors appa'rens*, *Ap'næasphyxia* or *Apparent death*, characterized by suspension of respiration, of the cerebral functions, circulation, &c. Several varieties of Asphyxia have been designated.

1. **ASPHYXIA BY SUBMER'SION**, as occurs in the drowned, who perish in consequence of the medium in which they are plunged being unfit for respiration.

2. **ASPHYXIA BY STRANGULA'TION** or *Suffoca'tion*; produced by mechanical impediment to respiration, as in strangulation.

3. **ASPHYXIA BY NOX'IOUS IN-HALA'TION**, or inhalation of Gases, some of which cause death by producing a spasmodic closure of the glottis: others by the want of oxygen, and others are positively deleterious or poisonous.

4. **ASPHYXIA OF THE NEW-BORN**. This is often dependant upon the feeble condition of the infant, not permitting respiration to be established.

In Asphyxia from deleterious gases, the symptoms necessarily vary according to the nature of the gas and the intensity of its action. In all the other kinds of apyxia, death is owing to the non-conversion of venous into arterial blood. See **SUFFOCATION**.

Mr. CHEVALIER has used the term *Asphyxia Idiopath'ica* for fatal syncope owing to relaxation of the heart.

(F) *Asphyxie*. (G) Todesohn-macht, Scheintod.

WRITERS. BERGER (*A. by submer-sion*), Paris, 1805 (F). J. M. FRETEAU (*A. of the Newborn*), Paris, 1804 (F). M. GRAF, Strasburg, 1803 (F). VARRIN, Paris, 1802 (F). A. PORTAL, Paris, 1816 (F). S. COLHOUN (*on suspended animation*), Philad. 1823. CH. KITE (*do.*), Lond. 1788. C. A. STRUYE, (*from the German*), Albany, 1803. J. LEROY D'ETOILES, Paris, 1829 (F).

ASPIRA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Adspira'tio*, *Aspira'tio*. The French sometimes use the term synonymously with inspiration. It also means the act of attracting or sucking like a pump. Also, the pronunciation of a vowel with a full breath.

AS'PIS (*Toxicol.*) ἄσπις. A name given by the ancients to a venomous serpent—the *Egyptian viper* of LACÉPEDE. Its bite is very dangerous, and it is supposed to have been the reptile used by Cleopatra for her destruction. (F) *Aspic*.

ASPLE'NIUM (*Mat. Med.*) ἀσπληνιον, from *a priv.* and *σπλήν*, 'the spleen.' *Spleenwort*, *Miltwaste*.

ASPLE'NIUM CET'ERACH, *Doradilla*, *Blech'num squamo'sum*, *Scolopen'dria*, *Athur'ion*, ἀσπληνιον, *Cet'erach officina'rum*. Supposed to be substringent and mucilaginous, and has been recommended as a pectoral. It has also been given in calculous cases.

(G) Milzkraut, Milzfarn.

(F) *Doradille*.

ASPLE'NIUM RU'TA MURA'RIA, *A. mur'ale*, *Paronych'ia*, *Wall'rue*, *White Maidenhair*, *Tent'wort*, *Adian'thum al'bum*, *Ru'ta mura'ria*, *Sal'via vi'tæ*: used in the same cases as the last.

(F) *Rue des murailles*, *Sauve-vie*.

(G) Mauerraute, Mauertreffarren, Mauerrautenfilzfarn.

ASPLE'NIUM SCOLOPEN'DRIUM, *Scolopen'drium officina'rum*, *Hart's Tongue Spleenwort*, *Phyllit'is*, *Lin'gua cervi'na*, *Blech'num lignifo'lium*. Properties like the last.

(F) *Scolopendre, Langue de Cerf.*

(G) Hirschzungē.

ASPLE'NIUM TRICHOMANOIDES, *A. Trichomanes, Calliphyl'ium, καλλιφυλλον, Trichomanes, Adian'thum rubrum, Common Maidenhair, Poly'tricum commu'ne.* Properties like the last.

(F) Poly'tric. (G) Haarmoos, Steinfarren.

AS'SABA (Mat. Med.) A Guinea shrub whose leaves are considered capable of dispersing buboes.

ASSAI'ERET (Pharm.) A compound of bitter, stomachic, and purgative medicines, in the form of pill. AVICENNA.

ASSA'TIO (Pharm.) ο.τ.τ.ι.ο.ι.ς. The boiling of food or medicines in their own juice, without the addition of any liquid. Various kinds of cooking by heat. GALEN.

AS'SERAC (Hyg.) As'sis. A preparation of opium or of some narcotic, used by the Turks as an excitant.

AS'SIDENS (Path.) from *ad*, 'to,' and *sedere*, 'to be seated.' That which accompanies or is concomitant. An epithet applied to the accessory symptoms and general phenomena of disease.

ASSIMILA'TION (Physiol.) *Assimilatio, Appropriatio, εξομοιωσις, ομοιωσις, θρεψις, θρεπτιση*: from *assimila're*, 'to render similar.' The act by which living bodies appropriate and transform into their own substance, matters with which they may be placed in contact. In man, assimilation is a function of nutrition.

(G) Gleichwerdung, Aneignung.

AS'SIUS LA'PIS (Mat. Med.) ασσιος λιθος, *Assius La'pis.* A sort of stone or earth found near the town of Assa in the Troad, and which had the property of destroying proud flesh.

ASTARZOF (Pharm.) An ointment, composed of litharge, frog's spawn, &c. Also, camphor dissolved in rose water. PARACELSUS.

ASTERIA GEM'MA (Mat. Med.) *Asterias, Astrolites, Astrios, αστεριας, αστριος, αστριτης, αστροβολος.* The ancients attributed imaginary virtues to this stone, that of dispersing *Nævi Materni*, e. g.

ASTHENI'A (Path.) ασθενεια, from *a priv.* and *σθενος*, 'force,' 'strength.' Want of strength, general debility. A word used in this sense by GALEN, and employed especially by BROWN to designate debility of the whole economy or diminution of the vital forces. He distinguished it into *direct* and *indirect*:

the former proceeding from diminution of stimuli; the latter from exhaustion of incitability by the abuse of stimuli.

(G) Schwäche, Abspannung.

WRITER. C. A. STRUVE (G), translated by W. JOHNSTONE, Lond. 1801.

ASTH'MA (Path.) ασθμα, from *aw*, 'I respire.' *Broken windedness.* Difficulty of breathing, recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound and sense of constriction in the chest; cough and expectoration.

Asthma is a chronic disease, and not curable with facility. Antispasmodics are required.

(G) Keuchen, Athembeschwerde, Engbrustigkeit.

The *ASTHMA ACUTUM* of Millar, (*Asthma aigu*), is probably spasmodic croup.

The *ASTHMA SIC'UM, A. convulsivum, A. nervosum, Nervous or convulsive asthma*, so called when the paroxysm is sudden, violent, and of short duration: cough slight, and expectoration scanty: spasmodic constriction.

The *ASTHMA HUMIDUM, Humid, Common or spitting asthma*, is when the disease is accompanied with expectoration. It is also called *A. humoralle, A. flatulentum, A. pneumonicum, &c.*

WRITERS on *Asthma.* BECKER, Regiom. 1642 (L). COUSIN, Paris, 1673 (L). AB HOOLWERF, Lugd. Bat. 1673 (L). AB ALMELOEEN, Ultraj. 1681 (L). FRANKENAU, Regiom. 1706 (L). ETTMÜLLER, Lips. 1710 (L). WOLFF, Helmst. 1622 (L). SCHRIZMEYER, Lugd. Bat. 1662 (L). MEYER, Gotting. 1779 (L). M. RYAN, Lond. 1793. N. E. J. AUBERT, Paris, 1809 (F). M. ZALLONY, Paris, 1809 (F). SIR J. FLOYER, Lond. 1726. J. WITHERS, Lond. 1775. G. LIPSCOMB, Birming. 1800. J. MILLAR, Lond. 1769.

ASTHMAT'IC (Path.) *Asthmaticus*; one affected with asthma. What relates to asthma.

(G) Engbrustig.

AS'TOMUS (Path.) αστομος, from *a priv.* and *στομα*, 'a mouth.' One without a mouth. PLINY speaks of a people in India without mouths, who live *anelatu et odore!*

ASTRAG'ALUS (Anat.) αστραγαλος, *Talus, the Ankle, Qua'trio, Diab'ebos, Pel'za, Cavicula, Cavilla, Tetrol'ros, As'trion, αστριον, τετροχος, Os Ballistæ.* A short bone, situated at the superior and middle part of the tarsus, where it is articulated with the tibia. It is the *ankle bone, sling bone or first bone of*

the foot. The anterior surface is convex, and has a well marked prominence, supported by a kind of neck, and hence has been called the *head of the Astragalus*. The astragalus is developed by two points of ossification.

(G) Sprungbein.

ASTRAG'ALUS ES'CAPUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Stemless Milk-vetch*. The root is said to have cured confirmed syphilis.

ASTRAG'ALUS VE'RUS, *Goat's thorn, Milk-vetch, Spi'na hir'ci, The astragalus aculeatus*. The plant which affords *Gum Trag'acanth*. See TRAGACANTHA.

(G) Tragantstrauch.

AS'TRAPE (*Etiol.*) αστραπη, *Coruscatio, Fulgur, Light'ning*. GALEN reckons it amongst the remote causes of epilepsy.

ASTRICT'ION (*Therap.*) *Astrictio, στυψις*, from *adstrin'gere*, 'to constringe.' Action of an astringent substance on the animal economy.

(G) Zusammenziehung.

ASTRIN'GENTS (*Mat. Med.*) *Astringent'ia, κατασταλτικά, Katastall'ica, Constringent'ia, Contrahent'ia, Stenot'ica, στεγνωτικά, Synerit'ica, συγκριτικά, Astricto'ria*, from *astringere*, 'to constringe.' Medicines, which have the property of constringing the organic textures. External astringents are called *Styptics*.

(G) Zusammenziehendesmittel.

WRITERS. A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1763 (L). SAM. GARLAND, Edinb. 1763 (L). N. GUILLEMIN, Nanceii, 1781 (L). G. H. KANNEGIESSER, Kilon. 1744 (L). PH. F. TH. MECKEL, Hal. 1796 (L). C. P. SCHACHT, Harderov. 1789 (L).

ASTROB'LES (*Path.*) αστροβλης, αστροβλητος, from *αστρον*, 'a star,' and *βαλλω*, 'I strike.' One struck by the stars (*sideratus*). One, who is in a state of sideration—in an apoplectic state. GORREUS.

ASTROBOLIS'MOS (*Path.*) αστροβολισμος; same etymology. *Sideration* or action of the stars on a person. *Apo-plexy*. THEOPHR., GORREUS.

ASTROL'OGY, *Astrol'ogia, αστρολογία*, from *αστρον*, 'a star,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The art of divining by inspecting the stars. This was formerly considered to be a part of Medicine; and was called *Judicial Astrology*, to distinguish it from *Astromony*.

(G) Gestirnwahrsagererei, Sternedeutung.

ASTRON'OMY, *Astrono'mia*, from α-

στρον, 'a star,' and *νομος*, 'a law,' 'rule.' A science, which makes known the heavenly phenomena, and the laws that govern them. HIPPOCRATES places this and *Astrology* amongst the necessary studies of a physician.

(G) Sternkunde.

AS'TRUC, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A very celebrated French physician, born in 1684; died in 1766. He was Professor of Medicine in Paris, but is best known for his work—*De morbis venereis libr. vi.* Paris. 1736. 4to: in English, Lond. 1737. by W. BARROWBY. *Dissertatio physica de motu musculari.* Monspel. 1710. 12mo. *Mémoire sur la cause de la digestion des alimens.* Mont. 1711. 4to. *Traité de la cause de la digestion, où l'on refute le nouveau système de la trituration et du broiement, &c.* Toulouse. 1714. 8vo. *Dissertatio de ani fistulâ.* Mons. 1718. 12mo.: in Engl. Lond. 1738. *Dissertation sur la peste de Provence.* Mont. 1720. 8vo. *Dissertation sur la contagion de la peste, où l'on prouve que cette maladie est véritablement contagieuse.* Toulouse. 1725. 8vo. *Tractatus therapeuticus.* Genev. 1743. 8vo. *Tractatus pathologicus.* Genev. 1753. 8vo. *Traité des maladies des femmes.* Paris. 1761–5. 6 vols. 12mo.: in Engl. Lond. 1762. *Traité des maladies des enfans: in Eng.* Lond. 1746. *L'art d'accoucher réduit à ses principes.* Paris. 1766. 12mo.: in Engl. by S. RILEY. Lond. 1766.

ATARACTAPOIE'SIA (*Med.*) αταρακταποησια, from *a priv.* and *ταραχος*, 'troubled,' and *ποιειν*, 'to make.' Intrepidity, firmness. A quality of which, according to HIPPOCRATES, the physician ought to be possessed in the highest degree.

ATAXA'RIA (*Hyg.*) αταραξια, from *a priv.* and *ταραξις*, 'trouble,' 'emotion.' Moral tranquillity, peace of mind.

(G) Seelenruhe, Gemüthsruhe.

ATAX'IA (*Path.*) αταξια, from *a priv.* and *ταξις*, 'order.' Disorder, irregularity. HIPPOCRATES employs the word in its most extensive acceptation. GALEN applies it, especially, to irregularity of pulse; and SYDENHAM speaks of *Ataxia Spirituum* for disorder of the nervous system. *Ataxia*, now, usually means the state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers, and the nervous condition.

ATAX'MIR (*Therap.*) The treatment to be pursued when the eyelashes irritate the eye. ALBUCASIS.

AT'CHAR (*Mat. Alim.*) *A'chia*, *A'char*. A condiment used in India. It is formed of green fruits of various kinds, — garlic, ginger, mustard, and pimento, pickled in vinegar.

ATHAMAN'TA (*Mat. Med.*) from Athamas, a place in Thessaly. A genus of plants.

ATHAMAN'TA CRETEN'SIS or *Cret'ica*, *Daucus Cret'icus*, *Myrr'rhys an'nua*, *Candy Carrot*. The seeds of this plant are acrid and aromatic. They have been used as carminatives and diuretics.

(G) Möhrenkummel.

ATHAMAN'TA AUREOSELI'NUM, *Oreoseli'num*, *Black Mountain Parsley*. The plant, seed and roots are aromatic. It has been considered attenuant, aperient, deobstruent, and lithontriptic. The distilled oil has been used in toothache.

(F) *Persil de Montagne*.

(G) *Bergpetersilie*, *Grundheil*.

ATHANA'SIA (*Pharm.*) from α priv. and θ avatos, 'death.' An antidote for diseases of the liver, jaundice, gravel, &c. It consisted of saffron, cinnamon, lavender, cassia, myrrh, juncus odoratus, honey, &c., and was esteemed to be sudorific.

ATHE'NA (*Pharm.*) α θηνα. Name of a plaster, recommended by ASCLEPIADES, and composed of oxide of copper, sublimed oxide of zinc, sal ammoniac, verdigris, gall nuts, and a variety of resinous and other ingredients. ORIBASIUS. AËTIUS, and P. ÆGINETA.

ATHENAIOS or ATHENÆUS (*Biog.*) was born at Attalia, a city of Cilicia, soon after the birth of Christ. His works are often referred to by GALEN, who states, that none of his contemporaries wrote so extensively and universally on Medicine as he. ATHE'NÆUS was the founder of the *Pneumatic sect*.

ATHENAIOS or ATHENÆUS (*Biogr.*) the grammarian: — likewise requires mention. He was born at Naucratis in Ægypt, and flourished in the 3d century. His work, entitled '*The deipnosophists, or the sophists discoursing at table*,' comprises a variety of interesting information regarding dietetics and other points important to the physician.

ATHENIO'NIS CATAPOTIUM (*Pharm.*) A pill, composed of myrrh, pepper, castor, and opium; used to allay coughing. CELSUS.

ATHENIP'PON or DIASMYR'NES (*Phar.*)

Athenip'ium, α θηνιππιον. Name of a collyrium employed by SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, and invented by one ATHE'NIPPUS.

ATHENIP'PON PANCHRES'TON (*Phar.*) A collyrium differing from the last.

ATHE'RA (*Mat. Alim. & Mat. Med.*) α θηρα, *Atha'ra*. A kind of pap for children: also, a kind of liniment. DIOSCORIDES, PLINY.

ATHERO'MA (*Path.*) α θρωμα, or α θηρωμα; from α θηρα, 'pap or pulp.' *Eni'phy'ma encyst'is athero'ma*, *Molluscum*. A tumor formed by a cyst containing matter like pap or *Bouillie*.

(G) Breigeschwulst, Balggeschwulst.

ATHERO'MATOUS (*Path.*) *Atheromatoides*. Having the nature of Atheroma.

(G) Breigeschwulstartig.

ATHLE'TA (*Hyg.*) α θλητης, from α θλος, 'combat.' Athletes were men, who exercised themselves in combat at the public festivals. VITRUV.

WRITERS. FR. HOFFMANN, Halæ, 1727 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Halæ, 1737 (L).

ATHLET'IC, *Athlet'icus*; concerning *Athlet'æ*, α θλητικος. Strong in muscular powers. FOËSIUS.

ATHYM'IA (*Path.*) α θυμια, from α priv. and θυμος, 'heart,' 'courage.' *Despondency*. The prostration of spirits, often observable in the sick. HIPPOCR. Melancholy. SWEDIAUR.

(G) Kleinmuth, Verzagtheit.

AT'LAS (*Anat.*) α τλας, α τλαντιον, from α τλανω, 'I sustain.' The *first cervical vertebra*: so called, from its supporting the whole weight of the head, as ATLAS is said to have supported the globe on his shoulders. CHAUSSIER calls it *Atloid*. This vertebra in no respect resembles the others. It is a kind of irregular ring, into which, anteriorly, the *processus dentatus* of the second vertebra is received. Posteriorly it gives passage to the medulla spinalis.

(G) Träger.

ATLOI'DO-AX'OID (*Anat.*) Relating to both the Atlas and the Axis or Vertebra Dentata.

(F) *Atloido-axoidien*.

ATLOI'DO-AX'OID ARTICULA'TION. The articulation between the two first cervical vertebra.

ATLOI'DO-AX'OID LIG'AMENTS. These are two in number; one anterior and another posterior, passing between the two vertebra.

ATLOI'DO-OCCIP'ITAL (*Anat.*) Relating to the Atlas and occiput. The *Atloido-occip'ital Articula'tion* is formed

by the condyles of the occipital bone and the superior articular surfaces of the Atlas.

AT'MOSPHERE, *Atmosphæra*, ατμοσφαιρα, from ατμος, 'vapor,' and σφαιρα, 'a sphere': as it were, *Sphere of vapors*. The atmosphere is a spherical mass of air, surrounding the earth in every part; the height of which is estimated at 15 or 16 leagues. It presses on the surface of the earth; and this pressure has, necessarily, sensible effects on organized bodies. The surface of the human body being reckoned at 15 square feet, it is computed that a pressure of 33,000 pounds or more exists under ordinary circumstances; and this pressure cannot be increased or diminished materially, without modifying the circulation and all the functions.

(G) Dunstkreis, Luftkreis.

WRITER. H. ROBERTSON (*natural history of*), Edinb. 1808.

ΑΤΟΛ'ΜΙΑ ατολμια, from α priv. and τολμα, 'confidence.' Want of confidence; discouragement. A state of mind, unfavorable to health, and injurious in disease. It is the antithesis of *Eutoλμια*, ευτολμια.

ΑΤ'ΟΝΥ (*Path.*) Ατολ'νια, ατονια, from α priv. and τονος, 'tone,' 'force.' Want of tone. Weakness of every organ, and particularly of those that are contractile. Violent gastritis has been described by SCRIBONIUS LARGUS under a similar name, ατονον, *Atonon*.

WRITERS. G. E. HAMBERGER, JENÆ. 7751 (L). J. G. KRUGER, Helmst. 1754 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. 1762 (L), and 1764 (L).

ATRABIL'IARY (*Path. &c.*) *Atrabilious*, *Atrabilio'ris*, *Atrabilio'sus*. An epithet given by the ancients to the melancholic and hypochondriac, because they believed the Atrabilis to predominate in such.

The *Atrabilary capsules*, *arteries*, and *veins*, are the renal capsules, arteries, and veins; the formation of Atrabilis having been attributed to them.

WRITER. W. GRANT (*on the atrabilious temperament*), Lond. 1779.

ATRABI'LIS (*Path.*) from atra, 'black,' and bilis, 'bile': χολη μελαινα, *Ater suc'cus*, *Black Bile* or *Melancholy*. According to the ancients, a thick, black, acrid humor, secreted, in the opinion of some, by the pancreas; in that of others, by the supra renal capsules. HIPPOCRATES, GALEN, AËTIUS, and others ascribe great influence to the Atrabilis in the production of hypochondriasis, melancholy, and mania.

There is really no such humor. It was an imaginary creation. ARETÆUS, RUFUS of Ephesus, &c.

WRITER. W. GRANT (*on the atrabilious temperament, &c.*), Lond. 1779.

ATRACHE'LUS (*Anat.*) ατραχηλος, from α priv. and τραχηλος, 'neck.' One who is very short-necked. GALEN.

ATRAC'TYLIS GUMMI'FERA (*Mat. Med.*) *Ca'lduus pi'neus*, *Ixi'ne*, *Gummy-rooted Atractylis*, *Pine Thistle*. The root, when wounded, yields a milky, viscid juice, which concretes into tenacious masses, and is said to be chewed with the same views as Mastich.

ATRAMEN'TUM (*Mat. Med.*) *A. Suto'rium*, χαλκαροθου, *Azci*, *Dehens*, *Ink*. It has been advised as an astringent, and as an external application in herpetic affections.

(F) *Encre*. (G) *Tinte*, *Dinte*.

ATRE'TUS (*Path.*) ατρητος, from αpriv. and τρω, 'I perforate.' One whose anus or parts of generation are imperforate.

AT'RICES (*Path.*) Small tumors, which appear occasionally around the anus. Some commentators consider the word to be synonymous with condylomata. FORESTUS.

AT'RICI (*Path.*) Small sinuses in the vicinity of the anus, not penetrating the rectum.

AT'RIPLEX HORTEN'SIS (*Mat. Med.*) *A. Sali'va*. The herb and seed of this plant have been exhibited as antiscorbutics.

(F) *Arroche*, *Bonne Dame*.

(G) *Gartenmelde*.

The *Atriplex halimus*, *A. Portulacoides*, and *A. Patula*, are used as pickles, and have similar properties.

ΑΤ'ΡΟΡΑ (*Mat. Med.*) from Ατροπος, 'the goddess of destiny'; so called from its fatal effects.

ΑΤ'ΡΟΡΑ ΒΕΛΛΑΔΟΝ'ΝΑ, *Belladonna*, *Deadly Nightshade*, *Sola'num lethale*, *Dua'le*, *Sola'num mani'acum*, *S. furio'sum*, *Sola'num mel'anocer'asus*. The leaves are powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and repellent. They are occasionally used where narcotics are indicated. Sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain: and the leaves form a good poultice. Dose, gr. ½ to gr. j of the powdered leaves.

(F) *Belladone*, *Morelle furieuse*, *Belle Dame*.

(G) *Tollkraut*, *Wolfskirsche*, *Waldnachtschatten*, *Tollkirsche*, *Tollbeere*, *Dollkraut*.

WRITERS. J. M. FABER, Aug. Vind. 1677 (L). C. SICELIUS, Jenæ, 1724 (L).

M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1739 (L). TH. G. ZIMMERMANN, Rintel. 1765 (L). B. F. MÜNCH (in *hydrophobia*), Gotting. 1781 (L). J. H. MÜNCH (in *mania*), Gotting. 1783 (L). J. BAILEY (in *neuralgia*), Lond. 1818.

AT'ROPA MANDRAGO'RA, *Mandrago'ra*, *Mandrake*. The boiled root has been used in the form of poultice in indolent swellings.

(G) A I r a u n .

AT'ROPINE (Pharm.) *Atropi'na*, *Atro'pia*, *Atro'pium*. The active principle of the *Atropa Belladonna*, separated by BRANDES, by a process similar to that for procuring Morphine.

AT'ROPHY (Path.) *Maras'mus Atro'phia*, *Atro'phia*, ἀτροφία, *Maras'mus*, *Ma'cies*, *Marco'res*, *Analo'sis*, ἀλωσις, from α priv. and τροφή, 'nourishment.' Progressive and morbid diminution in the bulk of the whole body or of a part. Atrophy is generally symptomatic.

(F) *Atrophie*, *Desséchement*.

(G) D a r r s u c h t , A u s z e h r u n g .

WRITERS. P. ROSENHARDT, Altdorf. 1661 (L). A. MENJOT, Paris, 1662 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1668 (L). J. A. FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1672 (L). H. BOBART, Lugd. Bat. 1678 (L). W. PALMAR, Lugd. Bat. 1692 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1702 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1735 (L). J. KAMPF, Basil, 1756 (L). CH. F. KALTSCHMIDT, Jenæ, 1758 (L). J. J. FICK, Jenæ, 1724 (L). SAM. FARR, Altenb. 1774 (L).

ΑΤ'ΤΑ, αττα. One who walks in a staggering manner.

ATTACK' (Path.) *Insultus*, *Irreptio*, *Invasio*, *Eis'bole*, εισβολή. A sudden attack, invasion or onset of a disease. A seizure.

(F) *Attaque*. (G) A n f a l l .

AT'TAGEN (Mat. Alim.) *At'tagas*, ατταγήν, αταγήν, the *Fran'colin*. Celebrated with the ancients both as food and medicine. MARTIAL, ARISTOPHANES.

AT'TALUS (Pharm.) *Attalicum*, Ατταλος, Ατταλιον. A name given to certain compound medicines by GALEN.

ATTANCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) A mineral water in France at Attancourt in Champagne; and about 3 leagues north of Joinville. The water is a chalybeate, and contains sulphate of lime. In large doses it is purgative.

ATTENÖTING, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) in Bavaria. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and soda, sulphates of lime and

magnesia, muriate of soda, iron, and alum. It is much used in skin diseases, fistula, old ulcers, calculi, and hæmorrhoids.

ATTENUANTS (Mat. Med.) *Attenuantia*, *Leptuntika*, λεπυντικά, from *ten'uis*, 'thin.' Medicines which augment the fluidity of the humors.

(G) V e r d u n n e r u n g s m i t t e l .

WRITER. P. GERICKE, Helmst. 1765 (L).

AT'TITUDE (Phys. & Path.) *Situs Corporis*. Situation, position of the body. The attitudes are the different postures which man is capable of assuming. In *General Pathology*, the attitude will often enable the physician to pronounce at once upon the character of a disease, or it will aid him materially in his judgment. In St. Vitus's dance, in fractures, luxations, &c., it is the great index. It will also indicate the degree of nervous or cerebral power: hence the sinking down in bed is an evidence of great cerebral debility in fever. The position of a patient during an operation is an interesting subject of attention to the surgeon.

(F) *Attitude*. (G) S t e l l u n g , H a l t u n g , L e i b e s h a l t u n g .

ATTOL'LENS AU'REM (Anat.) *Attollens Auriculæ*, *Levator Auris*, *Superior Auris*, *Attollens Auriculam*, (F) *Auriculaire supérieur*, *Temporo-auriculaire*. A muscle of the ear, which arises, thin, broad, and tendinous, from the tendon of the occipito-frontalis, and is inserted into the upper part of the ear, opposite to the antihelix. It raises the ear.

ATTRAHENT (Mat. Med.) *Attrahens*, *Attraktivus*, *Attractivus*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *traho*, 'I draw.' Remedies are so called, which attract fluids to the parts to which they are applied, as blisters, rubefacients, &c.

(F) *Attractif*, *Attirant*.

(G) A n z i e h e n d e s m i t t e l .

WRITERS. G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1749 (L). CH. L. HOFFMANN, Burgo-Steinfurt, 1759 (L).

ATTRAPE-LOURDAUT (F) (Surg.) A bistouri invented by a French surgeon, called BIENNAISE, and used in the operation for hernia. See BISTOURI CACHÉ.

ATTRI'TION (Path.) *Attritio*, ἐκθλιμμα, from *terere*, 'to bruise.' *Fric-tion* or *bruising*. *Chafing*. GALEN. Also, a kind of cardialgia. SENNERTUS. Likewise, a violent contusion.

ΑΤΥΡ'ΙΟ (Path.) *Atypicus*, ατυπος. That which has no type. Irregular.

Chiefly applied to irregular intermit-
tents. *Febris atypica.*

AUAN'TĒ (*Path.*) *αυαντη, αυανη*, from *αυανσις*, 'desiccation.' HIPPOCRATES gave this name to a disease, the principal symptom of which was emaciation. *Avante, Avansis.*

AUDINAC, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Audinac is situated in the department of Arriège, France. The water contains a small quantity of hydrosulphuric acid, carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, carbonates of lime and iron, and a bituminous substance. It is much used in chronic rheumatism, herpes, scrophulous diseases, &c.

AUDI'TION (*Physiol.*) from *audire*, 'to hear.' *Ἀκούε, ακουσις, Audi'tio, Audi'tus, ακουσις.* Hearing. The act of hearing. The sensation arising from an impression made on the auditory nerves by the vibrations of the air, produced by a sonorous body. The Physiology of Audition is obscure. It probably takes place:—1. By the vibrations being communicated from the *membrana tympani* along the chain of small bones, to the membrane of the *foramen ovale*. 2. By means of the air in the cavity of the *tympanium*, the membrane of the *foramen rotundum* is agitated. 3. The transmission may be made by means of the bony parietes.

In these three ways the vibrations, produced by a sonorous body, may reach the auditory nerves. Audition may be *active* or *passive*: hence the difference between *listening* and simply *hearing*.

(G) Das Hören, Gehör.

WRITERS. J. G. DUVERNEY, Paris, 1683 and 1718 (F). G. C. SCHELHAMMER, Lugd. Bat. 1684 (L). M. NABOTH (*organ &c. of A.*), Lips. 1703 (L). P. J. ESTEVE, Avignon, 1751 (F). A. SCARPA (*anatomy &c. of*), Mediol. 1794 (L). J. ELLIOT, Lond. 1781. A. Q. RIVINUS (*diseases*), Lips. 1717 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1752 (L). C. CH. HAASE, Lips. 1782 (L).

AUDI'TORY (*Anat.*) *Audito'rius, Audi'tivus, ακουσιζος.* That which relates to audition.

The EXTER'NAL AUDITORY CANAL, *Meatus audito'rius exter'nus, All'synoch, All'semach, Alvearium*, (F) *Conduit auditif externe, Conduit auriculaire*, commences at the bottom of the concha, at the *Fora'men auditivum exter'num*, passes inwards, forwards, and a little downwards, and terminates at the *membrana tympani*. It is partly

cartilaginous, partly osseous, and partly fibrous.

The INTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL, *Meatus audito'rius inter'nus, αυαρ, Κυ'lar*, (F) *Conduit auditif interne, C. labyrinthique*, is situated in the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa* of the temporal bone. From the *Fora'men auditivum inter'num*, where it commences, it passes forwards and outwards, and terminates by a kind of *cul-de-sac*, perforated by many holes, one of which is the orifice of the *Aquæductus Fallopii*; and the others communicate with the labyrinth.

The AUDITORY NERVE, *Nerf labyrinthique* (CH.), is the *Portio Mollis* of the 7th pair. It arises from the *corpus restiforme*, from the floor of the fourth ventricle, and, by means of white striæ, from the sides of the *calamus scriptorius*. As it leaves the *encephalon*, it forms a flattened cord, and proceeds with the facial nerve through the *foramen auditivum internum*, and as far as the bottom of the *meatus*, where it separates from the facial and divides into two branches, one going to the *cochlea*;—the other to the *vestibule* and *semicircular canals*.

The AUDITORY ARTERIES AND VEINS are vessels which enter the auditory canals, and are, like them, distinguished into *internal* and *external*. The *external auditory artery, A. Tympanique* (CH.), is given off by the *styloid*, a branch of the *external carotid*: the *internal* is a branch of the *basilary artery*, which accompanies the auditory nerve, and is distributed to it.

The AUDITORY VEINS empty into the *internal* and *external jugulars*.

AUGĒ (*Anat.*) *Al'veus*. Some of the older Anatomists gave this name to reservoirs, into which liquids flow in an interrupted manner, so that they are alternately full and empty. Such are the *ventricles* and *auricles* of the heart.

AUGE'NIUS or AUGENIO, HOR'ACE (*Biogr.*) Professor of Medicine at Padua; born at Monte Santo in the March of Ancona, about 1527: died 1603. WORKS. *De medendi's calculosis et ulceratis renibus.* Camerin. 1575. 4to. *De modo præservandi à peste libr. iv.* Firmi. 1577. 8vo. *Epistolarum et consultationum medicinalium libri xii.* August. Taurin. 1580. 4to. *De curandi ratione per sanguinis missionem libri xvii.* Taurin. 1584. 4to. *De febribus, febrrium signis, symptomatibus, et prognostico, libri tres, &c.* Ven. 1605. fol.

AUGMENTATION (*Path.*) from *augere*, 'to increase.' *Augmentum*, *Incrementum*, *Auctio*, *Auxesis*, αυξησις, αυβασις. The stage of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing.

AUMALE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Aumale is a town of Upper Normandy, in the country of Caux. Several springs of ferruginous mineral waters are found there, whose odor is penetrating, and taste rough and astringent. They are tonic, and employed in debility of the viscera, &c.

AURA (*Physiol. & Path.*) αροι. A vapor or emanation from any body, surrounding it like an atmosphere. VAN HELMONT regarded the vital principle as a gas and volatile spirit, which he called *Aura vitalis*.

AURA SEMINIS or *A. seminalis*:—an active principle, fancied to exist in the sperm, and regarded by some as the fecundating agent. Such is not the case.

AURA SANGUINIS. The odor exhaled by blood newly drawn.

In *Pathology*, *Aura* means the sensation of a light vapor, which, in some diseases, appears to set out from the trunk or limbs; and to rise towards the head. This feeling has been found to precede attacks of epilepsy and hysteria, and hence it has been called *Aura epileptica* and *A. hysterica*.

AURANTIA CURASSAVENTIA (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Curassoa apples or oranges*. Immature oranges, checked, by accident, in their growth. They are a grateful, aromatic bitter, devoid of acidity. Infused in wine or brandy they make a good stonachic. They are also used for *issue peas*.

AUREA ALEXANDRINA (*Phorm.*) A kind of opiate, invented by ALEXANDER.

AURICULA (*Anat.*) Diminutive of *auris*, an ear. The auricle of the ear. See **PAVILION**.

The **AURICLES OF THE HEART**, *Cavitates innominatee*, are two cavities; one right, the other left, each communicating with the ventricle of its side. These two cavities receive the blood from every part of the body. Into the *right auricle*, the two venæ cavæ and coronary vein open: into the *left*, the four pulmonary veins. CHAUSSEIER calls the former the *Sinus of the Venæ Cavæ*:—the latter, the *Sinus of the Pulmonary Veins*. See **SINUS**.

(F) *Oreillette*. (G) *Herzohren*, *Herzohrlein*, *Vorkammern*.

AURICULAR (*Anat.*) *Oricular*, *Auricularis*, from *auricula*, 'the ear.' That which belongs to the ear, especially to the external ear.

The **AURICULAR ARTERIES AND VEINS**, *Oriculaires* (Ch.), are divided into *anterior* and *posterior*. The *anterior* are of indeterminate number. They arise from the temporal artery, and are distributed to the meatus auditorius externus, and to the pavilion of the ear. The *posterior auricular* is given off by the external carotid, from which it separates in the substance of the parotid gland. When it reaches the inferior part of the pavilion of the ear it bifurcates: one of its branches being distributed to the inner surface of the pavilion, the other passing over the mastoid process, and being distributed to the temporal and posterior auris muscles, &c. Before its bifurcation it gives off the *stylo-mastoid artery*.

The **ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR AURICULAR VEINS** open into the temporal and external jugular.

The **AURICULAR NERVES** are several. 1. The *auricular branch*, *Zygomato-oricular*, is one of the ascending branches of the cervical plexus. It ramifies and spreads over the two surfaces of the pavilion. 2. The *auricular or superficial temporal*, *Temporal cutaneous* (Ch.), is given off from the inferior maxillary. It ascends between the condyle of the jaw and the meatus auditorius externus, sends numerous filaments to the meatus and pavilion, and divides into two twigs, which accompany the branches of the temporal artery, and are distributed to the integuments of the head. There is also a *posterior auricular* furnished by the facial.

The **AURICULAR FINGER** is the little finger, so called because, owing to its size, it can be more readily introduced into the meatus auditorius. (F) *Doigt auriculaire*. (G) *Ohrenfinger*.

AURICULO-VENTRICULAR (*Anat.*) *Auriculo-ventricularis*. That which belongs to the auricles and ventricles of the heart. The communications between the auricles and ventricles are so called. The *Tricuspid and Mitral Valves* are auriculo-ventricular valves.

AURIGA (*Surg.*) A species of bandage for the ribs, described by GALEN.

AURIST (*Med.*) from *auris*, 'the ear.' One who occupies himself chiefly with the diseases of the ear and their treatment.

AURUM MUSIVUM (*Pharm.*) *Aurum Mosaicum, Sulphuret of Tin.* The deutosulphuret or persulphuret of tin. (*Quicksilver, tin, sulphur, sal ammoniac*, aa, equal parts. The tin being first melted, the quicksilver is poured into it, and then the whole are ground together, and sublimed in a bolthead. The aurum musivum lies at the bottom.) It is used in some empirical preparations.

AUSCULTATION (*Phys. Path.*) *Auscultatio*, from *auscultare*, 'to listen': act of listening. BUISSON has used it synonymously with *listening*. LAENNEC has employed *auscultation* to appreciate the different sounds, which can be heard in the chest, and in the diagnosis of diseases of the heart and lungs. He does this by the aid of an instrument called a *stethoscope* (see *this word*), one extremity of which is applied to the ear, the other to the chest of the patient. This mode of examination he calls *Mediate Auscultation*, (F) *Auscultation médiate*. The application of the ear to the chest forming *immediate auscultation*.

AUSTERE (*Mat. Med.*) *Austerus*, αυστηρός. Substances, which produce a high degree of acerb impression on the organs of taste are so called.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biogr.*) was physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He died in 1793. *WORK.* *A treatise on the stone in the urinary bladder.* Lond. 1791. 8vo.

AUSTROMANCY; Austrorantia. The art of predicting from observance of the winds.

AUTARCIA (*Hyg.*) αὐταρκεία, from αὐτός, 'himself,' and ἄρκω, 'I am satisfied.' Moral tranquillity. GALEN.

AUTHEMERON (*Therap.*) αυθημερον. A medicine, which cures on the day of its exhibition; from αὐτός, 'the same,' and ἡμερα, 'day.'

AUTOCRASY (*Path.*) *Autocratia*, from αὐτός, 'himself,' and κρατος, 'strength.' Independent force. Action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers towards the preservation of the individual. The vital principle.

AUTOLITHOTOMUS (*Surg.*) *Autolithotomist*, from αὐτός, 'himself,' λιθος, 'a stone,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' One who operates upon himself for the stone.

AUTOMATIC (*Path.*) *Automaticus*, from αυτοματος, 'spontaneous.' That which acts of itself. Those movements are called *automatic*, which the patient executes without any object; appar-

ently without volition being exercised.

AUTOP'SIA OR **AUTOP'SY**; αυτοψια, from αὐτός, 'himself,' and οψις, 'vision.' *Autoph'ia.* Attentive examination by one's self.

(G) das Selbstsehen.

WRITERS. P. AMMAN, Lips. 1675 (L). PH. C. FABRICIUS, Helmst. 1748 (L).

AUTOP'SIA CADAVERICA (F) *Autopsie, Overture cadaverique.* Attentive examination after death. *Examination post mortem. Sectio Cadaveris, Dissection.* This is practised for the purpose of investigating the causes and seat of an affection of which a person may have died, &c. See *CADAVERIS SECTIO*.

AUTUMN (*Hyg.*) *Autumnus*, φθινοπωρον. One of the seasons of the year, between the 23d of September and the 22d of December. In all climates the Autumn or Fall is liable to disease; a combination of local and atmospheric causes being then present, favorable to its production.

(F) *Automne.* (G) *Herbst.*

AUTUMNAL; *Autumnalis.* Relating to autumn; as *Autumnal Fruits, Autumnal Fevers, &c.*

AUTUMNAL FEVER, (G) *Herbst Fieber*, generally assumes a bilious aspect. Those of the intermitten kind are much more obstinate than when they appear in the spring.

(F) *Autommale.* (G) *Herbstlich.*

WRITER. B. RUSH (*sources of A. disease in the United States, &c.*), Phil. 1805.

AUXILIARY (*Anat. and Mat. Med.*) *Auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, 'aid.' That which assists; — from which assistance is obtained.

(F) *Auxiliare.* (G) *Hulfleistend, Helfend.*

AUXILIARY MUSCLES are those, which concur in the same movement. Some Anatomists have applied the term to several ligaments, as well as to the fleshy fibres, which hang from the *sacro-spinalis* muscle.

An **AUXILIARY MEDICINE** is one, which assists the principal medicine or basis. It is synonymous with **ADJUVANT**. (G) *Bei-mittel.*

AVAILLES, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A small village in France, 13 leagues S. S. E. of Poitiers, at which there is a cold saline chalybeate. It contains muriates of soda and lime, sulphate and subcarbonate of soda, iron, &c.

AVANT-BOUCHE (F) (*Anat.*) *Os anticum.* This name has been applied,

by some, to the *mouth*, properly so called, in contradistinction to the *Arrière-bouche* or *Pharynx*.

AVANT-GOUT (F) (*Phys.*) *Prægestatio*; a *Foretaste*, *Prægestation*.

(G) *Vorschmack*, *Vorgeschmack*.

AVANT-MAIN (F) (*Anat.*) *Adversa Ma'nus*. The inside of the hand, when extended.

(G) *Flache hand*.

AVANT-PIED (F) (*Anat.*) The most advanced part of the foot.

(G) *Vorderfuss*, *Vorfuss*.

AVANT-POIGNET (F) (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the wrist.

AVE'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Oats*, *βρωμος*, *Bro'mos*. The seeds of the *Ave'na sativa*, (F) *Avoine*, (G) *Habergrüze*, *Haferr*. Oats are used as food for man, in some parts, particularly in the North of England and Scotland. When deprived of the husks they form *GROATS*, which see. Reduced to meal, they are applied as cataplasms, to promote suppuration. The dry meal is sprinkled over erysipelatous parts.

AVENHEIM, **MINERAL WATERS OF** (*Mat. Med.*) *Avenheim* is three leagues from Strasburg, and near it is an aperient mineral water.

AVENNES, **MINERAL WATERS OF** (*Mat. Med.*) *Avennes* is a village in the department of Herault in France, and near it is a saline spring, the temperature of which rises to 84° Fahrenheit.

AVENZOAR:—**ABU MERWAN ABDALMELEK**, **EEN ZOAR** (*Biogr.*) An eminent Arabian physician, who flourished about the end of the 11th or commencement of the 12th century. **WORK**. An esteemed book on the method of preparing medicines. It was translated into Hebrew in 1230: thence into Latin by **PARAVICIUS**, and printed at Venice in 1490. fol. *Avenzoar* was from Seville, in Spain.

AVERRHO'A CARAM'BOLA (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Mal'um Goën'se*, *Pru'num stellatum*, *Tam'ara con'ga*, *Caram'bolo*. An Indian tree, whose fruits are agreeably acid. The bark, bruised, is employed as a cataplasm, and its fruit is used as a refrigerant in bilious fever and dysentery.

The **AVERRHO'A BILIM'BI**, *Bilim'bi*, *Bilimbing teres*, has a fruit, which is too acid to be eaten alone. It is used as a condiment, and in the form of syrup as a refrigerant.

AV'ERROES (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Arabian physician and philosopher,

born about the middle of the 12th century, at Corduba in Spain: supposed to have died about A. D. 1200. **WORKS**. His writings are chiefly in Hebrew, of some of which there are Latin translations. *De simplicibus medicinis*. Lat. Arg. 1531. *Collectanea de sanitatis functionibus*, &c. Lugd. 1531. 4to.

AVER'SION (*Path. &c.*) *Aver'sio*, *αποτροπή*, from *avertere*, 'to turn from.' Extreme repugnance for any thing whatever.

AVERSION (F) also means, in Therapeutics, the action of medicines which turn the afflux of fluids from one organ, and direct them to others: being synonymous with *counter irritation*, or rather *revulsion* or *derivation*.

AVERTIN (F) (*Path.*) A disease of the mind, which, according to **LAVOISIEN**, renders the patient obstinate and furious.

AVICEN'NA, **ABOU-ALI-ALHUSSEIN-BEN-ABDOULLAH**, **EEN-SINA** (*Biogr.*) The chief of Arabian philosophers and physicians, was born at Assena, a village in the neighbourhood of Bokhara, in the year 980, and died in 1036 at Hamadan. **WORKS**. *Canones medicinæ*, Lat. reddit. Ven. 1483. fol. *Canon medicinæ*, Lat. by **GERARD** of Cremona. Ven. 1490. 4to.: of this, numerous editions have appeared. *De viribus cordis*, translated by **ARNOLD** of Villa Nova. Ven. 1490. 4to. *Anatomia matricis pregnantis*, &c. Lat. Ven. 1502: and numerous other treatises of a smaller kind.

AVICEN'NIA TOMENTO'SA (*Mat. Med.*) The plant which affords the *Malac'ca Bean* or *Anacardium Orientale* of the Pharmacopœias, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The oil drawn from the bark of the fruit is a corrosive and active vesicatory, but it is not used.

AX, **MINERAL WATERS OF** (*Mat. Med.*) *Ax* is a small town in the department of Arriège, France; where there are several sulphurous springs; the temperature of which varies from 77° to 162° of Fahrenheit.

AX'EA COMMISSU'RA (*Anat.*) *τροχοειδης*. A pivot-joint.

AXIL'LA (*Anat.*) *A'la*, *Ascella*, *Ascella*, *Ascilla*, *Acella*, *Cor'dis emunctorium*, *μαλη*, *Mal'e*, *Mas'chale*, *μασχάλη* or *μασχαλις*. The cavity beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder; the *armpit*. It is bounded, anteriorly, by a portion of the pectoralis major; posteriorly, by the *latisimus dorsi*. It is covered with hair, contains much cellular membrane, lymphatic ganglions, important vessels and

nerves, and numerous sebaceous follicles, furnishing an odorous secretion. In consequence of such secretion, the ancients called it *emunctorium cordis*.

(F) *Aisselle*. (G) *Achselhöhle*.
 AXILLARY (*Anat.*) from *axilla*, 'the armpit.' Belonging to the armpit.

(F) *Aillaire*. (G) *Achsel*, in composition.

ARTE'RIA AXILLA'RIS; a continuation of the subclavian, extending from the passage of the latter between the scaleni muscles as far as the insertion of the pectoralis major, when it takes the name, *Brachial*. **VE'NA AXILLA'RIS**, *Ve'na Subala'ris*. This vein corresponds with the artery; anterior to which it is situated. It is a continuation of the *brachial veins*; and, at its termination, assumes the name *Subclavian*.

The **AXILLARY NERVE**; *Scapulo-humeral*, (Ch.) *Nerf circonflexe*, *Articular nerve*, arises from the posterior part of the brachial plexus, particularly from the two last cervical pairs and the first dorsal. It is chiefly distributed to the posterior margin of the deltoid.

The **AXILLARY GLANDS** are lymphatic glands, seated in the armpit; into which the lymphatic glands of the upper extremity open.

AMIRNACH (*Path.*) An Arabic word, used by ALRUCASIS to designate a fatty tumor of the upper eyelid, observed particularly in children.

AX'IS (*Anat.*) *αξων*. A right line which passes through the centre of a body.

(F) *Axe*. (G) *Achse*.

The **AXIS OF THE EYE**, (*F*) *Axe de l'œil*, called, also, *Visual Axis* and *Optic Axis*. (G) *Sehe-achse*, is a right line, which falls perpendicularly on the eye, and passes through the centre of the pupil.

AXIS is also the second vertebra of the neck, *επιστροφεινς*, *Epistro'pheus*, *μασχαλιστις*, *Maschalister*; the *Vertebra Denta'ta*. So called because it forms a kind of axis on which the head moves. CHAUSSIER calls it *Axoide*, from *αξων*, 'axis,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.'

(F) *Axis*, *Essieu*. (G) *Zweite Halswirbel*.

ΑΧΟΪ'ΔΟ-ΑΤΛΟΪ'ΔΕ'ΥΣ (*Anat.*) What refers to both the axis and atlas; as the *Axoido-atloidean* articulation.

The lesions of the Axoido-atloidean articulation are, 1. Fracture of the *Processus denta'tus*. 2. Rupture of the odontoid ligaments, and consequently passage and pressure of the

processus behind the transverse ligament: and, 3. The simultaneous rupture of the odontoid and transverse ligaments. These different accidents are fatal.

AYALA, GABRIEL (*Biogr.*) A physician, native of Spain, studied at Antwerp about the commencement of the 16th century. **WORKS**. *Populæria epigrammata medica*; *Carmen pro verâ medicinâ*, &c. Antwerp. 1562. 4to.

AZANI'TAI AC'OPON (*Pharm.*) An ointment spoken of by PAULUS of Ægina.

AZANI'TÆ CERA'TUM (*Pharm.*) A cerate spoken of by ORIBASIVS.

AZOÏDYNΑ'ΜΙΑ (*Path.*) from *α* priv., *ζων*, 'life,' and *δυναμις*, 'strength.' Privation or diminution of the vital powers. GILIBERT.

AZOTE, AZO'TUM, from *α* priv. and *ζων*, 'life.' *Azote* or *Nitrogen* is a gas, which is unfit for respiration. It is not positively deleterious, but proves fatal, owing to a want of oxygen. It is one of the constituents of atmospheric air, and is the distinguishing principle of animals. Vegetables have it not generally diffused, whilst it is met with in all animal substances. It has been variously called, *phlogistic air*, *vitiated air*, &c.

(F) *Air gaté*, *Air vicié*, &c.

(G) *Stickstoff*, *Salpeterstoff*, *Stickluft*, *Stickgas*.

AZOTENE'SES (*Path.*) from *azote*, and *ρσος*, 'disease.' Diseases fancied to be occasioned by the predominance of azote in the body. BAUMES.

AZU'RIVM (*Pharm.*) A compound of two parts of mercury, one-third of sulphur, and one-fourth of sal ammoniac. ALBERT the Great.

AZ'YGES (*Anat.*) from *α* priv. and *εγυος*, 'equal.' Unequal. The *sphenoid bone*, because it has no fellow. Also, a process, *Processus Az'ygæ*, projecting from under the middle and fore-part of this bone.

AZ'YGOS (*Anat.*) *αζυγος*, from *α* priv. and *εγυος*, 'equal.' Unequal. *Sine pari*.

VE'NA AZ'YGOS, *Veine Prelombothoracique* (Ch.), *Ve'na sine pari*, *Ve'na pari'ca'rens*. This vein was so called by GALEN. It forms a communication between the *V. cava inferior* and *V. cava superior*, permitting the blood to pass freely between the two. It rises from the vena cava inferior, or from one of the lumbar or renal veins, passes through the diaphragm, ascends along the spine, to the

right of the aorta and thoracic duct, and opens into the V. cava superior, where it penetrates the pericardium. On the left side, the *SEM'I-AZYGOUS*, *Left Bronchial or left superior intercostal vein*, *V. demi-azygos*, *Veine petite prelombo-thoracique* (Ch.), presents, in miniature, nearly the same arrangement.

WRITERS on the *Vena Azygos*. J. M. LANCISI, Patav. 1719 (L). M. G. LÆSCHER, Vitteimb. 1724 (L). H. A. WRISBERG, Gotting. 1778 (L).

The *AZYGOS MUSCLE*, *Azygos Uvula*, is the small muscle, which occupies the substance of the uvula. MORGAGNI. The name is, however, inappropriate, as there are two distinct fasciculi, placed along side each other, forming the *Palato-staphyli'ni*, *Staphyli'ni* or *Epistaphyli'ni* muscles, *Staphyli'ni me'dii* of WINSLOW.

AZYMUS (Dietet.) αζυμος, from α priv. and ζυμη, 'leaven.' Azymous bread is unfermented, unleavened bread. GALEN.

B

BAC'ARIS (Pharm.) *Bach'aris*, βαχαρις. A name given by the ancients to an ointment described by GALEN under the name *Ointment of Lydia*. It was sometimes employed in diseases of the womb. HIPPOCR.

BAC'CAR or *BAC'CARIS* (Med. Bot.) βακκαρις or βακχαρις. An herb used by the ancients in their garlands, to destroy enchantment. Perhaps the *Digitalis purpurea* (q. v.) Some authors have erroneously thought it to be the *Asarum*.

BACCHI'A (Path.) from *Bacchus*, 'wine.' A name applied to the red or pimpled face of the drunkard.

BAC'CI, ANDREW (Biogr.) An eminent Italian physician, born at St. Elpidio, in the March of Ancona; flourished towards the end of the 16th century. WORKS. *De thermis lib. vii*. Ven. 1571. 1588. fol. *Tabula simplicium medicament.* Rom. 1577. 4to. *De conviviis antiquorum*, &c. Rom. 1586. 4to. *De naturale vinorum historia, de vinis Italiae et de conviviis antiquorum*.

BACIL'LUM (Pharm.) *Bac'ulus*, *Bac'culus*; a stick. This name has been applied to a kind of troch, composed of expectorants, and having the shape of a stick. *Bacillum* was used, by the ancient chymists, for several instruments of iron.

BACHTISHUA, GEORGE (Biogr.) A celebrated physician of Chorasán, in the 8th century. He translated several of the ancients into Arabic, and many of his observations are referred to by RHAZES and others. His son GABRIEL was in great estimation with the famous HAROUN AL RASCHID.

BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Baden is a town, six leagues from Vienna. Here are 12 springs, containing carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda; and the muriates of soda and alumine. The water is used in diseases of the skin, rheumatism, &c. There are two other towns of the same name; one in Suabia, and the other in Switzerland, where are mineral springs. The waters of the last are sulphureous.

BADIAGA (*Therap.*) A kind of sponge, sold in Russia; the powder of which is said to take away the livid marks from blows and bruises in a few hours. Its nature is not understood.

BAGARD, CHARLES (Biogr.) An eminent French physician, born at Nancy 1686; died 1772. WORKS. *Histoire de la thériaque* 1725. 8vo. *Dissertation sur les tremblemens de terre et les épidémies qu'ils occasionnent*. 8vo. He published, besides other works, a *dispensatory*, and a *treatise on the materia medica*.

BAGLI'VI, GEORGE (Biogr.) An eminent Italian physician, born at Ragusa 1668; died 1706. WORKS. *De praxi medicâ ad priscam observandi rationem revocandâ, libri duo*. Rom. 1696: translated into English. Lond. 1704. Incorporated, with his other works, in *Opera omnia*. Lugd. 1704. 4to. Various editions of these have appeared.

BAGNERES-ADOUR, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bagnères-Adour is a small town in the department of the *Hautes Pyrénées*, having a great

number of mineral springs; some, cold chalybeates; others, thermal salines, but the greatest part sulphureous and warm. The temperature of the last rises as high as 97° Fahrenheit.

BAGNERES DE LUCHON, — is a small town in the department of *Haute Garonne*, on the frontiers of Spain. It has been, for a long time, famous for its numerous sulphureous springs, the temperature of which is from 86° to 147° of Fahrenheit.

BAGNIGGE WELLS (*Mat. Med.*) A saline mineral spring in London, resembling the Epsom.

BAGNOLES, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bagnoles is a village in the department of the Orne. The water resembles that of the *Bagnères de Luchon*.

BAGNOLS, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bagnols is a village, two leagues from Mende, in the department of Lozère. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal: 113° Fahrenheit.

BALIEL (*Bot. Ind.*) *Columbea longifolia*; a labiated plant of Malabar, whose leaves, bruised, are applied as cataplasms to suppurating tumors.

BALIER, JOHN JAMES (*Biogr.*) A celebrated physician, born at Jena, 1677; died at Altorf, 1736. **WORKS.** *Adagiorum medicinalium centuria.* Franc. et Lips. 1768. 8vo. *Horti medici Acad. Altorf. Hist.* Altorf. 1727. 4to.

BAINOIRE (F) (*Hyg.*) *Baptisterium*, a Bathing Tub, *Bagnio*, *Solium*, *Piscina*. The vessel or place in which bathing is performed. *Baignoire oculaire*, an eye-bath, — a small vessel for bathing the eyes.

BAIL/LIE, MATTHEW, M. D.; F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) Physician to GEORGE III. and IV. of England; and a celebrated writer; born 1761; died 1823. **WORKS.** *Morbid anatomy of some of the most important parts of the human body.* Lond. 1793. 8vo. This work went through various editions, and was largely augmented. *A series of engravings on morbid anatomy, Fascic. 1.* Lond. 1799, 1802. *Works*, with life of the author, by J. WARDROP, 2 vols. Lond. 1825.

BAIL/LON or BALLO/NIUS, WILLIAM (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician and writer, born about 1538, in Perche; died 1616. **WORKS.** *Adversaria medicinalia.* 1635. 4to. *De virginum et mulierum morbis.* Paris. 1643. 4to. He appears to have discriminated between gout and rheumatism.

BAIL/ZIE or BAIL/LIE, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A physician of the 15th century, a native of Scotland, and Professor of Medicine in the University of Bologna, 1484. **WORKS.** *Apologia pro Galeni doctrina contra empiricos.* Lyons. 1552. 8vo.

BAINS, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These are situated at Plombières, department of the Vosges. They are said to be saline and thermal by some; others deny them any medical properties.

BAKER, SIR GEORGE, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent English physician, born in 1722; died in 1809. **WORKS.** *De affectibus animi et morbis inde oriundis, &c.* Lond. 1755. 4to. *De catarrho et de dysenteria Londinensi, epidemicis utrisque, anno 1762, libellus.* Lond. 1763, 1764. 4to. *An inquiry into the merits of a mode of inoculation for the small-pox, which is now practised in several counties of England.* Lond. 1766. 8vo. *An essay on Devonshire colic.* Lond. 1767. 8vo. &c.

BALAMIO, FERDINAND, (*Biogr.*) of Sicily, physician to LEO X, flourished at Rome, about 1555. He translated, from the Greek into Latin, several pieces of GALEN, first printed separately, and afterwards inserted in the works of that physician, published at Venice in 1586. fol.

BAL'ANOS (*Surg.*) βαλανος, an acorn. Suppositories and pessaries were, also, so called.

BALARUC, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Balaruc is a town in the department of Herault, in France. The waters are saline and thermal. They contain carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, muriates of soda, lime, and magnesia, sulphate of lime, and a little iron. They are considered tonic, and are largely used. Their temperature is about 115° Fahrenheit.

The **FACTITIOUS BALARUC WATER**, (F) *Eau de Balaruc*; *Aqua Bellucana*, is made of simple acidulous water (containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid) ℥ xxxss; muriate of soda ℥ iiss; muriate of lime, gr. xviii; muriate of magnesia, gr. 56; carbonate of magnesia, gr. j.

BALA'SIUS or BALLA'SIUS LA'PIS (*Mat. Med.*) The ancients gave this name to a precious stone, to which they attributed supernatural powers.

BAL'BIS (*Anat.*) βαλβίς. Any oblong cavity. GALEN. HIPPOCRATES, in his treatise on the joints, gives the name

βαλβιτοδης, to the olecranon cavity of the humerus.

BAL'BUS (*Path.*) One habitually affected with stammering. A stammerer.

(F) *Bègue*. (G) *Stammerer*, *Stotterer*.

BALBU'TIES (*Phys. & Path.*) *Pselismus*, ψελλισμος, *Psellotes*, ψελλοτης, *Battaris'mus*, *Bambalia*, *Stammering*. Also, vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by the letters B and L. τραυλοτης, τραυλισμος.

(F) *Balbutiement*, *Bégaïement*.

(G) *Stammeln*, *Stottern*.

BAL'DINGER, ER'NEST GOTTFRIED (*Biogr.*) An eminent German physician, born at Erfurt, 1738; died 1804. *WORKS. Catalogus dissertationum quæ medicamentorum historiam &c. exponunt*. Altenburgi. 1768. 4to. *A treatise on diseases of the army*. 1774. 8vo. *Litteratura universæ materie medicæ, alimentariæ, toxicologiæ, pharmaciæ, et therapie generalis, medicæ atque chirurgicæ, potissimum academica*. Marburg. 1791. 8vo.

BAL'DO, **BAL'DI** or **BAL'DIUS** (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician of the 17th century, a native of Florence. *WORKS. Prælectio de contagione pestiferâ*. Rome. 1631. 4to. *Disquisitio iatrophysica de aëre*. Rome. 1637.

BAL'LEY or **BAILEY**, WAL'TER (*Biogr.*) An English physician, Professor of Medicine at Oxford; born in Dorsetshire, 1529; died 1592. *WORKS. A brief treatise of the preservation of the eye-sight*. Various editions. *Directions for health, natural and artificial, with medicines for all diseases of the eye*. 1626. 4to.

BALLO'TA FËT'IDA (*Mat. Med.*) *Marrubium nigrum*, *Black Horehound*, *Stinking H.* This plant is esteemed to be antispasmodic, resolvent, and detersive (?).

(F) *Marrube noir*. (G) *Schwarze Stinknessel*.

BALLOTTEMENT (F) (*Obst.*) *Agitation*, *succussio*. *Mouvement de Ballotement*, means the motion impressed on the fœtus in utero, by alternately pressing the uterus by means of the index finger of one hand introduced into the vagina; the other hand being applied on the abdomen. It is one of the least equivocal signs of pregnancy.

BALL'STON SPA (*Mat. Med.*) This village is situated in Saratoga County, New York. The springs, which are

much frequented, belong to the class of Acidulous Chalybeates. There is also a sulphur spring.

WRITERS. W. MEADE, Philad. 1817. V. SEAMAN, N. York, 1809.

BAL'SAM (*Mat. Med.*) *Bal'samum*, *Bol'son*, *Bel'son*, βάλσαμον. This name is given to natural vegetable substances, concrete or liquid, but very odorous, bitter, and piquant; composed of resin, benzoic acid, and sometimes of an essential oil; — which allow benzoic acid to be disengaged by the action of heat; readily dissolve in volatile oil, alcohol, and ether; and, when treated with alcalis, afford a soluble benzoate, and throw down resin. We know of only five balsams: — those of PERU, of TOLU, BENZOIN, solid STYRAX or STORAX, and liquid STYRAX. See those different words.

There is, however, a multitude of pharmaceutical preparations, and of resinous substances, possessed of a balsamic smell, and to which the name *balsam*, has been given; but they differ essentially in composition and properties: hence the distinction of balsams into *natural* and *artificial*. The *natural balsams* including the five before mentioned: the *artificial* the remainder.

(F) *Baume*.

BAL'SAM, ACOUS'TIC (*Pharm.*) *Bal'samum Acousticum*. A mixture of fixed and essential oils, sulphur, and tinctures of fetid gums. Used in cases of atonic deafness dropped into the ear.

(F) *Basme acoustique*.

BAL'SAM, APOPLECTIC (*Pharm.*) *Bal'samum Apoplecticum*, (F) *Baume Apoplectique*; a medicine, composed of several balsams, properly so called, resins, and volatile oils. It is of a stiff consistence, is worn in ivory boxes about the person, and is smelled at, in headaches, &c.

BAL'SAM OF ARCE'US, *Bal'samum Arcæi*, *Unguentum Ellemi*, (F) *Baume d'Arcæus*; a soft ointment; sometimes employed in wounds, ulcers, &c. It is made by melting, with a gentle heat, two parts of mutton suet, one of lard, one and a half of turpentine, and as much resin.

BAL'SAM OF CARPA'THIA, *Bal'samum Carpathicum*. The resin of the *Pinus Cembra*, a tree, which grows in Switzerland, Libya, and the Krapack mountains in Hungary.

(F) *Baume de Carpathie*.

BAL'SAM, CHALYBEATE, *Bal'samum Chalybeatum*, (F) *Baume d'acier* ou *d'aiguilles*; a mixture of nitrate of

iron, alcohol, and oil, prepared by dissolving needles in nitric acid. It was, formerly, employed in frictions in pains of the joints.

BAL'SAM, COR'DIAL, OF SENNER'TUS, *Bal'samum Cordiale Senner'ti*, (F) *Baume cordiale de Sennert*. A stimulant medicine, composed of the essential oils of citron, cloves, and cinnamon, of musk, and ambergris. Dose 6 to 15 drops.

BAL'SAM, SPIRITUOUS, OF FIORAVENTI, *Bal'samum Fioraven'ti spirituo'sum*, (F) *Baume de Fioraventi spiritueux*. Different products of the distillation of resinous and balsamic substances, and of a number of aromatic substances, previously macerated in alcohol, have been thus called. The *Spirituous Balsam of Fioraventi*, the only one now used in friction, in chronic rheumatism, is the first product of the distillation from a sand-bath. It is entirely alcoholic. The *Oily Balsam of Fioraventi* is obtained by removing the residue; and distilling it in an iron vessel, at a white heat. It has the appearance of a citrine-colored oil. The *Black Balsam of Fioraventi*, is the black oil, obtained when the temperature is sufficient to carbonize the substances in the cucurbit.

BAL'SAM OF FOUR'CROY OR OF LABOR'DE, (F) *Baume de Fourcroy ou de Laborde*; a kind of liniment, composed of aromatic plants, balsams, resins, aloes, turpentine, theriac, and olive oil. Used in chaps of the skin and nipples.

BAL'SAM OF GENEVIEVE, (F) *Baume de Geneviève*; an ointment composed of wax, turpentine, oil, red saunders, and camphor. Used in contused wounds, gangrene, &c.

BAL'SAM OF HONEY (HILL'S); a tincture of *tolu*, *honey* (aa Hb), and *spirit*, (a gallon.) A pectoral, used in coughs.

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND (FORD'S); a tincture of *horehound*, *liquorice-root*, *camphor*, *opium*, *benzoin*, *dried squills*, *oil of aniseed*, and *honey*. The same properties as the above.

BAL'SAM, HYPNOTIC, *Bal'samum Hypnoticum*, (F) *Baume Hypnotique*; a preparation of which *opium*, *hyoscyamus*, *camphor*, and some other sedative substances form the base. It is used externally, to provoke sleep, in friction.

BAL'SAM, HYSTERIC, *Bal'samum Hystericum*, (F) *Baume Hystérique*; a firm preparation, made of *opium*,

aloes, *assafœtida*, *castor*, distilled oils of *rue*, *amber*, &c. It is held to the nose, applied to the navel, or rubbed on the hypogastrium in hysterical cases.

BAL'SAM OF LEIC'TOURE, of CON'DOM or VINCEGUERE, *Bal'samum Lectorense*. A strongly stimulant and aromatic mixture of *camphor*, *saffron*, *musk*, and *ambergris*, dissolved in essential oils. The ancients burnt it for the purpose of purifying the air of a chamber, when infested with a disagreeable odor.

BAL'SAM OF LOCATEL'LI or LUCATEL'LI, *Bal'samum Lucatelli*, (F) *Baume de Lucatel*; a sort of ointment, composed of *wax*, *oil*, *turpentine*, *sherry*, and *balsam of Peru*, colored with *red saunders*. It was once administered in pulmonary consumption.

BAL'SAM, NEPHRITIC OF FULLER, *Bal'samum Nephreticum Fulleri*; a liquid medicine, composed of oils, resins, and balsams, which have experienced an incipient state of carbonization from concentrated sulphuric acid. It was given in the dose of 15 or 30 drops in certain affections of the kidneys.

BAL'SAM, NER'VOUS, *Bal'samum Nervinum* (F) *Baume nervin ou nerval*. A kind of ointment, composed of fatty bodies, volatile oils, *balsam of Peru*, *camphor*, &c. It is employed by friction in cases of sprains and rheumatic pains.

BAL'SAM, PARALYTIC, OF MYN'SICHT. A sort of liniment or soft mixture of the essential oils of different aromatic plants, oils of *turpentine* and *amber*. LÉMÉRY.

BAL'SAM OF PAREIRA-BRA'VA, *Bal'samum Pareira-brava*. A soft mixture of *balsam*, *resin*, *muriate of ammonia*, and powder of the root of the *Pareira-brava*. It is given, internally, to excite the urinary secretion.

BAL'SAM OF RACKAS'IRA or of RAKAS'RI. This substance is of a yellowish-brown color; semi-transparent; fragile, when dry, but softening by heat; adhering to the teeth, when chewed. It has a smell similar to that of the *Balsam of Tolu*, and is slightly bitter. It is brought from India in gourd shells, and has been employed in diseases of the urinary organs, especially in gonorrhœa.

BAL'SAM, RI'GA. Prepared from the shoots of the Scotch Fir, macerated in spirit of wine. Internally, stimulant and diuretic; externally, a vulnerary.

BAL'SAM OF SAT'URN, *Balsamum Satur'ni*, (G) Bleibalsam. A solution of acetate of lead in spirit of turpentine, concentrated by evaporation: and to which camphor has been added. This balsam was employed to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

BAL'SAM OF THE SAMARITAN, (F) *Baume du Samaritain*. A sort of liniment, prepared by boiling together, at a gentle heat, equal parts of wine and oil. It is said to have been the ointment used by the Samaritan of the Gospel to cure a patient covered with ulcers.

WRITERS. P. PARISI, Palermo, 1603 (I). J. F. DE PRÉ, Erford, 1723 (L.)

BAL'SAM, SAX'ON, (F) *Baume Saxon*. A mixture of several volatile oils, as those of lavender, nutmeg, rue, amber, &c. It was employed in friction as a stimulant.

BAL'SAM OF SUL'PHUR, *Balsamum Sulphuris*, (G) Schwefelbalsam, (F) *Baume de Soufre*. A solution of sulphur in oil. — *B. sulph. anisatum*, (F) *B. de soufre anisé*. A solution of sulphur in essential oil of aniseed; given as a carminative. — *B. sulph. succinatum*, (F) *B. de soufre succiné*. A solution of sulphur in oil of amber. — *B. sulphur terebinthinatum*, *Common Dutch Drops*, (F) *B. de soufre térébinthiné*. A solution of sulphur in essential oil of turpentine, administered as a diuretic. — *The Balsam of Sulphur of RULAND*; — is a solution of sulphur in linseed oil or nut oil.

BAL'SAM OF SYMPATHY, *Balsamum Sympathicum*, (F) *Baume de sympathie*. A balsam, used in the days when sympathetic influence was strongly believed in. It was composed of the raspings of a human skull, of blood, and human fat, and was applied to the instrument which had inflicted the wound.

BAL'SAM, THIB'AUT'S. A tincture of myrrh, aloes, dragon's blood, flowers of St. John's wort, and Chio turpentine. *Internally*, diuretic; *externally*, vulnerary.

BAL'SAM, TRAN'QUIL, *Balsamum tranquilum*, (F) *B. tranquille*. A liquid medicine, employed externally in the shape of friction: — it is prepared by macerating and boiling, in olive oil, narcotic and poisonous plants, — belladonna, mandragora, hyoscyamus, &c. — and afterwards infusing, in the filtered decoction, different aromatic plants. It was employed as an anodyne.

BAL'SAM OF TUR'PENTINE, *Dutch Drops*, *Balsamum Terebinthinæ*. Obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort, until a red balsam is left. It possesses the properties of the turpentines.

BAL'SAM, GREEN, OF METZ, *Balsamum Viridè Meten'sium*, *Balsamum Viridè*, (F) *Baume vert de Metz*. This is composed of several fixed oils, holding, in solution, subcarbonate of copper, sulphate of zinc, turpentine, aloes, and the essential oils of cloves and juniper. It is green and caustic, and is employed to hasten the cicatrization of atonic ulcers.

BAL'SAM OF LIFE OF HOFF'MANN, *Balsamum Vitæ Hoffmanni*, (F) *Baume de vie d'Hoffmann*. A tincture, composed of essential oils and ambergris, employed internally and externally as a stimulant.

BAL'SAM, VUL'NERARY OF MINDERER'US, *Balsamum vulnerarium Mindere'ri*, (F) *B. vulnéraire de MINDERER*. A kind of liniment, composed of turpentine, resin elemi, oil of St. John's wort, and wax. Employed in friction and as a dressing to wounds.

BALSAM'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Balsamicus*, from βαλσαμωρ, 'balsam.' Possessing the qualities of balsams. *Balsamic odor*: — A sweet, faint, and slightly nauseous smell. A *balsamic substance*: — One resembling the balsams in property. (G) Balsamisch.

WRITERS. J. F. CARTHEUSER, Hal. 1715 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1715 (L).

BALSAMI'TA SUAVE'OLENS (*Mat. Med.*) *B. odorata*, *B. maris*, *Mentha saccenica*, *M. Romana*. A plant, common in the south of France, and cultivated in the gardens; where it bears the names *Menthe-coq*, *Grand baume*, *Baume des Jardins*. Its smell is strong and aromatic, and taste hot. It is used for the same purposes as the tansy, i. e. as a stimulant, vermifuge, &c.

(G) Munsbalsam, Balsamkraut.

BAMBA'LIO (*Path*) from βαμβαλω, 'I speak inarticulately.' One who stammers or lisps.

BAMBOO' (*Diet.*) The young shoots of the *Bambos arundinacea* or *Arun'do bambos*, and of the *Bambos verticillata* contain a saccharine pith, of which the people of both the Indies are very fond. They are sometimes made into a pickle.

(F) *Bambou*, *Bambu*. (G) *Bambus*.

BAM'MA (*Mat. Med.*) from βαπτω, 'I plunge.' Anciently, liquids were so called, in which certain bodies were plunged, to moisten or soften them. In the case of tea, for instance, into which bread is dipped, the tea would be the *bamma*.

BANCAL (F) (*Path.*) One who has deformed legs. It includes the *VALGUS*, *COMPERNIS*, and *VARUS*, which see.

(G) Krummbeinig.

BANCROCHE (F) (*Path.*) A vulgar epithet for a rickety individual.

BAN'DAGE (*Surg.*) δεσμη, *Hypodes'mis*, υποδεσμη. This word, with the French, is generally used to express the methodical application of rollers, compresses, &c., to fix an apparatus upon any part: corresponding to the words *deliga'tio*, *fascia'tio*, *fascia'rum applica'tio*, ετιδεσις. With us, the noun is usually applied to the result of the application; or to the bandages themselves:—a sense in which the French employ the word *Bande*.

Bandages are *simple* or *compound*. The simple bandage is *equal*, if the turns are applied circularly above each other; it is *unequal*, if the turns are not accurately applied upon each other. If each turn of the bandage be only covered one third, it forms the *doloire* of the French: if the edges touch only slightly, it is the *mousse*: if the turns are very oblique and separated, it is the *spiral* or *creeping*, (F) *rampant*: if folded upon each other, it is termed the *reversed*, (F) *renversé*. By uniting various kinds of bandaging, we have the *compound*, and these compound bandages have received various names, expressive of their figure, or of the parts to which they are applied, &c.; as *capistrum*, *spica*, &c.

Bandages are divided, also, as regards their uses, into *uniting*, *dividing*, *retaining*, *expelling*, and *compressing*.

BANDAGE OF SEPARATE STRIPS or *B. OF SCULTETUS*, *Fascia fasci-olis separa'tim dispos'itis*, seu *Sculte'ti*, (F) *Bandage à bandalettes séparées* ou de *Scultet*. This is formed of linen strips, each capable of surrounding, once and a half, the part to which they have to be applied, and placed upon each other, so as to cover, successively, one third of their width. It is used chiefly for fractures, requiring frequent dressing.

The **EIGHTEEN-TAILED BAN-DAGE**, *Fascia octod'ecim capit'ibus*, (F) *Bandage à dixhuit chefs*. This bandage is made of a longitudinal

portion of a common roller; and with a sufficient number of transverse pieces or tails, to cover as much of the part as is requisite. It is a very useful bandage, inasmuch as it can be undone without disturbing the part.

The **COMPRESSING BANDAGE OR ROLLER**, *Fascia compressiva seu convoluta*, (F) *Bandage compressif ou roulé*, is the simple roller with one head; and is employed in cases of ulcers, varices, &c. of the limbs. Whenever this roller is applied to the lower part of the limbs, it is carried upwards by the *doloire* and *reversed* methods above described.

The **BODY BANDAGE**, *Mantile*, (F) *Bandage de Corps*, is used for fixing dressings &c. to the trunk. It is formed of a towel, napkin, or some large compress, folded three or four times; the extremities of which are fastened by pins. This is again fixed, by means of the *scapulary bandage*, which is nothing more than an ordinary bandage, stitched to the anterior and middle part of the napkin, passing over the clavicles and behind the head, to be attached to the back part of the napkin.

GALEN'S BANDAGE or *B. for the Poor*, *Fascia Gale'ni seu Pau'perum*, (F) *bandage de Galien ou des pauvres*, *Gallea*, is a kind of *cucullus* or hood, (F) *Couvrechef*, divided into three parts on each side; and of which *GALEN* has given a description. For *Hernial Bandages*, see *TRUSS*.

INGUINAL BANDAGE, *Fascia inguinalis*. A bandage for keeping dressings applied to the groin. It consists of a cincture, to which is attached a triangular compress, adapted for covering the groin. To the lower extremity of this, one or two bandages are attached, which pass under the thigh, and are fixed to the posterior part of the cincture. This bandage may be either simple or double.

Other bandages will be found described under their various names.

The **BANDAGE** or **ROLLER**, the *Fascia*, *Ta'nia*, ετιδεσμος, *Vin'culum*, the *Bande* of the French, (G) *Binden*, 'to bind.' It may be made of linen, flannel, or other stuff, capable of offering a certain resistance. The two extremities of a bandage are called *tails*, (F) *chefs*, and the rolled part is termed its *head*, (F) *globe*. If rolled at both extremities, it is called a *double-headed roller* or *bandage*, (F) *Bande à deux globes*.

The word *Bande*, in Anatomy, is used by the French for various, narrow, flat, and elongated expansions. *Bande d'Heliodore*, is a kind of bandage for supporting the mammæ.

WRITERS on *Bandages*. GALEN and ORIBASIVS, by VIDUS VIDIVS (*Guido Guidi*), Paris, 1544 (L). J. DE MARQUE, Paris, 1618 (F). S. FORMY, Montpellier, 1653 (F). D. FOURNIER, Paris, 1671 (F). L. VERDUC, Paris, 1685 (F). H. BASS, Leips. 1720 (G). FR. M. DISDIER, Paris, 1741 (F). FR. WIEDEMANN, Augsburg, 1745 (G). J. Z. PLATNER, Lips. 1745 (L). J. J. SUE, Paris, 1746 (F). J. F. HENKEL, Berlin, 1756 (G). H. GAUTHIER, Paris, 1760 (F). FR. J. HOFER, Erlang. 1790 - 1793 (G). J. FR. BELTCHER, Berlin, 1795 (G). J. G. BERNSTEIN, Jenæ, 1798 (G). J. B. J. THILLAYE, Paris, 1798 (F), and 1808. P. N. GERDY, Paris, 1826 (F). W. JARDINE, Edinb. 1818. J. B. THILLAYE, Paris, 1815 (F).

BANDAGISTE (F) One whose business it is to make bandages, and especially those for hernia.

BANDEAU (F) (*Surg.*) A kind of simple bandage, which consists of a piece of cloth, folded four times, and applied round the head. There is also the *Bandeau* or *Mouchoir en triangle* or *triangular bandage*, a kind of COUVRE-CHIEF (which see), made of a square piece of cloth or a handkerchief, folded diagonally, and applied round the head.

BANDELETTE (F) (*Surg.*) Diminutive of *Bande Fasciola*, *Teniola*, *Vittata*; a narrow bandage, strip or fillet.

(G) *Bandchen*.

BANDELETTES AGGLUTINATIVES, small strips, covered with a glutinous plaster. *Vittæ agglutinantes*.

BANDELETTES DECOUPÉES, are strips of linen, notched on one edge, and covered, on one side, with ointment. They are applied to wounds, to prevent the lint from sticking, and the laceration of the cicatrix.

BAN'GUE or **BAN'GI** or **BENG** (*Hyg.*) A species of Indian hemp, which ADANSON believes to be the *Nepenthes* of the ancients. Its leaves and flowers are astringent. They are chewed and smoked. Its seeds, mixed with opium, areca, and sugar, produce a kind of intoxication, and are used for this purpose by the people of India.

BAN'ISTER or **BAN'ESTER**, JOHN (*Biog.*) A medical character of some celebrity, in the 16th century, who practised chiefly at Nottingham, England. WORKS. JOHN BANISTER, *maister*

in chirurgery, and licentiate in physic, his necessary treatise of chirurgery, &c. Lond. 1576. 8vo. *The historie of man, sucked from the sap of the most profound anatomists, &c.* Lond. 1578. fol. *A book of tumors, of wounds, of fractures, and luxations.* Lond. 1633. 4to.

BANISTE'RIA ANGULO'SA (*Mat. Med.*) This plant, in Brazil and the Antilles, passes for a powerful sudorific, and an antidote to the poison of serpents.

BAN'ITAN (*Mat. Med.*) A root, employed, in the Philippine Isles, in cases of asthma. The plant, whence it is obtained, is not known to us.

BANNIÈRES, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bannières is a village in Quercy, Diocese of Cahors. The waters are probably chalybeate. They are celebrated in amenorrhœa, cachexia, jaundice, &c.

BA'OBAB (*Mat. Med. & Dietct.*) The *Adansonia digitata* of Africa; one of the largest productions of the vegetable kingdom. Its fruit is called, in the country, *Pain de singe*. The pulp is sourish, and agreeable to eat; and a refreshing drink is made from it, which is used in fevers. PROSPERO ALPINI and Dr. L. FRANCK, think that the *Terra Lemnia* was prepared, in Egypt, from the pulp. All the parts of the Baobab abound in mucilage.

(G) *Affenbrodbaum*.

BAP'TUS (*Mat. Med.*) βαπτος. The ancients gave this name to a bituminous earth, of a very agreeable odor, which they believed to be dyed with the *Anchusa tinctoria* or *Alkanet*. AGRICOLA.

BARAQUETTE (F) (*Path.*) A name given by RASOVS, physician at Nîmes in France, to a catarrhal epidemy, which occurred there in 1761.

BARBAROS'SÆ PIL'ULÆ (*Pharm.*) *Barbarossa's Pill*. An ancient composition of quicksilver, rhubarb, diagridium, musk, &c. It was the first internal mercurial medicine, which obtained any real credit.

BAR'BARUM (*Pharm.*) βαρβαρον An adhesive plaster, formerly applied to recent wounds. SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, GALEN.

BAR'BER-CHIRUR'GEONS (*Med.*) A Corporation of London, instituted by king EDWARD IV. The Barbers were separated from the Surgeons, by 18 Geo. II. c. 15; and the latter were erected into a *Royal College of Surgeons* at the commencement of the present century.

BARBERIE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These mineral waters are half a league from Nantes. They contain carbonic acid, muriates of magnesia and soda, sulphate of magnesia, carbonates of magnesia, lime, and iron. They are used as chalybeates.

BARBETTI, PAUL (*Biog.*) A Dutch physician, who practised at Amsterdam in the 17th century. **WORKS.** *Chirurgie tweede stuk.* Amsterdam. 1658, 1663. 8vo. *Chirurgia notis ac observationibus rarioribus, &c. Praxis medica cum notis, &c.* Fred. Deckers-Leidæ. 1669, 1678. 12mo. The two last were translated into English. His entire works were collected and published.

BARBEU DU BOURG, JAMES (*Biog.*) A French physician, born at Mayne, 1709; died 1779. **WORKS.** *Gazette d'Epidaure.* Paris. 1761, 1762, 1763. *Récherches sur la durée de la grossesse, &c.* 1765. 8vo. *Opinion d'un médecin sur l'inoculation.* 1768. 12mo. He is known, also, as the translator, into French, of Dr. FRANKLIN'S works; and as a literary writer.

BARBEYRAC, CHARLES (*Biog.*) A native of Provence, where he was born in 1629. He practised with great reputation at Montpellier, and died in 1699. **WORKS.** *Traité nouveaux de médecine contenant les maladies de la poitrine, les maladies des femmes, &c.* Lyon. 1684. 12mo. *Quæstions medicæ duodecim.* 1658. 4to.

BARCHAUSEN, BARCHUSEN, or **BARKHAUSEN, JOHN CONRAD, M. D.** (*Biog.*) An eminent German physician, born in 1666; died 1723. **WORKS.** *Synopsis pharmaceutica.* Franc. 1690. 12mo. *Pyrosophia, succinctè atque breviter iatro-chemicam rem metallicam et chrysopoicam pervestigans.* Leyd. 1698. 4to. *Historia medicæ.* Amst. 1710. 8vo. *Collecta medicæ practicæ generalis.* Amst. 1715. 8vo.

BARCLAY, JOHN, M. D. F. R. S. E. (*Biog.*) Lecturer on Anatomy, Edinburgh; died 1826. **WORKS.** *A new anatomical nomenclature, relating to the terms which are expressive of position and aspect in the animal system.* Edin. 1803. 8vo. *The muscular motion of the human body.* Edinb. 1808. 8vo. *Description of the arteries of the human body.* Edinb. 1812. 12mo. *An inquiry into the opinions, ancient and modern, concerning life and organization.* Edin. 1822. 8vo.

BARD, SAMUEL (*Biog.*) A physician of New York, born in Phila-

delphia, in 1742; died in 1821. **WORKS.** *A treatise on the angina suffocativa.* 1771. *A compendium of the theory and practice of midwifery; for the use of students.* N. York. 1812. *Narrative of the Life of,* by JOHN McVICKAR, N. York. 1822.

BARÈGES, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Barèges is a village in the department of *Hautes Pyrénées*, near which are several springs. They are sulphureous and thermal, the heat varying from 73° to 120° Fahrenheit. They contain muriates of magnesia and soda, sulphates of magnesia and lime, carbonate of lime, sulphur, &c.

These springs have long enjoyed a high reputation, and are daily advised in cutaneous and serophulous affections, &c.

FACTITIOUS BARÈGES WATER, *Aqua Barëginensis,* (F) *Eau de Barèges,* is made by adding hydrosulphuretted water, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, to pure water, $\frac{3}{4}$ xvijss, carbonate of soda, gr. xvi, muriate of soda, gr. ss. Bottle closely.

BARNET, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Barnet is not far from London. The water is of a purging quality, like that of Epsom, and about half the strength.

BAROMACROMETER (*Obstet.*) *Baromacrometrum,* from βαρος, 'weight,' μαζος, 'long,' and μετρος, 'measure.' An instrument, invented by STEIN to indicate the length and weight of a new-born infant.

BAROMETER, from βαρος, 'weight,' and μετρος, 'measure.' An instrument, which measures the weight of the air. A certain degree of density in this medium is necessary for health: when we ascend high mountains great inconvenience is experienced, owing to the diminished density. The changes of this character are indicated by the **BAROMETER** or **WEATHERGLASS.**

(F) *Baromètre.* (G) *Schweremesser, Wetterglas.*

BAROS (*Path.*) βαρος, 'heaviness.' This word was employed by the Greek physicians, to designate the feeling of lassitude and heaviness observable in many diseases. HIPPOCR., GALEN.

BARRE (F) (*Obst.*) *Va'ra.* Projection of the symphysis pubis; — a deformity rendering delivery difficult.

BARRÉ (F) (*Obst. and Surg.*) A term applied, in France, to females, whose pelvis have the deformity described under **BARRE.**

DENTS BARRÉES: — The molar teeth, when the roots are spread or

tortuous, so that they cannot be extracted without being broken; or without a portion of the alveolar arch being removed.

BARRE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Barre is a small town, six leagues from Strasburg. The waters are thermal, and contain much iron, calcareous salt, &c. They are diuretic and tonic.

BARRERE, PETER (*Biog.*) A physician at Perpignan, who practised some time at Cayenne, and died 1755. WORKS. *Diverses observations Anatomiques, tirées des ouvertures des cadavres*, Perpignan. 1751. 8vo.

BAR'RY, SIR EDWARD, Bart.; M.D. (*Biog.*) Professor of physic in the University of Dublin: died 1776. WORKS. *Treatise on consumption*. Dubl. 1726. 8vo. *A treatise on three different digestions and discharges of the human body, and the diseases of their principal organs*. Lond. 1759. 8vo. *On the wines of the ancients*. Lond. 1775. 4to.

BARTHEZ, PAUL JOSEPH (*Biog.*) born 1734; died 1806. He was a celebrated physician of Montpellier. WORKS. *La nouvelle mécanique des hommes et des animaux*. 1781. 4to. *L'histoire des maladies gouteuses*. Paris. 1802. 2 vols. 8vo. *Discours sur le génie d'Hippocrate*, pronounced in the school of Montpellier, &c. *Exposition of the medical doctrine of BARTHEZ, with memoirs of his life*, by J. LORDAT. Paris. 1818 (F).

BAR'THOLINE, CAS'PAR (*Biog.*) An eminent physician, born at Malmoe or Malmuylin, in Scandinavia, where his father was a Lutheran minister, in 1585. He died at Sora in 1629. WORKS. *Problematum philosophicorum et medicorum miscellanæ observat.* 1611. 4to. *Anatom'icæ institutiones corporis humani*. 1611. 8vo. *Controversiæ anatomicae*. Gosl. 1632. 8vo.

BAR'THOLINE, CAS'PAR, (*Biog.*) the son of THOMAS; died about the commencement of the 18th century. WORKS. *De nervorum usu, item diaphragmatis structurâ, &c.* Paris. 1676. 8vo. *De ovariiis mulierum*. Lugd. 1680. 12mo. *De ductu salivali*. Ultraject. 1685. 8vo. *Specimen hist. anatom. partium corp. human.* &c. Amst. 1701. 8vo.

BAR'THOLINE, THOMAS (*Biog.*) A very renowned Danish physician, born in 1616: died 1680. He is best known for his important discoveries regarding the lacteals and lymphatics. WORKS. *Anatomia reformata*. Lugd. 1651. 8vo.

Vasa lymphatica nuper Hafniæ in animantibus inventa, &c. Hafn. 1653. 4to. *De lacteis thoracicis*. Lond. 1652. 8vo.: various editions. *Hist. anatom.* Centur. prima et secunda. Hafn. 1654. 8vo. *De pulmonum substantiâ et motu*. Hafn. 1663. *De medicinâ Danorum domesticâ, &c.* Hafn. 1666. 8vo. *Opuscula nova anatomica de lacteis thoracicis, &c.* Hafn. 1670. *De morbis biblicis*. Hafn. 1692. 8vo.

BAR'TON, BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D. Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania; born 1766; died 1815. WORKS. *Collections for an essay towards a materia medica of the United States*. Phil. 1798. 8vo. *A memoir concerning the disease of goitre*. Phil. 1800.

BAR'WICK, PETER, M. D. Physician in Ordinary to King CHARLES II; born 1619 at Witherslack, in Westmoreland; died 1694. WORK. *De iis quæ medicorum animos exagitant*. Lond. 1671. 4to.

BARYCOI'A or BARYCOI'TA (*Path.*) *Paraculis obtusa, Disecoi'a, Dysecæ'a, Auditus difficilis*, (F) *Durété d'Oreille, βαρυκοια, Obaudi'tio*, from βαρυς, 'heavy,' and αζοη, 'hearing.' Hardness of hearing, incomplete deafness. (G) Schwerhören. See COPHOSIS.

BARYPHO'NIA (*Path.*) from βαρυς, 'heavy,' and φωνη, 'the voice.' Difficulty of speech.

BARYTES (*Mat. Med.*) from βαρυς, 'heavy;' *Ter'ra ponderosa, Bary'ta, Protoxide of Barium, Heavy Earth, Ponderous Earth*. This earth and its soluble salts are all highly corrosive poisons. It is never employed in medicine in the pure state. When externally applied it is caustic, like potass and soda.

(F) *Baryte, Terre pesante.*

(G) *Schwererde.*

The MU'RIATE or HYDROCHLO'RATE OF BARY'TA, *Chlo'ride of Barium, Chlo'ruet of Barium, Ter'ra ponderosa salita seu muria'ta, Sal muriaticum barot'icum, Barot'es salitus*, is the only combination used. It is given in the form of the *Solutio Muriat'is Bary'tæ*, (*Barytæ Murias*, one part; *distilled water*, three parts.) It is employed in scrophulous cases, worms, and cutaneous diseases. Externally, to fungous ulcers and to specks on the cornea.

(F) *Solution de Muriate de Baryte.*

WRITERS. CRAWFORD, Lond. 1789. HUFELAND, Erfurt, 1792 (G). ALTHOF, Gotting. 1794 (L).

BASAAL (*Mat. Med.*) The name of

an Indian tree; the decoction of whose leaves, in water, with ginger, is used as a gargle in diseases of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit are vermifuge.

BASANISMOS (*Med.*) βασανισμος, from βασανιζειν, 'to explore.' A touch-stone. (G) Proberstein. Investigation or examination. HIPPOCR., GALEN.

BASANI'TES (*Therap.*) from βασανιζω, 'I explore.' A stone, celebrated by PLINY as useful in diseased liver. It seems to have been a variety of Trap.

BASE (*Anat., Pharm.*) *Basis*, βασις, from βαιω, 'I proceed,' 'I rest,' 'I support myself.' That which serves as a foundation or support. That which enters, as principal matter, into a mixture or combination. In Anatomy, it is employed in the former sense, as *Base of the Cranium*, *Base of a Process*, &c., *Base of the Heart*. In the art of prescribing, *Basis* is the chief substance, which enters into a compound formula.

(G) Grundstoff, Hauptbestandtheil.

BAS'ILARY (*Anat.*) *Basilaris*. That which belongs to the Base, from βασις, 'base.' (F) *Basilaire*.

This name has been given to several parts, which seem to serve as bases to others. The sacrum and sphenoid have been hence so called.

The *Basillary Vertebra*, is the last vertebra of the loins.

The *Basillary Process*, (F) *Apophyse Basilaire*, *Prolongement sous-occipital*, *Cuneiform Process*, is the bony projection, formed by the inferior angle of the os occipitis, which is articulated with the sphenoid.

Basillary Surface, (F) *Surface basilaire*, is the inferior surface of this process. It is covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx.

Basillary Fossa, (F) *Gouttière ou Fosse basilaire*, is the upper surface of the same process,—so called because it is channelled like a *Fossa* or *Gutter*. The *Tuber annulare* rests upon it.

Basillary Artery, *A. basilaris*, (F) *Artère ou Tronc basilaire*, *A. mesocéphatique* (CH.):—the union of the two vertebral arteries. It is larger than either of these, but smaller than the two taken together. It ascends along the middle groove on the inferior surface of the tuber, and is supported, beneath, by the *Fossa basilaris*. It terminates in the posterior cerebral arteries.

BASILEI'ON (*Mat. Med.*) βασιλειον. A collyrium referred to by ÆTIUS and GORREUS. Also, the same as Os BASILARE.

BASIL'IC (*Anat.*) *Basilicus*, from βασιλικος, 'royal.' This name was given, by the ancients, to parts, which they conceived to play an important part in the animal economy.

BASIL'IC VEIN, *Ve'na Basilica*, (F) *Veine Basilique*, *Veine cubitale-cutanée* of CHAUSSIER. This vein is one of those on which the operation of blood-letting is performed. It is situated at the internal part of the fold of the elbow, in front of the humeral artery, and is formed by the *anterior and posterior cubital veins*, and by the *median basilic*. It terminates, in the armpit, in the axillary vein. The ancients thought, that the basilic of the right arm had some connexion with the liver, and hence they called it *hepatic*. The vein of the left arm, for a similar reason, they called *splenic*. The *Median Basilic Vein*, (F) *Veine médiane basilique*, is one of the branches of the preceding vein. It joins the median cephalic at an acute angle, or rather by a transverse branch, and receives some branches of the deep radial and cubital veins, and a considerable subcutaneous vein—the *common median*.

BASIL'ICON or **BASIL'ICUM** (*Pharm.*) βασιλικον. Royal, or of great virtue. An ointment, composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, olive oil four parts. Hence it was called *Unguentum Tetrapharmacum*, (τετραφαρμακα, 'four drugs.') CELSUS, SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

The *Basilicon* or *Basilicum* of the Parisian Codex, is the *Onguent de Poix et de Cire*. In most Pharmacopœias, it is represented by the *Unguentum* or *Cera'tum Resi'næ*. It is used as a stimulating ointment. See CERA'TUM RESI'NÆ, and UNGUENTUM RESI'NÆ NI'GRÆ.

BASILID'ION (*Pharm.*) βασιλιδιον. A name given, by GALEN, to an ointment, which he employed in cases of itch.

BAS'ILIS (*Pharm.*) Name of a collyrium recommended by GALEN.

BA'SIO-CER'ATO-GLOS'SUS (*Anat.*) from βασις, 'base,' κερας, 'cornu,' and γλωσσα, 'tongue.' A name given to a part of the hyoglossus, which is inserted into the cornu of the os hyoides and base of the tongue.

BA'SIO-GLOS'SUS (*Anat.*) βασιογλωσσοσ, *Ypsiloglossus*, from βασις, 'base,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' A name formerly

given to the portion of the hyoglossus, which is inserted into the base of the os hyoides. RIOLAN, THOMAS BARTHO-LINE.

BASIO-PHARYNGÆUS (*Anat.*) from $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, 'base,' and $\varphi\alpha\rho\upsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, 'the pharynx.' A name given to some fibres of the constrictor pharyngis medius. WINS-LOW.

BASSI-COL'ICA (*Pharm.*) Name of a medicine, composed of aromatics and honey. SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

BASSINER (F) (*Therap.*) *Fove're*: to foment with water or any liquid.

BAS'SIUS, HENRY (*Biog.*) A Surgeon and Anatomist of considerable reputation, born at Bremen in 1690; died in 1754. *WORKS. De fistulâ ani.* Hal. 1718. *Grundlicher bericht von bandagen.* Leip. 1720. *Observationes anatomico - chirurgico - medicæ.* Hall. 1731. *Tractatus de morbis veneris.* Leips. 1764. 8vo.

BATA'TAS (*Hyg.*) The inhabitants of Peru gave this appellation to several tuberous roots, especially to the *Convolvulus Batatas*, or *Sweet Potatoe* (q. v.) Our word, *Potatoe*, comes from this.

BATE, GEORGE, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent physician, born near Bucking-ham, England, in 1608. He was physician to CHARLES I., CROMWELL, and CHARLES II.; and died in 1668. *WORKS. De rachitide, &c.* Lond. 1650. 8vo. He was, likewise, the author of a *Pharmacopœia*, which was long popular.

BATEMAN, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biog.*) A respectable London physician; died 1820. *WORKS. A practical synopsis of cutaneous diseases, &c.* Lond. 1813. 8vo. *Delineations of cutaneous diseases, &c.* 1817. 4to. *A succinct account of the contagious fever of Eng-land, &c.* 1818. 8vo. *Reports on the diseases of London, and the state of the weather, from 1804 to 1816, and an historical view of the state of health and disease in the metropolis in past times.* Lond. 1819. *Some account of his life and character.* Lond. 1826.

BATH (*Hyg. & Therap.*) *Bal'neum, βαλανειον, λουιτρον.* Immersion, or stay, for a longer or shorter duration, of the whole or a part of the body in another medium than the atmosphere.

Immersion, total or partial, of the body in water.

Act of plunging into a liquid, sand, or other substance, in which it is the custom to bathe.

Also, the vessel in which the water is put for bathing.

A public or private establishment for bathing.

In *Pharmacy*, it means a vessel, placed over a fire, and filled with any substance, into which another vessel may be placed, containing matters for evaporation or distillation.

(F) *Bain.* (G) *Bad.*

The **HOT BATH**, *Bal'neum cal'idum*, (F) *Bain chaud*, is a bath, the temperature of which is from 98° to 106°; the **TEPID** or **WARM BATH**, (F) *Bain tiède, B. tempéré*, (G) *Laue Bad, Bal'neum tep'idum*, from 62° to 96°; the **COLD BATH**, *Bal'neum frig'idum, Frigidarium*, (F) *Bain froid*, (G) *Kaltes Bad*, below 62°; and the **VAPOR BATH**, *Bal'neum Vapo'ris*, (F) *Bain de Vapeur, Étuve humide*, from 100° to 130°. See **VAPORARI-UM**.

An **ELEC'TRIC BATH**, (F) *Bain électrique*, is given, by placing the person upon an insulated stool, communicating, by a metallic wire, with the principal conductor of the electrical machine in action. The Electric Bath produces general excitement of all the functions, and especially of the circulation and secretions.

A **GENERAL BATH**, (F) *Bain entier*, is one, in which the whole body is plunged except the head; — in contradistinction to the partial bath.

A **HIP BATH**, *Coxæh'vium*, (F) *Bain de Fauteuil, Bain de Siège*, is one in which the lower part of the trunk and upper part of the thighs are immersed.

The **HAND BATH**, *Manulu'vium*, (F) *Bain de Mains ou Manulve*, is a bath for the hands.

The **FOOT BATH**, *Pedihvium*, (F) *Bain de Pieds*, (G) *Fussbad*, is a bath for the feet: and the

HEAD BATH, *Capitulu'vium*. (F) *Bain de Tête ou Capitilve*, a bath for the head.

A **HALF BATH**, *Semicu'pium, Ex-cathisma, Incessio*, is one adapted for half the body. One, adapted for receiving only the hips or extremities, is also so called.

A **SHOWER BATH**, is one in which the water is made to fall like a shower on the body. See **DOUCHE**.

A **MEDICATED BATH**, *Bal'neum medica'tum*, (F) *Bain medicinal*, is a bath, formed of decoctions or infusions of vegetable substances, or of any ingredient, introduced into the water, for therapeutical purposes.

An *ANIMAL BATH*, *Bal'neum animalle*, consists in wrapping an animal, recently killed, or its skin, around the body or some part of it.

A *WATER BATH* (*Pharm.*) *Bal'neum Mariæ*, (*F*) *Bain Marie*, consists of a vessel filled with boiling water, in which the vessel is placed, containing the substance to be evaporated.

A *STEAM BATH* may be formed by introducing steam into the first of those vessels, properly closed, in place of water.

A *SAND BATH*, *Bal'neum Are'næ*, (*F*) *Bain de Sable*, consists of a vessel filled with sand, and placed over the fire. Into this vessel the one is put, which contains the substance to be evaporated.

A *DRY BATH* is one made of ashes, salt, sand, &c. The ancients used these frequently for therapeutical purposes.

Bathing is much employed in the treatment of disease. The cold bath is a powerful tonic, and especially the cold sea bath: the warm bath is a relaxant; and the hot bath stimulates.

The regular use of the bath is extremely conducive to health: but if too much indulged, it is apt to produce injurious effects.

WRITERS on *Ancient and Modern Baths*. MENGHUS FAVENTINUS (MENGHI of Faenza), Venet. 1553 (L). A. BACCIUS, Ven. 1571 (L). L. JOUBERT, Franck. 1645. A. COCCHI, Flor. 1747 (I). LUTHER, Erfurt, 1771 (L). CAMERON, Lond. 1772. FR. BRUNI, Flor. 1811 (I). STIX, Dorpat, 1802 (L).

WRITERS on *Bathing*. STUART, Leyd. 1707 (L). A. BRENDEL, Wittem. 1712 (L). J. G. WALTHER, Lips. 1744 (L). HAHN, Wirceb. 1774 (L). LEIDENFROST, Duisb. 1788 (L). H. M. MARCARD, Hanover, 1793 (G). F. ANDERSON, Lond. 1795. A. P. BUCHAN, Lond. 1804. DE VANDENESSE, Paris, 1751 (L). D. RAYMOND, Avignon, 1756 (F). PH. DUBOIS, Paris, 1803 (F). P. LAMBERT, Paris, 1806 (F). E. J. HEREAU, Paris, 1810 (F). J. SYMONS, Lond. 1766 (F). B. DOMINICETTI, Lond. 1788. SIR J. FLOYER, Lond. 1722. STOCK, Lond. 1805. E. KENTISH (*warm and vapor b.*), 1809. COCHRANE, Lond. 1809. J. GIBNEY (*sea b.*), Lond. 1813. TH. REID (*sea bathing*). Lond. 1798. W. SAUNDERS (*cold and warm b.*), Lond. 1800. W. SIMPSON (*cold b.*), Leeds, 1791.

BATH, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *A'quæ Batho'niæ vel Bad'izæ*, *A'quæ Sol'is*, *A'quæ Bad'igvæ*. Cele-

brated thermal springs at Bath, in England. They contain but little impregnation, and are chiefly indebted to their temperature, which is about 116° Fahrenheit, for their utility.

These waters are employed in the most heterogeneous cases; and are serviceable where the simple thermal springs are indicated, as in rheumatism, paralysis, &c.

WRITERS. TH. JOHNSON, Lond. 1634. TH. VENNER, Lond. 1638. JOHN MAPLETT, Lond. 1694. THOMAS GUIDOT, Lond. 1694. ROBERT PEVICE, Bristol, 1697. WM. OLIVER, Lond. 1707. GEO. CHEYNE (*in his treatise on gout*), Lond. 1720. JOHN QUINTON, Oxford, 1733-4. RICE CHARLETON, Lond. 1754. WM. FALCONER, Lond. 1790. GEO. S. GIBBES, Lond. 1800 and 1803. A. WILSON, Bath. 1788. J. BARLOW, Bath. 1822.

BATHER (*Hyg.*) *Balneat'rius*, *Balneat'or*. One who bathes. Anciently, the name was given to those, that administered baths to the diseased: — the *Étuvistes* of the French.

(*F*) *Baigneur*. (*G*) *Bader*.

BATH'MIS (*Anat.*) *Bath'ma*, βαθμις, 'base, support.' The cavity of a bone, which receives the eminence of another; and especially the two *Fossettes* at the inferior extremity of the humerus; into which the processes of the ulna are received, during the flexion and extension of the fore-arm.

BATH'RON (*Surg.*) βαθρον, βαθρον, βαθρον Ἰπποκράτειον, *Scam'num Hippocratis*. An instrument, used for the extension of a limb, in cases of fracture or luxation. The description of it is found in GALEN, ORIBASIVS, and SCULTETUS, with a figure.

(*F*) *Banc d'Hippocrate*.

BATISSE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Batisse is three leagues from Clermont in France. The water is tepid, and contains subcarbonate and sulphate of soda, sulphates of lime and iron, muriate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

BAT'TIE, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) A physician of some eminence, born in Devonshire, in 1704, died in London, in 1776. WORKS. *A treatise on madness*. Lond. 1758. 4to. *Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis morbis nonnullis ad principia animalia accommodati* Lond. 1760. 4to.

BAUDELOCQUE, JOHN LOUIS (*Biog.*) A distinguished French oostretical practitioner and writer; born at Heilly in Picardy, in 1746; died in

1810. WORKS. *L'art des accouchemens*. Paris. 1815. 4th edition. The first edition was translated into English by JOHN HEATH, Lond. 1790: abridged, with Notes, by W. P. DEWEES, Philad. 1811. Two of his memoirs on the *Cæsarian operation* were translated by JOHN HULL, Manchester. 1801.

BAUDRICOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Baudricourt is a town of France, two leagues and a half from Mirecourt. The waters are sulphureous.

BAUHIN, JOHN HENRY (*Biog.*) A physician and celebrated Naturalist, born at Basil, 1541; died 1613. WORKS. *Memorabilis hist. luporum aliquot rabidorum*. 1591. 8vo. *De aquis medicatis*, &c. Montbeliard. 1605, 1607, 1612. 4to.

BAUHIN, GASPARD, brother of the preceding, born at Basil in 1560; died 1624. WORKS. *De corporis humani partibus externis*. Basil. 1588. 8vo. *Constitutiones anatomicae*. Franc. 1604, 1616. 8vo. *De compositione medicamentorum*. Offen. 1610. 8vo. *De remediorum formulis apud Græcos, Arabes, et Latinos*. Franc. 1619. 8vo.

BAUHIN, VALVE OF (*Anat.*) Valve of TUL'PIUS, *Ileo-cæcal Valve*, *Ileo-colic Valve*, *Valvula Ilei*, *Valvula Colli*. This name has been given to a valve, situated transversely at the place where the ileum opens into the cæcum, and which BAUHIN says he discovered at Paris, in 1759. It had, however, been previously described by several Anatomists; as by VIDUS VIDIVS, POSTIUS, &c.

BAUMÉ, ANTOINE (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Chymist, born at Senlis in France, in 1728; he was made *Maitre Apothicaire* at Paris, in 1752; and received into the *Académie Royale des Sciences*, in 1773. WORK. *Elémens de pharmacie théorique et pratique*. Paris. 1762, 1769, 1773. in 8vo.

BAU'RAC (*Arab., Pharm.*) Nitre, or salt in general. From this word comes BORAX.

BAURIN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Baurin is a village four leagues from Roye, department of Somme. The waters are strongly chalybeate.

BAVE (F) (*Path. &c.*) *Saliva ex ore fluens*, *Spu'na*, *Hu'mor salivus*. Frothy, thick, viscid saliva, issuing from the mouth. This *driveling*, or, *slavering*, we see in children, old people, &c. The term is, also, applied to the frothy liquid, which flows from the

mouth of rabid animals. SAUVAGES uses it synonymously with *Salivation*.

BAYLE, FRANCIS (*Biog.*) A learned physician, Professor of Philosophy at Toulouse: died in 1709, aged 87. WORKS. *Tractatus de apoplexiâ ex doctrinâ Hippocratis*. Toul. 1676. 12mo. *Dissertationes medicæ tres, de causis fluxus menstrui, de sympathiâ partium cum utero, de usu lactis*. Tolos. 1670. 4to. *L'historie du fœtus humain*. Leyd. 1688. 12mo &c.

BAY'LEY, RICHARD (*Biogr.*) A physician of New York, born at Fairfield in Connecticut, in 1745; died in 1801. WORKS. *A pamphlet on the croup. An account of the epidemic fever which prevailed in New York, in 1795*. N. York, 1796.

BAY'LIS or BAY'LIES, WILLIAM (*Biog.*) Physician to the king of Prussia, and member of the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh; died at Berlin in 1787. WORK. *An essay on the Bath waters*. 1757.

BAYRE, PETER DE (*Biog.*) An Italian physician, of great reputation in his day; born at Turin, about 1478; died in 1558. WORKS. *De pestilentia ejusque curatione*, &c. Turin. 1507. 4to. *De medendis humani corporis malis enchiridion*. Basil. 1560, 1563: often reprinted.

BDEL'LIVM (*Mat. Med.*) *βδελλιον*, *Myrr'ha imperfecta*, *Bol'chon*, *βολχόν*, *Madeleon*, *Bal'chus*. A gum resin; brought from the Levant and India; and supposed to be obtained from a species of *Amyris*, yet little known. It is solid, brittle, of a deep brown color, of an acrid and bitter taste, and sweet odor. It was much vaunted by the ancients, but is now little employed.

BDELLOM'ETER (*Therap.*) from *βδελλα*, 'a leech,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument, proposed as a substitute for the leech; inasmuch as we can tell the quantity of blood obtained by it, whilst we cannot by the leech. It consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

BDELVGMIA (*Path.*) *βδελγμια*. A disagreeable, fetid odor; capable of exciting nausea—as the smell from certain ulcers.

BEARD (*Anat.*) *Barba*, *πρωγων*, *γερειον*. The hair, which covers a part of the cheeks, the lips, and chin of the male sex, at the age of puberty.

(F) *Barbe*. (G) *Bart*.

WRITERS. A. HOFFMANN, Lips. 1690

(L). M. A. OLMI or ULMI, BONON. 1603 (L). CHR. BECKMANN, JENÆ, 1608 (L). J. BURLIN, Altdorf, 1764 (L). A. FANGÉ, Liege, 1774 (F). J. A. DULAURE, Constantinople and Paris, 1766 (F).

BEAUGENCY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Beaugency is a quarter of a league from Orleans. The waters contain subcarbonate of soda, iron, magnesia, and lime. They are tonic and aperient.

BEAUVAIS, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters are chalybeate. Beauvais is in *Picardie*.

BEC (F) (*Anat.*) *Ros'trium, Beak*. This name has been applied to various parts.

The *COR'ACOID BEAK*, (F) *Bec Coracoidien*, is the end of the coracoid process. The beak of the *Callamus Scriptorius*, (F) *Bec de la plume à écrire*, is a small cavity at the superior part of the medulla oblongata, which forms part of the 4th ventricle.

BEC (LE), MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bec is six leagues from Rouen in Normandy. The water is strongly chalybeate.

BEC DE CÜILLER (*Surg.*) *Hamulus*. An instrument used for the extraction of balls. It consists of an iron rod, 7 or 8 inches long, having at one extremity a small cavity, into which the ball is received to be drawn outwards.

BECCARIA, JAMES BARTHOLOMEW (*Biog.*) A very eminent physician, born at Bologna in 1682; died in 1766. WORKS. *Dissertatio meteorologico-medica, in quâ aëris temperies et morbi Bononiæ grassantes, annis 1729 et seq. describuntur*, &c. 1737. 4to. *De longis jejniis dissertatio*. Patavii. 1743. fol. *Scriptura medico-legalis*. 1749.

BE'CHIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Be'chicus, βελχικός, Be'cha, Be'chita*, from βήξ, 'cough.' Medicines adapted for allaying cough.

(F) *Bechique*. (G) *Hustenmittel, Brustmittel*.

WRITERS. J. PH. EYSEL, Erford, 1715 (L). N. E. and PH. R. SAUVAGE, Nancy, 1780 (L).

BEC'KER, DANIEL (*Biog.*) A physician at Strasburg; born at Königsberg, in 1627; died in 1673. WORKS. *Hist. morbi acaden. Regiomontani*. Leyden. 1649. *Commentarius de theriacâ*. Königsberg. 1649. *Spagyria microcosmi, tradens medicinam è corpore hominis, tum vivo, tum extincto*, &c. Rostochii. 1622. 8vo.

BÉCLARD, PETER AUGUSTUS (*Biog.*) Professor of Anatomy in the *École de Médecine* of Paris: born in 1765; died in 1825. WORKS *Additions à l'anatomie générale de Bichat, pour servir de complément aux additions, en 4 vols.* 8vo. Paris. 1822. *Éléments d'anatomie générale, ou description de tous les genres d'organes qui composent le corps humain*. 8vo. Paris. 1823.

BECONGUELLES (*Mat. Med.*) A South American root, which excites vomiting like *Ipecacuanha*.

BECCIBA (NUT) (*Mat. Med.*) A species of Brazil nut, the kernel of which is balsamic.

BEDEGAR, BEDE'GUAR, or BEDE'GUARD (*Mat. Med.*) *Spon'g'a (yinos' bati*. An excrescence, which makes its appearance on different species of wild roses, and which is produced by the puncture of a small insect—the *(y' uips Rosæ*. It was formerly employed as a lithontriptic and vermifuge, but is not now used. It is slightly astringent.

(F) *Pomme mousseuse, Éponge d'égantier*. (G) *Schlafapfel, Rosenschwamm, Halnebutten-schwamm*.

BEDDOES, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biog.*) Born in Shropshire in 1760; was Lecturer at Oxford, and afterwards physician at Bristol, where he died in 1808. He was particularly celebrated for his enthusiasm; and for the recommendation of different gases in disease. WORKS. *Observations on the nature and cure of calculus, sea scurvy, consumption, catarrh, and fevers*, &c. Lond. 1792, 1793. 8vo. *Considerations on the medicinal use of factitious airs, and on the manner of obtaining them in large quantities*. In two parts. (Part II. by JAMES WATT, Esq.) Lond. 1794. 8vo. Other parts were afterwards published. *Medical cases and speculations*. Lond. 1796. 8vo. *An essay on consumption*. Lond. 1799. 8vo. *Hygeia, or essays moral and medical*. Lond. 1801-2. 3 vols. *Reports concerning the efficacy of nitrous acid in the venereal disease*, &c. Bristol. 1797. 8vo. He published other pamphlets on this subject. *Life*, by J. E. STOCK, Bristol. 1811.

BEE (*Mat. Med.*) *Sax. beo, Apis, μελισσα, μελιττα*. This insect was formerly exhibited, when dried and powdered, as a diuretic.

(F) *Abeille*. (G) *Biene*.

BED'FORD, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bedford is a village, situ-

ated on the great Western Turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, a few miles east of the chief elevation, of the Alleghany mountains. There are various springs, saline, chalybeate, and sulphureous.

BEG'MA (*Path.*) βήγμα, according to some βήγμα, from βήσσειν or βήσσειν, 'to expectorate after coughing.' The sputum or expectorated matter. HIPPOCRATES.

BEGONIA (*Mat. Med.*) The *Begonia grandiflora* and *B. tomentosa*, have astringent roots, which are used in Peru in cases of hemorrhage, scurvy, low fevers, &c.

BEH'RENS, CONRAD BERTOLD (*Biog.*) A German physician of note, born at Hildesheim in Lower Saxony, in 1660; died in 1736. WORKS. *De constitutione artis medicæ* Helmstadt. 1696. 8vo. *Medicus legalis*. Helmstadt. 1696. 8vo.; in German. *Selecta medicæ de medicinæ naturâ et certitudine*. Francof. et Lips. 1708. 8vo. *Selecta dietetica*. Francof. 1710. 4to.

BELA-AVE OF BE-LAHE (*Mat. Med.*) A tonic and astringent bark of a Madagascar tree. DUPETIT-THOUARS and SONNERAT think it may be substituted for the Simarouba.

BELADAMBOC (*Mat. Med.*) A species of convolvulus of the Malabar coast, which contains an acrid milky juice. From this a liniment is formed with oil and ginger, which is used against the bites of rabid animals.

BELA-MODAGAM (*Mat. Med.*) A kind of *Scævola* of the Malabar coast, the leaves of which are considered diuretic and emmenagogue.

BELANDRE (F) (*Hyg.*) A litter, surrounded with curtains, in which patients are sometimes carried to hospitals.

BEL'ENOID OF BEL'EMNOID OF BE'LOID (*Anat.*) *Belenoides* or *Belemnoides* *Proces'sus*, from βελος, 'an arrow,' and εἶδος, 'shape.' This name has been given to the styloid processes in general.

BELL, BENJAMIN, F. R. S. E. (*Biog.*) A surgeon of considerable celebrity in Edinburgh; born in 17—; died in 18—. WORKS. *A treatise on ulcers, white swelling, inflammation, &c.* Edinb. 1778. 8vo. *A system of surgery*. Edin. 1783, 1788. 6 vols. *Another edition*. 7 vols. *Treatise on the gonorrhœa virulenta & lues venerea*. Edin. 1793. 2 vols. 8vo. *A treatise on the hydrocele, &c.* Edin. 1794. 8vo.

BELL, JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) of London, previously an Army Surgeon;

died in Jamaica, 1801. WORKS. *An inquiry into the causes which produce, and the means of preventing, diseases among British officers, soldiers, and others in the West Indies, &c.* Lond. 1791. 8vo.

BELL, JOHN (*Biog.*) An eminent Surgeon of Edinburgh; died at Rome, in 1820. WORKS. *The anatomy of the bones, muscles, and joints*. Vol. I. Edin. 1797. 8vo. Vol. II. *Anatomy of the heart and arteries*. Edin. 1797. 8vo. *Engravings explaining the anatomy of the bones, muscles, and joints, drawn and engraved by the author*. Edin. 1795. 4to. *Discourses on the nature and cure of wounds*. Edin. 1795. 8vo. *Principles of surgery*. Edin. 1801—7. 4 vols. 4to.

BELLA'RIA (*Pharm.*) φεμματια, ιτρία, τραγυματα, ελιδοφλια. Taken generally, this word means the dessert, or the course of cakes, sweetmeats, &c. In a more limited sense, it was employed for cakes made with honey or sugar. GALEN.

BELLESME, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bellesme is about three leagues from Montagne in France. The waters are chalybeate.

BELLEY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The waters at Belley, department of Ain, in France, are saline aperients.

BELLI'NI, LAW'RENCE (*Biog.*) An eminent Italian physician of the Mathematical sect; born in 1643; died in 1704. WORKS. *Exercitatio anatomica de structurâ et usu renum, &c.* Amst. 1665. 12mo. *Gustûs organum novissimè deprehensum*. Bologna. 1665. 12mo. *De urinis et pulsibus, de missione sanguinis, de febribus, de morbis capitis et pectoris*. Bologna. 1683. 4to. *Consideratio nova de respiratione*. Lugd. 1711. 8vo. *De motu bilis*. Lugd. Bat. 1695. 4to. *Discorsi di anatomia*. Fiorenz. 1742, 1746. 8vo.

BELL'IS (*Mat. Med.*) *B. perennis*, *B. minor*, *Bruisewort*, *Common Daisy*. The leaves and flowers are rather acrid. They were, at one time, considered to cure different species of wounds. It is called also *Symphytum minimum*.

(F) *Paquerette vivace*, *petite Marguerite*.

(G) *Marienblumen*, *Gemeine Gänseblume*.

BELL METAL (*Pharm.*) *Cal'cocos*. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small quantity of antimony, used for making bells. The mortars of the apothecary are often formed of this

material. They require to be kept clean, to avoid the formation of verdigris.

(F) *Airain, Metal des Cloches.*

(G) Erz.

BELLOCULUS (*Therap.*) *Belli Oculi*. A kind of gem, which the Assyrians considered efficacious in the cure of many diseases. They imagined that the figure of an eye could be seen in it, and hence its name, *Bel's Eye*.

BELLOSTE or **BELOSTE**, **AUGUSTIN** (*Biog.*) First surgeon to the Duchess Dowager of Savoy; born at Paris, in 1654; died in 1730. **WORK.** *Le chirurgien de l'hôpital.* Paris. 1695: several editions of this appeared.

BELON, **PETER**, (*Biog.*) of the Faculty of Paris, was born in the Province of Maine in 1518; died in 1564. **WORK.** *Consiliorum medicinalium.* T. i. et ii. Parisiis. fol.

BELULCUM (*Surg.*) from *βελος*, 'a dart,' and *ἔλκω*, 'I draw out.' An instrument, used for extracting darts or arrows. Many instruments of this kind have been noticed by surgeons. **AMBROSE PARÉ**, **FABRICIUS**, **ab ACQUAPENDENTE**.

BEN MOENJA (*Mat. Med.*) A Malabar tree. An alexipharmic decoction is made of its roots, in the country, which is much praised in cases of malignant fever. Its bark, boiled with *Calamus aromaticus* and salt, forms a decoction used in bites of poisonous serpents.

BENEDICTUS or **BENEDET'TI**, **ALEXANDER** (*Biogr.*) A very eminent physician, of the 15th century; born at Legnano in Verona. **WORKS.** *De observatione in pestilentia* Ven 1493. 4to. *Collectiones medicinæ sive aphorismi de medicis et ægri officio.* Leyd. 1506. *Anatomia, sive de historia corporis humani, lib. v.* Ven. 1493. His works were printed collectively at Venice, 1533. fol.; and at other places subsequently.

BENEFIC'IUM NATURÆ (*Path.*) (F) *Bénéfice de la Nature*. This term is used, by the French Pathologists, for cases, in which diseases have got well without medical treatment. With them, *Bénéfice de nature* or *B. de ventre*, is synonymous also with *Al'vi Profu'vium*; a spontaneous diarrhœa, acting favorably either in the prevention or cure of disease.

BENEOLEN'TIA (*Pharm.*) from *be'ne*, 'well,' and *ole're*, 'to smell': *ενοδης*. Sweet-scented medicines, as gums, &c.

BENEVOLI, **ANTONY** (*Biog.*) An

Italian surgeon, born in the Dutchy of Spoletta, in 1685; died in Florence, in 1756. **WORKS.** *Lettera sopra caluratta gleucomatosa* Flor. 1722. 8vo. *Nuova proposizione intorno alla caruncula dell' uretra, della carnosita, &c.* Flor. 1724. 12mo. *Dissertazione sopra l'origine dell' ernia intestinale, &c.* Flor. 1747. 4to.

BENIGN (*Path.*) *Benignus*, *ευθης*. Diseases of a mild character are so called; as well as medicines, whose action is not violent; as a *Benign Fever*, *Feb'ris benigna, imputris, &c.*

(F) *Bénin, bénigne.* (G) *Mild, Gelind.*

WRITERS on benign remedies. T. J. **CURTIVS**, Hal. 1714. (L). **FR. HOFFMANN**, Hal. 1714 (L). *On benign diseases.* F. J. **BAIER**, Halæ, 1714 (L).

BENJAMIN, **FLOWERS OF**, or **BENZOIC ACID** (*Mat. Med.*) *Ac'idum Benzo'icum Flores Benzoes, Flores Benzo'ini, Ac'idum Benzo'icum per sublimationem*. This acid exists in all the balsams, but chiefly in the Benzoin. It is in the vanilla, canella, the urine of infants, and of herbivorous animals. Its odor is aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable. The crystals consist of white, satiny flakes, slightly ductile. It is probably stimulant; and has been used, as such, in chronic catarrh; but it has little efficacy.

(F) *Acidz Benzoique.* (G) *Ben-zoesaure.*

BENJAMIN or **BENZOIN** (*Mat. Med.*) *Benzolinum, Benzolinum verum, Benzolinum, Assa odorata, Ben'jui, Ben'juin, Benivivum, Assa dulcis, Ben'jaoy, Camin'yan, Benjo'inum, Bell'zoë, Benzoin, Ben'zoë, Sty'raeis Benzoini Balsamum, Li'quor Cyreniacus, Cro'ton Ben'zocë, Ben of Judæa, A'cor Benzoinus, Sal Ac'idum seu essentialle seu volatile Ben'zoes*. A resinous, dry, brittle substance, obtained from the *Sty'rax Benzoin, Arbor Benivi*, of Sumatra. The odor is extremely fragrant, and taste slightly aromatic. It is principally used for the preparation of the acid which it contains. It is also employed in some vulnerary tinctures, and as an expectorant. The Benzoic Acid is obtained from it by sublimation. The purest is in *amygdaloid masses*: hence so called.

(F) *Benjoin, Baume Benjoin, Assa doux.* (G) *Benzoe, Benzoeharz, Süsser Asannd.* (F) *Benjoin amygdalorde.* (G) *Mandelbenzoe.*

BENNET, CHRIS'TOPHER (*Biogr.*) An eminent London physician, of the 17th century. He died in 1665. In his Latin works he assumed the name **BENEDICTUS**. **WORKS.** *Tabidorum theatrum, sive phthiæos, atrophia, et hectica xenodochium*. Lond. 1654, 1655, 1665. 8vo.: in English, 1720. 8vo.: of this there were numerous editions. *Exercitationes diagnostica cum historiis demonstrativis, quibus alimentorum et sanguinis vitia deteguntur in plerisque morbis, &c.* Lond. 1654. 8vo. He also published an edition of a book, originally written by Dr. THOMAS MOFFATT, entitled *Health's improvement, &c.* Lond. 1655. 4to.

BENVENU'TI, JO'SEPH (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Italian physician, born in the territory of Lucca, in 1728. **WORKS.** His chief work was one, in which he recommended the use of mercury in an epidemic fever. It was entitled *Dissertatio historico-epistolaris, &c.* Luccæ. 1754. 8vo. *Dissertationes et quæstiones medicæ magis celebres*. Luccæ. 1757. 8vo. *Observationum medicarum, quæ anatomicæ superstructæ sunt, collectio prima*. Luccæ. 1764. 12mo.

BERE'DRIAS (*Pharm.*) An ointment described by AËTIUS.

BERENGA'RIUS or **BER'ENGER**. **JAMES** (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician and anatomist; a native of Modena. He died in 1550. **WORKS.** His *anatomy*, translated into English by H. JACKSON. Lond. 1664. 8vo. The work was originally in Latin. Bologna. 1521, 1552. 4to. *De cranii fracturâ tractatus*. Bologna. 1518. 4to.: often reprinted. *Isagogæ breves in anatomicam corporis humani, cum aliquot figuris anatomicis*. Bologna. 1552. 4to. **DE BERENGER**, or, as he was often called, **CAR'PI** or **CAR'PUS**, was one of the restorers of anatomy.

BERG'AMOTE (*Mat. Med.*) *Bergamotta*. A small orange, of a very agreeable taste; and a peculiar odor. From its bark an oil is obtained, which is much employed as a perfume, and sometimes in medicine.

(F) *Bergamotte*. (G) *Bergamottbirn*.

BER'GEN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS DE (*Biog.*) A German Anatomist and Botanist, born at Frankfort on the Oder, in 1704; died in 1760. **WORKS.** *Icon nova ventriculorum cerebri*. Francf. 1734. *Programma de piâ matre*. Nuremberg. 1736. 4to. *Elementa physiologiæ*. Gen. 1749. 8vo.: besides

several other anatomical and physiological works.

BER'GIUS, PETER JONAS (*Biogr.*) A physician and Professor of Natural History at Stockholm; died in 1791. **WORK.** *Materia medica è regno vegetabili sistens, &c.* Stockholm. 1778. 8vo.

BER'IBERI (*Path.*) *Beriberia*, *Synclonus Beriberia*, *Paralysis Beriberi*. This word is said to be Hindusthane, and to mean a *sheep*. **BONTIUS**. The Beriberi is an Indian disease, little known in Europe. It consists in debility and tremors of the limbs; sometimes, indeed, of the whole body; with painful numbness of the affected parts, &c.:—the patient walking doubled; and imitating the movements of sheep! Some authors have esteemed it rheumatic; others, paralytic; others, to be a kind of chorea. It is, almost always, incurable, but rarely fatal; and is treated by exercise, stimulant frictions, sudorifics, &c. It is sometimes called *Bar'biers*.

WRITERS. N. TULPIUS, Amstel. 1651 (L). J. BONTIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1745 (L). A. MACCARY, Paris, 1811 (F).

BER'KENHOUT, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A native of Leeds; died in 1791; aged 60. **WORKS.** *Pharmacopœia medica*. Lond. 1756. 8vo.: once in great repute. **DR. CADOGAN'S** *Dissertations on gout &c. refuted*. Lond. 1772. 8vo. *A treatise on hysterical and hypochondriacal diseases, from the Biog. of DR. POMME, &c.* 1777. 8vo. *Symptomatology*. Lond. 1785. 8vo.

BERLUE (F) (*Path.*) *Suffusio*, *Suffusio Oculorum*, *Imagination* (MÂITRE-JEAN.) *Crup'sia*, *Myodesop'sia*, *Metamorphop'sia*. *False sight*. Aberration of the sense of sight, which transmits the image of imaginary objects. This affection sometimes depends on a slight opacity in the transparent parts of the eye; the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humor; when it is symptomatic, and of no consequence.

At other times, it appears to be idiopathic; and occurs particularly in those, who have been in the habit of constantly fixing their eyes on very brilliant or small bodies. The objects, fancied to be seen, are various. They are sometimes circular, perpetually moving; or shining or black spots, cobwebs, insects, or pieces of wood—when they are often termed *Musca volitantes*. These appearances sometimes continue for a few days; being dependant on the state of the nerves

of the individual at the time; or they may exist for life, and ultimately impair the sight.

If the affection be symptomatic, it is of but little moment. If idiopathic, and connected with any excitement of the brain, which is hardly ever the case, attention will have to be paid to that organ.

WRITERS on these *Optical Illusions*.

CH. G. ANDREAS, Lugd. Bat. 1725 (L).

J. H. GODEKENN, Franc. 1747 (L).

CHR. W. ROTHKEPPEL, Erlang. 1751 (L).

BERNIER, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A physician of Blois, in France; born 1622; died 1698. *WORKS. Essais de médecine, où il est traité de l'histoire de la médecine et des médecins, du devoir des médecins à l'égard des malades et de celui des malades à l'égard des médecins.* Paris. 1639. 4to.

BERNOULLI, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A celebrated physician and mathematician, born at Basil, in 1667. He was received into the most learned societies, and died in 1748. *WORKS. Positiones miscellanæ medico-anatomico-botanicæ.* Basileæ. 1721. 4to. *Dissertatio inauguralis de respiratione.* Basil. 1721. 4to.

BERRYAT, JOHN (*Biogr.*) Physician in Ordinary to the King of France; died in 1754. *WORKS. Observations physiques et médicinales sur les eaux minérales d'Époigny.* Auxerre. 1752. 12mo.

BERS (*Pharm.*) A sort of electuary, composed of pepper, seed of the white hyoscyamus, opium, euphorbium, saffron, &c. The Egyptians used it as an exciting. PROSPERO ALPINI.

BERTIN, EXUPERIUS JOSEPH (*Biogr.*) An eminent French Anatomist; born at Tramblay in Bretagne, in 1712; died in 1781. *WORKS. Lettres sur le nouveau système de la voix et sur les artères lymphatiques.* 1748. *Traité d'ostéologie.* 1754. 4 vols. 12mo. *Consultation sur la légitimité &c. des naissances tardives.* 1764, 1765. 8vo. The author thinks, that as there are early births, so may there be late.

BERTINI, ANTONY FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician and a man of learning, was born at Castel Fiorentino, in 1658; died in 1726. *WORKS. La medicina difesa contra le calunnie degli uomini vulgari e dalle opposizioni de' dotti, &c.* Lucca. 1699. 4to.

BERTRAND, JOHN BAPTIST (*Biogr.*) A French physician, born at Martigue in Provence, in 1670; died in 1752.

WORKS. Relation historique de la peste de Marseille. Lyons. 1721. 12mo. *Lettres sur le mouvement des muscles, et sur les esprits animaux. Dissertation sur l'air maritime.* Marseilles. 4to.

BERTRANDI, JOHN AMBROSE MARI'A (*Biogr.*) An eminent Anatomist and Surgeon, born at Turin in 1723; died in 1765. He wrote various useful works. *A dissertation on the liver.* 1747. *Trattato delle operazioni di chirurgia.* Nice. 1763. 2 vols. 8vo.

BERU, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Beru is in Champagne, France. The waters are slightly chalybeate.

BERYTI'ON (*Pharm.*) βηρυτιον, from BERYTI'US, its inventor; — a collyrium described by GALEN. Also, a *pastille*, useful in dysentery.

BES (*Pharm.*) *Bes'sis*, δισμοικια. An eight ounce measure.

BES'LER, MICHAEL ROB'ERT (*Biogr.*) A physician at Nuremberg, born in 1601; died in 1661. *WORKS. Admiranda fabrica humanæ mulieris partium &c. delineatio.* Nuremberg. 1640. fol.

BESSANEM (*Path.*) A word used by AVICENNA for redness of the skin, limbs, and face, produced by the action of cold.

BE'TA (*Mat. Med., Diet.*) The Beet, *Sicula*, σευτιλον, τευτιλον, τευτιλον σικελικον, τευτιλοσκιζον. A genus of plants, of which the following are the chief varieties.

1. BE'TA VULGA'RIS AL'BA, *White Beet.* The root yields sugar, and the leaves are eaten as a substitute for spinach.

2. BE'TA VULGA'RIS RU'BRA, *Red Beet.* Root red and nutritive: yields a small quantity of sugar.

3. BE'TA HYE'RIDA, *Root of Scarcity*, (G) Mangel Wurzel. Root red, outside; white, within. Very nutritive, yields sugar.

(F) *Bette*, *Betterave.* (G) *Bete*, *Rube*, *Mangold.*

BE'TEL, *Piper Betel.* A species of pepper, cultivated in several parts of India. The Indians are in the habit of chewing the leaves with lime and areca; and they give the name *Betel* to this preparation. It is used in all the equatorial countries of Asia. *Betel* is said to be tonic and astringent. It is also called *Bette*, *Betre*, *Bettle.*

BETONICA OFFICINA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) βετονικη, κεστρον, *Cestron*, *Betonica purpurea*, *Veronica Cor'di*, &c., *Betony*, *Psychotrophum*, *Veronica purpu'*

rea. Betony was in much esteem, amongst the ancients, who employed the flowers and leaves, in decoction, in gout, sciatica, cephalalgia, &c. ANTONIUS MUSA is said to have written a volume in praise of it; recommending it in no less than 47 different diseases. It has, however, little or no virtue. The leaves are said to be aperient, and the root emetic.

(F) *Bétoine*. (G) *Betonie*, Zehrkraut.

WRITER. J. BLEECK, Erford, 1716 (L).

BETTS, JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) Physician in Ordinary to CHARLES II., born at Winchester. WORKS. *De ortu et natura sanguinis*. Lond. 1669. *Anatomia Thomæ PARRI, annum centesimum quinquagesimum secundum et novem menses agentis; cum clarissimi viri GULIELMI HARVEI aliorumque adstantium medicorum regionum observationibus*.

BET'ULA AL'BA (*Mat. Med.*) The Birch. The young leaves are slightly odorous, astringent, and bitter. They are applied to wounds and ulcers. They have been regarded as antiscorbutic and anthelmintic. The tree furnishes a saccharine juice, which is considered antiscorbutic and diuretic.

(F) *Bouveau commun*. (G) *Birkenbaum*.

WRITER. E. CAMERARIUS, Tubingen, 1727.

BEUVRIGNY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Beauvigny is in the vicinity of Bayeux in Normandy. The water is chalybeate.

BEXU'GO (*Mat. Med.*) Under this name a purgative root was introduced into Europe, formerly, from Peru. It is supposed to have been the root of a HIPPOCRATEA.

BEZ'OAR, BEZ'AAR, BEZ'EHARD, PA'ZAHAR (*Mat. Med.*) from Persian *pa*, 'against,' and *zahar*, 'poison.' *Lalpis Bezoar'dicus*, *Enterolithus Bezoar'dus*, *Bezoard*. A calculous concretion, found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of animals. Wonderful virtues were attributed to these Bezoars. There were two great varieties: the *Bez'oar orient'le*, *Animal Bezoar'ticum orient'le*, formed in the fourth stomach of the gazelle of India (*Gazella Indica* or rather *Antilope cervicapra*); and the *Bez'oar occident'le*, *Animal Bezoar'ticum occident'le*, found in the fourth stomach of the wild goat or *chamois* of Peru. These substances were esteemed to be powerful alexi-

pharmics; but the former was the more valued. It was believed that no poison, and no eruptive, pestilential, or putrid disease could resist its influence. As so many virtues were ascribed to it, other animal concretions were substituted for it; and factitious Bezoards were made of crabs' eyes and claws, bruised and mixed with musk, ambergris, &c.

(G) *Bezoarstein*.

WRITERS. G. BAUHIN, Basil, 1613 (L). W. ROLFINCK, Jenæ, 1665 (L). C. V. SCHNEIDER, Vitteimb. 1673 (L). G. LANGEMANN, Lugd. Bat. 1696 (L). J. A. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1698 (L). J. VESTI, Erford, 1707 (L).

BEZ'OAR BOVINUM, (F) *Bézoard de Bœuf*, *Bezoard of the Beef* (*Mat. Med.*) A concretion formed in the fourth stomach of beeves; also, a biliary calculus found in the gall bladder.

BEZ'OARD OF CAY'MAN. This was once much prized. It is now unknown.

The BEZ'OARD OF THE CHAMOIS, HORSE, &c., exhibit their origin in their names.

The BEZ'OARD OF THE INDIAN POR'CUPINE, BEZ'OAR HYS'TRICIS, LA'PIS PORCINUS, LA'PIS MALUCEN'SIS, *Petro del Porco*, (F) *Bézoard de Pore Épic*, (G) *Stachelschweinsbezoar*, was, formerly, the dearest of all the Bezoards, and was sold at an enormous price in Spain and Portugal.

BEZOARDIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Bezoar'dic*, concerning the *Bez'oard*. Bezoardic medicines are those supposed to possess the same properties with the *Bezoard*; as antidotes, alexiteria, alexipharmics, cordials.

(F) *Bézoardique*. (G) *Bezoarmittel*.

BEZOAR'DICUM SAT'URNI. A pharmaceutical preparation, regarded by the ancients as antihysterical. It was formed of protoxide of lead, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOAR'DICUM VENERIS. A pharmaceutical preparation, formerly employed in lepra, diseases of the brain, &c.; and which was made from filings of copper, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOAR'DICUM HUMA'NUM. *Urinary calculi* were formerly employed under this name as powerful alexipharmics.

BEZOAR'DICUM JOVIA'LE. A sort of greenish powder, used as a diapho-

retic, and formed of antimony, tin, mercury, and nitric acid.

BEZOAR'DICUM LUNAR'LE. A tonic medicine, formerly regarded as a specific in epilepsy, convulsions, megrim, &c. It was prepared of nitrate of silver, and butter of antimony.

BEZOAR'DICUM MARTIAL'LE. A tonic medicine, used by the ancients in diarrhœa. It was prepared from the tritoxide of iron and butter of antimony.

BEZOAR'DICUM MERCURIAL'LE. A medicine, formerly vaunted as an anti-syphilitic, and prepared from the sub-imate of mercury, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOAR'DICUM MINERAL'LE. The deutoxide of antimony, because its properties were supposed to resemble those of animal Bezoard.

BEZOAR'DICUM SOLAR'LE. A diaphoretic medicine, prepared of gold filings, nitric acid, and butter of antimony.

BIANCHI, JOHN, (Biogr.) Professor of Anatomy at Sienna, born at Rimini in 1693; died in 1775. **WORKS.** *Lettere intorno alla cataratta.* Rimini. 1720. 4to. *Osservazioni intorno una lezione anatomica.* Rimini. 1731. 4to. *Dissertazione de' vesicatori.* Venice. 1746. 8vo.: in this he decries blisters. *De monstris et rebus monstris.* Ven. 1749. 4to. *Trattato de' bagni di Pisa,* &c. Florence. 1757. 8vo.

BIANCHI, JOHN BAPTIST (Biogr.) A celebrated Italian Anatomist, born at Turin in 1681; died in 1761. He taught Pharmacy, Chymistry, and the Practice of Physic, and was author of a great many works. **WORKS.** *Historia hepatica, seu de hepatis structurâ, usibus, et morbis.* Turin. 1710. 8vo. *Ductus lachrymales novi &c. Anatome,* &c. Turin. 1715. 4to. *De naturali in humano corpore vitiosâ morbosâque generatione historia.* Turin. 1741. 8vo. *De lacteorum vasorum positionibus,* &c. Turin. 1743. 4to.

BIANCHINI, JOHN FORTUNATUS (Biogr.) An Italian philosopher and physician; born at Chieti, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1720; died in 1779. **WORKS.** *Force of imagination on the fetus in utero; on putrid fevers,* &c.

BIANCONI, JOHN LEWIS (Biogr.) A celebrated Italian philosopher and physician; born at Bologna, in 1717. He translated into Italian WINSLOW'S *Anatomy.* 1743-4. 6 vols. 8vo. *Lectures on the history of CORNELIUS CÆLUS.* Rome. 1779.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, Medical (Med.) from βιβλος, 'a book,' and γράφω, 'I describe.' Skill in the knowledge of medical books. The most distinguished medical bibliographers have been:—**J. A. VANDER LINDEN,** Amsteld. 1662. 8vo. (L). **M. LIPENIUS,** Francf. ad Mœn. 1679. fol. (L). **G. A. MERCKLEIN,** Norimb. 1686 (L). **J. J. MANGET,** Genev. 1695 to 1731 (L). **TARIN (anatomical),** Paris. 1753 (F). **A. VON HALLER,** Zurich. 1774 &c. (L). **VIGILIUS VON CREUTZENFELD (surgical),** Vindob. 1781 (L). **C. G. KUHN,** Lips. 1794 (L). **C. L. SCHWEICKARD (anat., phys., and legal medicine),** Stuttgart, 1796 to 1800 (L). **G. G. PLOUCQUET,** Tubing. 1808 to 1814 (L). **C. F. BIRDACH,** Gotha, 1810-1821 (G). **J. S. ERSCH (since 1756),** Leipz. 1822 (G). **TH. CH. FR. ENSLIN (of Germany, since 1750),** Berlin, 1826 (G). **J. B. MONTFALCON,** Paris, 1827 (F).

BICEPHAL'UM (Path.) A hybrid word, from *bis*, and κεφαλή, 'head.' SAUVAGES applies this epithet to a very large sarcoma on the head, which seems to form a double head.

BI'CEPS (Anat.) from *bis*, 'twice,' and *caput*, 'head.' That which has two heads. This name has been particularly given to two muscles; one belonging to the arm, the other to the thigh.

BI'CEPS FLEX'OR CRU'RIS (Anat.) *Biceps Cru'ris, Biceps, (F) Biceps Cru'al, Biceps Fem'oris, Ischio-fem'oropero'nier (Ch.)* A muscle on the posterior part of the thigh;—one head arising from the tuberosity of the ischium, and the other from a great part of the linea aspera. It is inserted into the top of the fibula. It serves to bend the leg on the thigh.

BI'CEPS FLEX'OR CU'BITI (Anat.) *Biceps Bra'chii, Cor'aco-radial'is* or *Bi'iceps, Biceps ma'nus, Biceps inter'nus, Biceps inter'nus hum'eri, (F) Scap'ulo-radial (Ch.),—Biceps Brachial.* A muscle, situated at the anterior and internal part of the arm; and extending from the edge of the glenoid cavity and from the top of the coracoid process to the tuberosity of the radius. It bends the fore-arm upon the arm.

BI'CEPS EXTER'NUS MUS'culus (Anat.) The long portion of the *Tri'iceps Brachial'is* (DOUGLAS).

BICHAT, MARIE-FRANCOIS-XAVIER (Biogr.) A very celebrated French physician, whose labors have greatly promoted the study of Anatomy and Physiology. He was born at Thoirette

in France in 1771, and died in 1802. WORKS. *Traité des membranes*. Paris. 1800. 8vo. *Recherches physiologiques sur la vie et sur la mort*. 1800. 8vo.; translated into English by F. GOLD. 1815. 8vo. His greatest and most important undertaking was his *Anatomie générale appliquée à la physiologie et à la médecine*. Paris. 1801. 4 vols. 8vo.: in Engl. by GEO. HAYWARD. Boston. 1823. A supplementary volume was added by M. BÉCLARD. Within the last few years appeared his *Anatomie pathologique*. 1 vol. 8vo.; which has been translated into English by Dr. TOGNO of Philadelphia.

BICHICHIE (*Pharm.*) Pectoral medicines, composed of liquorice juice, sugar, blanched almonds, &c. RHAZES.

BICHO DI CULO (*S*) (*Path.*) A disease about the anus, said to be endemic in Brazil. It is attributed to bad food; the use of pimento, &c.; and is treated by astringents.

BICHOS; a Portuguese name for the worms that get under the toes of people in the Indies; and which are destroyed by the oil of the cashew nut.

BICIPITAL (*Anat.*) *Bicipitalis*; relating to the Biceps.

The **BICIPITAL GROOVE**, (*F*) *Coullisse ou gouttière bicipitale*, *Coullisse humérale* (*Ch.*), is a longitudinal groove, situated between the tuberosities of the os humeri, and which lodges the long head of the biceps.

BICIPITAL TUBERCLE or **TUBEROSITY**, (*F*) *Tubérosité Bicipitale*; — a prominence near the upper extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

BICUSPID (*Anat.*) *Bicuspidatus*, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *cuspis*, 'a spear.' That, which has two points or tubercles.

The **BICUSPID TEETH**, *Dentes Bicuspidati*, (*F*) *Dentes bicuspidées*, are the small molares. See **MOLAR**.

BID'LOO, **God'FREY** (*Biogr.*) A famous Dutch Anatomist, born at Amsterdam in 1649; died at Leyden in 1713. WORKS. *Anatomia humani corporis*. Amst. 1685. fol., with plates. *De Anatomies antiquitate oratio*. Lugd. Bat. 1694. fol. *Ecretionum anatomico-chirurgicarum decades duæ*. Lugd. 1708. 4to. *Opuscula omnia anatomico-chirurgica*. Lugd. 1715, 1725. 4to.

BIFURCATION (*Anat.*) *Bifurcatio*; from *bis*, 'twice,' and *furca*, 'a fork.' Division of a trunk into two branches;

as, the bifurcation of the trachea, aorta, &c.

(*G*) Gabeltheilung.

BIGNONIA INDICA (*Mat. Med.*) The leaves are employed in India, as emollients, to ulcers.

BILAZAY, **MINERAL WATERS OF** (*Mat. Med.*) Bilazay is a town in France, two leagues from Thouar, department of Deux Sèvres near which is a thermal sulphureous spring. Temperature about 77° Fahrenheit.

BILE (*Anat.*) *Bilis*, *Fel*, *χολη*, *Cholæ*. A yellow, greenish, viscid, bitter, nauseous fluid, secreted by the liver. It is distinguished into *hepatic* and *cystic*; according as it flows immediately into the duodenum from the liver or from the gall-bladder. It contains soda; phosphate, sulphate, and muriate of soda: — a little phosphate of lime and oxide of iron: — albumen, and a yellowish and resinous matter. Its use is, — to complete the digestive process in the small intestines, by aiding in the separation of the chyle.

(*F*) *Bile*, *Fiel*. (*G*) *Galle*.

WRITERS. A. DEIDLER, Zurich, 1722 (*F*). DE BÜCHNER, Erfurt, 1735 (*L*). J. G. SEEGER, Lugd. Bat. 1739 (*L*). J. M. RÖDERER, Argent. 1767 (*L*). W. WHITE, Lond. 1772. RICHARD POWELL, Lond. 1800. P. NERON, Paris, 1803 (*F*). L. A. AUVRAY, Paris, 1811 (*F*). L. BELLINI, Lugd. Bat. 1696 (*L*). A. FIZES, Montpellier, 1719 (*L*). J. MACLURG, Lond. 1772. G. REES (*use of B. in digestion*), Lond. 1810. W. SAUNDERS, Lond. 1793.

The **GALL OF THE OX**, *Ox Gall*, *Fel Tauri*, *Fel Bovis*, was once reputed cosmetic and detergent, antitoxic and emmenagogue; as well as to possess the power of facilitating labor.

(*F*) *Bile de Bœuf*. (*G*) *Ochsen-galle*.

The **GALL OF THE BEAR**, *Fel Ursi*, was thought to be antiepileptic, and that of the *Eel*, *Fel anguillæ*, to facilitate labor.

BIL'GUER, **JOHN ULRIC VON** (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Surgeon in the Prussian army of the Great FREDERIC. Died in 1796. WORKS. *Dissertatio inauguralis medico-chirurgica de membrorum amputatione rarissime administrandâ aut quasi abrogandâ*. Berlin. 1761. 8vo.: a work, which had considerable effect in preventing the too great frequency of amputation. In French by TISSOT. It was likewise translated into English. He wrote, also, *Instructions for the practice*

of surgery in army hospitals. Leips. 1763.

BILIARY (*Anat.*) *Bilia'ris, Bilia'rius*. That which relates to bile.

BILIARY APPARATUS, *B. organs, B. passages*. The collection of parts, that concur in the secretion and excretion of bile: — viz. the liver, pori bilarii or tubuli biliferi; hepatic, cystic, and choledoch ducts and gall-bladder.

BILIARY CONCRECTIONS, are concretions found in some part of the biliary apparatus.

BILIOUS (*Physiol. & Path.*) *Bilio'sus, Epic'h'olos, επιχολος, Picro'h'olos, πιχροχολος*. That which relates to bile: contains bile, or is produced by bile. An epithet given to certain constitutions and diseases, which are believed to be the effect of superabundance of the biliary secretion; as *Bilious temperament, B. symptoms, B. fever, &c.*

(F) *Bilicux*. (G) Gallig, Gall-süchtig.

WRITERS. L. L. FINCKE (*on bilious diseases*), Monaster. Westphal. 1780 (L). JOHN ANDREE (Do.), Lond. 1788. F. GIBSON (Do.), Lond. 1799. NOAH WEBSTER (*collection of papers regarding the bilious fever of America*), New York, 1796.

BIMANUS (*Anthropology*). One that has two hands. A term applied only to man, because he is the sole mammiferous animal that possesses two perfect hands.

BINOCULUS (*Surg.*) *Bin'ocle, Diophthal'mica Fas'cia, Oculis duplex*, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *oculus*, 'an eye.' A bandage applied over both eyes. It was formerly called, also, *Diophthalmus*.

(F) *Œil double*. (G) *Zweiäugige Binde*.

BIN'SICA (*Path.*) Disorder of the mind. According to VAN HELMONT, an atrophy of the organ of imagination.

BIOGRAPHY, MEDICAL, *Biographia Med'ica*, from *βίος*, 'life,' and *γραφον*, 'I describe.' A description of the lives of those, who have belonged to the medical profession.

WRITERS. MÖHSENS, Nürnberg. 1767 (L). AIKIN, Lond. 1780. N. F. J. ELOY, Mons. 1778 (F). B. HUTCHINSON, Lond. 1799. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, 1820, 1825 (F). G. T. DOIN, Paris, 1825 &c. (F). Lives of physicians in the *Cabinet Library*, Lond. 1830.

BIOLYCHNIUM (*Physiol.*) *βιολυχνιον*, from *βίος*, 'life,' and *λυχνιον*, 'a lamp.' Innate heat, vital heat. Also, a secret

preparation of which BEGYNAS makes mention.

Bios (*Hyg. &c.*) *βίος*. Life. Also, what is necessary for the preservation of life.

BIO THAN'ATI (*Path.*) *βιοθανατοι*; — from *βίος*, 'life,' and *θανατος*, 'death.' Those who die very suddenly, or as if there was no space between life and death.

BIR'SEN (*Path.*) An Oriental word for inflammation or abscess of the chest.

BISCHE (*Path*) *Biecho*. A malignant kind of dysentery, which often prevails in the island of Trinidad.

BISCUIT (*Hyg.*) *Biscoctus*: twice baked. A kind of dry, hard bread or cake, which is variously made; and, when without eggs or butter, is easy of digestion. It was formerly called *Dippyrites*, *διπυριτης*, and *Dip'yros*, *διπυρος*.

BIS'MUTH (*Mat. Med.*) *Bismuthum, Wismuthum, Reg'ulus of Bis'muth, Marcasita, Tin Glass*. A metal, in spicular plates, of a yellowish-white color; s. g. 9.822. Fusible at 400° Fahrenheit, and volatilizable at a high temperature. It is used only in the preparation of the subnitrate.

(F) *Étain gris, É. de Glace*.

(G) *Wismuth, Markasit*.

BISMUTH, SUBNITRATE OF, *Oxyd of Bismuth, Marcasita al'ba, Plum'bum cine'reum, Mag'istry of Bismuth, Pearl White, Spanish White, Magisterium Marcasitæ, Bismuthum Nitricum, B. Subnitricum, Nitrus Subbismuthicum, Nitrus Bismuthi, Calc Vismuthi, Bismuthum oxydulatum al'dum*. It is considered to be tonic and antispasmodic, and has been chiefly used in cardialgia.

(F) *Sous-nitrate de bismuth, oxide blanc de B. Blanc de furd, Blanc de perle*.

BIS'SET, CHARLES, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A native of Perthshire, born in 1717; served some time in the army; afterwards graduated, and settled in Yorkshire; he died in 1791. **WORKS**. *Treatise on the Scurvy, &c.* Lond. 1755. 8vo. *Essay on the medical constitution of Great Britain, &c.* Lond. 1760. 8vo. *Medical essays and observations*. Newcastle upon Tyne. 1766. 8vo.

Bis'sus (*Hyg.*) The silky filaments, which fix the *Pin'na Marina* to the rocks. In Italy and Corsica, clothes are made of these, which are considered to favor perspiration, and are recom-

mended to be worn next the skin in rheumatism, gout, &c. See BYSSUS.

BISTORTIER (F) (*Pharm.*) A name given, by the *Pharmacien*, to a long wooden pestle; used for reducing soft substances to powder, and in the preparation of electuaries.

BISTOURI (F) (*Surg.*) *Pistorien'sis gladius*, *Scalpellus*; from *scalpere*, 'to cut.' A *Bis'toury*. A small cutting knife, used in Surgery, so called, according to HUET, from the town of Pistori, which was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of those instruments. A bistoury has the form of a small knife, and is composed of a blade and handle. The blade, which is most commonly movable in the handle, may be fixed by a button, spring, &c. When fixed in the handle, the bistouri is called by the French, *B. à lanc fixe* ou *dormante*.

The chief Bistouries are:—1. The **STRAIGHT B.** (F) *B. droit*, in which the blade and cutting edge are straight: the point being fine, round, or square. 2. The **CONVEX B.** (F) *B. convexe*; the blade of which is convex at the cutting edge, concave at the back. 3. The **CONCAVE B.** (F) *B. concave*; the blade of which is concave at its edge, and convex at the back. 4. **BLUNT-POINTED B.** (F) *B. boutonné*; the blade of which has a button at its extremity. 5. The **BLUNT OR PROBE-POINTED BISTOURI OF POTT**, is concave at its cutting edge, and its point is blunt; so that it can be carried on the palmar surface of the index finger, to divide the stricture, in strangulated hernia. SIR ASTLEY COOPER has recommended a useful modification of this, to avoid wounding the intestine, should it come in contact with the edge of the knife. His Bistouri has an edge of not more than eight lines in length, and situated about five lines from the point. 6. **BISTOURI A LA LIME** (F), is a straight Bistoury; the blade fixed in the handle; the extremity with a button, and the edge made with a file. It is chiefly used for dilating parts. 7. **BISTOURI ROYAL** (F). A Bistouri, used in operating upon LOUIS XIV, for fistula in ano. 8. **BISTOURI GASTRIQUE** (F). A complicated instrument, invented by MORAND, for dilating wounds of the abdomen. 9. The **BISTOURI CACHÉ**, *B. herniaire*, or *Attrape-lourdaud* of BIENAISE. A curved bistouri, the blade of which is placed in a canula, whence it issues, on pressing a spring.

The word, *Bistouri*, is used by the French, at times, where we should employ *knife*.

BIT NOBEN (*Mat. Med.*) *Salt of Bitumen, Padnoon, Soucherloon, Khala mimuc*. A white, saline substance, which is a Hindoo preparation of great antiquity, and has been supposed to be the *Sal Asphaltites* and *Sal Sodome'nus* of the ancients. It is used by the Hindoo in the prevention or cure of almost all diseases.

BITHNIMAL'CA or **GAS'TERANAX** (*Physiol.*) Two words, used by DOLEUS, to designate an active principle which has its seat in the stomach, and presides over chymification, &c.

BITHYN'ICI TONSO'RIS EEMPLAS'TRUM (*Pharm.*) A plaster used in diseases of the spleen and in dropsy. **AËTIUS**.

BITH'YNOΣ (*Pharm.*) βιθυνοσ. A plaster and a troch, employed formerly. **GALEN**.

BIT'TERNES (*Path. &c.*) *Amaritudo, amarities, Amaror, πικρία*. A particular taste, which belongs to many substances. In some diseases there is a sense of bitterness felt in the mouth.

(F) *Amertume*. (G) *Bitterkeit*.

BIT'TOS (*Path.*) A disease, in which the chief symptom is an acute pain in the anus. **CHOMEL**.

BLACKMORE, SIR RICHARD, M. D. (*Biog.*) An English poet; and physician to WILLIAM III. and QUEEN ANNE. He died in 1729, at an advanced age. **WORKS.** *A discourse on the plague, &c.* Lond. 1720-22. 8vo. *A treatise on the smallpox, and a dissertation on inoculation, &c.* Lond. 1722. 8vo. (He was opposed to inoculation.) *A treatise on consumptions, &c.* Lond. 1724. 8vo. *A treatise on the spleen, vapors, &c.* Lond. 1725. 8vo. *Discourses on gout, rheumatism, and king's evil.* Lond. 1726. 8vo. *Dissertations on a dropsy, a tympany, the jaundice, the stone, and the diabetes.* Lond. 1727. 8vo.

BLÆ'SITAS (*Path.*) Some authors have used this word as synonymous with stammering. SAUVAGES understands by it, a defect in pronunciation, which consists in substituting soft consonants for those that are hard; as the z for s, the d for t, the s for g and x, &c.

(F) *Blésité, Blé-parler*.

BLÆ'SUS (*Path.*) βλαισος, βλαισος. A distortion; especially the outward distortion of the legs. Also, a stammerer.

BLAFARD (F) (*Path.*) *Pallidus*, *Pallidulus*. This epithet is sometimes given to the skin, when pale and dull; but, most frequently, to the flesh of a wound, when it has lost its color, and become white. The word is, also, sometimes used synonymously with **ALBINO** (q. v.)

BLAIR, PATRICK, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An ingenious Scotch Botanist and Surgeon: was first of all a surgeon at Dundee, and afterwards removed to London; died about 1723. **WORKS.** *Miscellaneous observations on the practice of physic, anatomy, &c.* Lond. 1728. 2 vols. 8vo. *Pharmaco-botanologia, or an alphabetic and classical dissertation on all the British indigenous and garden plants of the new London dispensatory.* Lond. 1723-28. 4to.

BLANC MANGER (F) (*Dictet.*) *Cilibus albus*, *Leucophagium*, λευκοφαγιον, *Argyrotrophe'ma*, αργυροτροφημα. An animal jelly (so called on account of its color), combined with an emulsion of sweet almonds, to which sugar has been added, and some aromatic. It is sometimes prescribed as a nutrient in convalescence and chronic diseases.

BLANC RHAZIS or **BLANC-RAISIN** (*Pharm.*) An ointment composed of cerusse, white wax, and olive oil.

BLANCARD, STEPHEN, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent physician, born at Leyden; graduated at Franeker, in 1678. He was one of the most voluminous compilers of his time. **WORKS.** *Lexicon medicum Græco-Latinum*: this has gone through many editions. The best is that of Louvain. 1754. 2 vols. 8vo. It was translated into English, and was long popular. *Anatomia reformata, et de balsamatione nova methodus.* Lugd. Batav. 1695. 8vo.

To **BLANCH** (*Pharm.*) from (F) *blanchir*, 'to whiten, to bleach.' To deprive of the outer rind; as 'to blanch almonds'; i. e. to peel them.

BLANCHET (F) (*Pharm.*) A blanket. A term given, by the French Pharmacians, to the woollen strainer, through which they filter syrup and other thick fluids. (G) See *hecappen*.

BLAND, ROBERT, M. D. (*Biogr.*) lived at the commencement of the present century. **WORKS.** *Observations on human and comparative parturition.* Lond. 1794. 8vo. He published some remarks on the *proportion of male and female children born, monsters, &c.*; and also a *Table on the chance of life from infancy to 26 years of age*, in the

Phil. Transactions. See *Phil. Trans.* abridged, Vol. xv.

BLAS; an unmeaning term, invented by VAN HELMONT, to designate a kind of movement in the body; at times local, at others, under extraneous influence. Thus he speaks of the *Blas meteoros*, or of the heavenly bodies, and the *Blas huma'num*, that which operates in man.

BLASÉ (F). An epithet given to one whom the abuse of enjoyment has prevented from any longer deriving satisfaction or pleasure from it.

BLA'SIUS, GER'ARD (*Biog.*) Son of a physician at Amsterdam, from whom he obtained a fondness for comparative anatomy. He was Professor of Medicine in his native city, in 1660. **WORKS.** *Medicina generalis.* Amst. 1661. 8vo. *Medicina universa, hygieines et therapeutices, &c.* Amst. 1665. 4to. *Anatome Medullæ spinalis, &c.* Amst. 1666. 8vo. *Medicinæ institutiones.* Amst. 1667. 12mo. *Miscellanea anatomica, hominis, brutorumque variorum, &c.* Amst. 1673. 8vo.: another work on nearly the same subject. 1674. 8vo. *Zootomiæ, &c. pars prima.* Amst. 1676. 8vo. *Observationes medicæ rariores.* Amst. 1677. 8vo. *Medicina curatoria.* Amst. 1680. 8vo. *Anatome animalium, variis figuris illustr.* Amst. 1681. *Systema materia medicæ.* 12mo.

BLASTE'MA (*Path.*) βλαστημα, βλαστησις, from βλαστανα, 'I bud.' The sense of this word, which is often used by HIPPOCRATES, is obscure. CASTELLI thinks it means the eruption of some morbid principle at the surface of the body.

BLAT'TA BYZAN'TIA (*Mat. Med.*) **UN'GUIS ODORAT'US** (F) *Blatte de Byzance.* This name seems, formerly, to have been given to a marine production, from some of the Conchylia. It had an agreeable smell, a reddish tint, and the shape of a nail. It was prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, and hepatic obstructions. RONDELET affirms, that it was the production of the shell-fish *murex* or *purpura*; and that the name *Blat'ta* is derived from the Greek βλαττος, 'purple.'

BLÉ (*Mat. Alim.*) *Bladum.* This word answers, in France, to the word *Corn* in England; i. e. any kind of grain employed for making bread. Wheat being most commonly used for this purpose, Blé is sometimes restricted to this. *Blé meteil* is a mixture of wheat and rye.

(G) Korn, Getreide.

BLECHROS (*Path.*) βληχρος, 'slow.' An epithet, applied to different affections, and particularly to fevers.

BLEGNY, NICOLAS DE (*Biog.*) A French physician and surgeon; died in 1722. *WORKS. L'art de guérir les maladies vénériennes, &c.* Paris. 1673. It was translated into various languages. The author thinks guaiacum equal to mercury. *L'art de guérir les hernies de toutes espèces, &c.* Paris. 1676. 12mo. *Hist. anatomique d'un enfant qui a demeuré 25 ans dans le ventre de sa mère.* Paris. 1679. 12mo. *Le remède Angloise pour le guérison des fièvres.* Paris. 1681, 1683. 12mo. *Le bon usage du thé, du café et du chocolat pour la préservation &c. des maladies.* Lyon. 1687. 12mo.

BLÈME (*F*) (*Path.*) This word has nearly the same signification as *Blafard*. Generally, however, it includes, also, emaciation of the countenance.

BLENNELYT'RIA (*Nosol.*) from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and ελυτρον, 'a sheath.' A discharge of mucus from the vagina. **ALIBERT.**

BLENNISTH'RIA (*Nosol.*) from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and ἰσθμος, 'the gullet.' Increased flow of mucus from the pharynx and larynx. **ALIBERT.**

BLENNOPYR'IA (*Nosol.*) from βλεννα, and πυρ, 'fire.' **ALIBERT** has classed, under this head, various fevers with mucous complications; as *Mesenteric fever, Adeno-meningeal fever, &c.*

BLENNO'SIS (*Nosol.*) from βλεννα, 'mucus.' Affection of the mucous membranes. **ALIBERT.**

BLEPHARONCO'SIS (*Path.*) *Palpebrarum Tumor*, from βλεφαρον, 'eyelid.' A tumor on the eyelid.

BLEPHAROPTO'SIS (*Path.*) from βλεφαρον, 'the eyelid,' and πτωσις, 'fall.' A falling down of the upper eyelid over the eye, caused by a paralysis of the *Levator palpebræ superioris* muscle. This paralysis is an unfavorable symptom, as it is generally connected with a state of the brain favoring apoplexy or palsy.

BLEPHARONYX'TUM (*Surg.*) βλεφαροξύστωρ, from βλεφαρον, 'eyelid,' and ξύω, 'I scrape.' An instrument used, by the ancients, for removing callosities, which made their appearance in the affection called, by the Greeks, τραχυμα. **PAULUS** of Ægina, **GORREUS.**

BLESTRIS'MOS (*Path.*) βληστρισμοσ. Restlessness of the sick. **HIPPOCR.**

BLE'TA (*Path.*) A word, used by **PARACELSDS** for white or milky urine, arising from diseased kidneys. *Blo'ta*

alba has the same meaning.

BLEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS 'OF' (*Mat. Med.*) Bleville is a village about two miles from Havre. The waters are acidulous chalybeates.

BLIS'TER (*Mat. Med.*) *Vesicato'rium, Emplast'rum Vesicato'rium*, from vesica, 'a bladder.' Any substance which, when applied to the skin, irritates it, and occasions a serous secretion, raising the epidermis, and constituting a vesicle. Various substances produce this effect, as *cantharides, mustard, garou, euphorbia, garlic, ammonia, &c.*

Blisters are used as counter-irritants. Two diseases do not readily exist at the same time in the system: and exciting one artificially on the surface will often remove any other, which may be at the time existing.

A perpetual blister is one, that is kept open for a longer or shorter time by means of appropriate dressings.

(*F*) *Vésicatoire, Vésicant.*

(*G*) *Blasenzieher.*

Blister or vesication also means the vesicle produced by vesicatories.

WRITERS. DE TERILLO, Venet. 1607 (*L*). **G. BAGLIVI**, Lond. 1699 (*L*). **G. G. CRATER**, Erford, 1701 (*L*): **G. PH. NENTER**, Argent. 1704 (*L*). **F. HOFFMANN**, Hal. 1727 (*L*). **J. G. BOWDEN**, Lugd. Bat. 1739 (*L*). **J. BIANCHI**, Ven. 1746 (*I*). **J. A. F. ZOBEL**, Argent. 1751 (*L*). **A. E. BÜCHNER**, Hal. 1758 (*L*). Another work, Hal. 1766 (*L*). **R. A. VOGEL**, Gotting. 1768 (*L*). **TH. G. TIMMERMANN**, Rintel. 1771 (*L*). **CH. CH. ENGEL**, Hal. 1774 (*L*). **B. L. TRALLES**, Vratisl. 1776 (*L*). **E. G. BÜSE**, Lips. 1766 (*L*). **H. DONLY**, Lugd. Bat. 1784 (*L*). **PH. L. USENBENZ**, Hal. 1785 (*L*). **E. SETTI**, Modena. 1804 (*I*).

BLON'DEL, JAMES AUGUSTUS, M.D. (*Biogr.*) was born in England, but of a French family. He practised in London, in the beginning of the 18th century, and died about 1734. *WORKS. The power of the mother's imagination over the fetus examined, &c.* 1729. 8vo. He controverts the idea of any such power very ably.

BLOOD (*Anat.*) *San'guis, Cru'or, Dethen, La'pis animal'lis, Spaul, αιμα.* An animal fluid, formed chiefly from the chyle; acquiring important properties during respiration; entering every organ through the circulation; distributing the nutritive principles to every texture, and the source of every secretion. The blood is white, in the molluscous and inferior animals, which

have been, hence, called *white-blooded*; to distinguish them from the *red-blooded*: which class includes the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Human blood is composed of water, albumen, fibrine, an animal-coloring substance, a little fatty matter, and different salts; as, muriates of potass and soda, phosphate of lime, subcarbonate of soda, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, and lactate of soda, united with an animal matter.

Arterial blood is of a florid red color, strong smell, temp. 100°; s. g. 1.049. *Venous blood* is of a brownish-red; temp. 98°; s. g. 1.051. This difference in color has given occasion to the first being called *red blood*; the latter *black*. The former, which is distributed from the heart, is nearly the same through its whole extent: the latter is the remains of the arterial blood after the different elements have been taken from it, in nutrition, and probably differs in composition. It likewise contains different substances absorbed. Venous blood, taken from a vessel and left to itself, becomes solid; and separates into two distinct parts; the *serum* or watery, supernatant fluid; and the *crutor*, *coagulum*, *crassamentum*, *placenta*, *insula*, or *clot*. The serum is chiefly water, holding albumen in solution and the salts of the blood. The clot contains the fibrine, coloring matter, a little serum, and a small quantity of salts. The coloring portion of the blood consists of red globules, which contain iron; and this is probably one of the agents of the coloration operated in the lungs:—the oxygen of the air combining with the venous blood in the pulmonary artery. In diabetes the blood contains a large quantity of sugar formed at the expense of the system.

Dried human blood was, at one time, considered to be antiepileptic. That of the goat, dried, *Sanguis hirci siccatius*, sudorific, and antiepileptic. For the *Bibliography*, see SANGUIS.

(F) Sang. (G) Blut.

BLOOD-LETTING, *Mis'sio Sanguinis* (*Surg.*) A discharge of a certain quantity of blood produced by art:—an operation, which consists in making an opening into a vessel to draw blood from it. When practised on an artery, it is called **ARTERIOTOMY**: in a vein, **PHLEBOTOMY**; and on the capillary vessels, *local* or *capillary*, in contradistinction to the former, which is termed *general*,

Blood-letting is used both during the existence of a disease, as in inflammation: and in the way of prophylaxis. It is employed to fulfil various indications. 1. To diminish the actual mass of blood;—when it is termed, by the French Pathologists, *Saignée évacuative*. 2. To diminish the turgescence in any particular organ: ((F) *Saignée révulsive*, when performed far from the part affected; and *Saignée dérivative*, when near.) 3. To diminish the consistence, or the red particles, of the blood: ((F) *Saignée spoliative*.) The immediate effects of blood-letting are: diminution of the mass of blood and of heat; retardation of the pulse, and sometimes syncope. Blood-letting from the veins, or *phlebotomy*, is practised on the subcutaneous veins of the neck, the face, the forearm, and the leg; sometimes on those of the hand or foot. The necessary apparatus consists of a bandage or ribband, a compress of rag, and a lancet or phleam.

The veins, selected for the operation, are, 1. *In the fold of the arm*, five;—the cephalic, basilic, the two median, and the anterior cubital. 2. *In the hand*, the cephalic and salvatella. 3. *In the foot*, the great and little saphena. 4. *In the neck*, the external jugular. 5. *In the forehead*, the frontal. 6. *In the mouth*, the ranine. The operation of phlebotomy in the limbs, is performed by tying a circular bandage round the limb, in order that the subcutaneous veins may become turgid, by the course of the blood being obstructed: the bandage not being so tight, however, as to compress the arteries of the limb. A puncture is made into the vein, and the desired quantity allowed to flow. The ligature is now removed; and a compress and retaining bandage applied. *Capillary* or *local blood-letting* is practised on the skin or mucous membranes, by means of leeches, the lancet, or cupping.

(F) Saignée. (G) Aderlass.

For *Bibliography*, see VENÆSECTIO.

BLOW (*Surg.*, *Path.*) *Ictus*, *πληγή*. Effect produced by one body striking another. The impression made by any body, which strikes us, or against which we strike;—a common cause of wounds, contusions, fractures, &c.

(F) Coup. (G) Schlag.

BOA (*Path.*) *βόα*, *βονή*. An eruption of red, ichorous pimples. PLINY.

BOCHETUM (*Pharm.*) A Latin term, formerly used for a second boiling of the sudorific woods. BLASIUS.

BODIAN (*Mat. Alim.*) *Bodia'nus*. A fish, which is said to be possessed of a delicious flavor.

BODY (*Anat.*) *Cor'pus*, σωμα. The human body is the collection of organs, which compose our frame. At times, however, body is used synonymously with *trunk*. We say, also, *the body of the femur, of the sphenoid, &c.*, to designate the shaft or middle portion of those bones; *the body of the uterus, &c.*

(F) *Corps*. (G) *Körper*.

BOEHMER, PHIL'IP AUGUS'TUS (*Biog.*) Born at Halle in 1717; died in 1789. **WORKS.** *Situs uteri gravidæ, &c.* Hall. 1736. 4to. In this he praises the English forceps. *Institutiones osteologicae*. Hallæ. 1751. 8vo. Contains engravings of the embryo and of fœtal skeletons. *Observationum anatomicarum Fascic. I.* 1752. fol. *Fascic. alter.* 1756.

BOER/HAAVE, ABR. KAAUW (*Biog.*) Professor of Medicine in the University of St. Petersburg: born at the Hague in 1715; died in 1753. He was the nephew of HERMAN BOERHAAVE. **WORKS.** *Perspiratio dicta HIPPOCRATI per universum corpus anatomicè illustrata*. Lugd. Bat. 1738. 12mo. In this he shows the constant absorption and exhalation going on in the body. *Impetum faciens dictum HIPPOCRATI, per corpus consentiens philologicè et physiologicè illustrata*. Lugd. Bat. 1745. 12mo. In this he treats of the action of the mind on the body through the medium of nerves.

BOER/HAAVE, HER'MAN (*Biogr.*) One of the most illustrious physicians in medical history, and Professor at Leyden. He was born in 1668; died in 1738. **WORKS.** These were extremely numerous and important. *Institutiones medicæ in usus annuæ exercitationis domesticos*. Leyden. 1708-46. 8vo. Translated into most languages, even into the Arabic. Many commentaries were published upon it, one by HALLER. *Various discourses and orations*. Reprinted in 1709. 8vo. *Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis morbis, &c.* Leyd. 1709. 12mo. It was translated into English by J. DELACOSTE. Lond. 1715. 8vo.: and by another individual: also into Arabic. It was on this work that VAN SWIETEN wrote his excellent commentary. *Praxis medica*. Lond. 1716. 12mo. *Libellus de materiâ medicâ, &c.* Lond. 1718. 8vo. Several editions at Leyden and Paris. It was translated into French

by LAMETTRIE. *De viribus medicamentorum*; collected from his lectures in 1711-12. Paris. 1723. 8vo. *Methodus discendi medicinam*. Amst. 1726. 8vo. Translated into English. Lond. 1719. 8vo.: from the original of BOERHAAVE. *Consultationes medicæ, sive sylloge epistolarum cum responsis*. Hague. 1743: often reprinted, and translated into English. *Praelectiones publicæ de morbis oculorum*: dictated by BOERHAAVE in 1708. Göttingen, 1746. 8vo. *Praelectiones academicæ in proprias institutiones rei medicæ*: by AL. HALLER. Götting. 1739. 3 vols. 8vo.: translated into English. *Praelectiones de calculo*. Lond. 1741. 8vo. *An English version of lectures on lues venerea*. Lond. 1763. 8vo. *Essay on the power of medicine*: translated into English by JOHN MARTYN. Lond. 1740. 8vo. *Essay on the virtue of magnetical cures, from the Latin*. Lond. 1743. 8vo. *Oratio de utilitate explorandorum excrementorum corporis humani*. Lugd. Bat. 1742. 8vo. *Oratio de usu ratiocinii mechanici in medicina*. Lugd. Bat. 1703. 4to. *Oratio de commendando studio Hippocratico*. Lugd. Bat. 1701. *Introductio in praxim clinicam &c.* Lugd. Bat. 1740. 4to. Besides these he edited the works of NICOLAS PISO, A. VESALIUS, BELLINUS, PROSPERO ALPINI, ARETEUS, &c.

BOG'DEN or **BOGDANUS**, MARTIN (*Biog.*) A pupil of T. BARTHOLINE, and a strenuous defender of his doctrines: born at Dresden about 1630. **WORKS.** *Rudbeckii insidiæ structæ vasis lymphaticis THOMÆ BARTHOLINI, Franci et Hafniæ*. 1654. 4to. *Apologia pro vasis lymphaticis BARTHOLINI adversus insidiæ secundo structas ab OLAO RUDBEK, Hafniæ*. 1654. 12mo. *Simeonis Sethi vol. de alimentor. facultatibus*. Græcè et Latinè. Paris. 1658. 8vo. *Observationes medicæ ad THOM. BARTHOLINUM in the Culter anatomicus of MICH. LYSER*.

BOHN or **BOH'NIUS**, JOHN (*Biog.*) A German physician of considerable reputation, Professor of Anatomy, and afterwards of Therapeutics, in the University of Leipsic: born in 1640; died in 1718. **WORKS.** *De alkali et acidi insufficientiâ pro principiorum corporum naturalium munere gerendo*. Leips. 1675. 8vo. *Observatio et experimenta circa usum spiritus vini externum in hæmorrhagiis sistendis*. Leips. 1683. 4to. *Exercitationes physiologicae*. Leips. 1688. 4to. *De officio medici duplici, clinici nimirum ac forensis*. Leips.

1639. 4to. *Circulus anatomico-physiologicus seu œconomia corporis animalis*. Leips. 1697. 4to.

BOISSE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters are situated at about half a league from Fontenay-le-Comte in France. They are purgative, and seem to contain carbonate and sulphate of lime and muriate of soda.

BOITE (F). A box or case, *Cap'sa*, *Pyxis*, *κασα*, *πυξίς*. An apparatus for the reception of any matters, that it may be desirable to preserve. In *Surgery* and *Anatomy*, *Boîtes à dissection*, *B. à amputation*, *B. à trepan*, *B. à cataracte*, &c., mean the cases in which these various instruments are kept. *Boîte du Crane* is the bony case which receives the brain. *Boîte* is, also, the portion of the stem of the trepan, which receives the pyramid or centrepin. *Boîte de PETIT* is a machine, invented by M. PETIT, to retain the fractured portions of bone in apposition, when the leg has been fractured in a complicated manner. *Boîte* is, also, a kind of case put before an artificial anus to receive the fœces, which are continually being discharged. The vulgar, in France, give the name *Boite* to various articulations, — *B. de genou*, *B. de la hanche*; *Knee-joint*, *Hip-joint*.

BOITIER (F) (*Surg.*) *Cap'sula Unguentaria*. A Dressing-case. A box, containing salves and different apparatus, used more particularly by the dressers in hospitals.

BOLBID'ION, **BOLBID'EON**, **BOLBIT'ION** (*Mat. Med.*) *βολβιτιον*, *βολβιδιον*. A species of polypus, recommended by HIPPOCRATES to be boiled in oil and wine, and to be given in different diseases, especially in amenorrhœa.

BOLE ARME'NIAN, **BOLE ARME'NIAC** or **B. AR'MENIC** (*Mat. Med.*) *Argilla ferrugin'ea rubra*, *Sinapi'sis*, *Arenamen.* *Bolus Orientalis*, *Bolus Armeniana*, *B. Armeniæ*, *B. rubra*. A red, clayey earth, found, not only in Armenia, but in several countries of Europe, — in Tuscany, Silesia, France, &c. It was once esteemed tonic and astringent, and was applied as a styptic. It is now scarcely, if ever, used.

(G) Armenischer Bolus.

(F) *Bol d'Arménie*.

WRITERS. J. CAMERARIUS, Nürnberg, 1583 (L). A. F. KISEWETER, Vindob. 1766 (L).

BOLE'TUS ESCULEN'TUS (*Mat. Med. & Hyg.*) An eatable mushroom, found in the woods in Europe, and much ad-

mired by *Gastronomes*. It was formerly esteemed to be aphrodisiac.

(F) *Morelle*. (G) *Morchel*.

BOLE'TUS IGNIA'RIOUS (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name for the *Agaricus* of the *Pharmacopœias*. *Agaricus Chirurgorum*, *Agaricus Quercis*, *Boletus Uguulatus*, *Spunk*, *Amadou*, *Punk*, *Fungus Ignarius*, *Fungus Quercinus*, *Agaric of the Oak*, *Touchwood Boletus*, *Female Agaric*. It was formerly much used by Surgeons as a styptic.

(F) *Agaric de chêne*, *Amadouvier*.

(G) *Eichen-schwamm*, *Eichhase*, *Eichpilz*, *Feuer-schwamm*, *Zunderschwamm*.

BOLE'TUS LAR'ICIS, **B. LARICI'NUS**, *Fungus Laricis*, *Polyporus officinalis*, *Agaricus albus*, *A. albus optimus*. On the continent of Europe it has been given as a cathartic and emetic, as well as to moderate the sweats in phthisis (DE HAEN). Externally, styptic.

(F) *Agaric blanc*. (G) *Lärchenschwamm*.

BOLE'TUS SUAVE'OLENS (*Mat. Med.*) *Fungus salicis*, *Fungus albus salig'neus*, *ladale'a suaveolens*. It has been used in phthisis, pulmonalis, and asthma, in powder. Dose, from ʒss to ʒij. (F) *Agaric odorant*.

BOLIT'ES (*Mat. Mim.*) The *Mushroom*; perhaps the *Agaricus Aurantiacus*. PLINY, MARTIAL, SÆTONIUS, GALEN. It was so called, in consequence of its shape, from *Bolus*.

BOL'US (*Pharm.*) *βελοσ*, a morsel, a mouthful, a bole. A pharmaceutical preparation, having a pilular shape, but larger; capable, however, of being swallowed as a pill. (F) *Bol*.

BOL'US AL'BA, *Ter'ra sigilla'ta*, *Argilla pallidior*: — called *sigilla'ta*, from being commonly made into small cakes or flat masses, and stamped or sealed with certain impressions. It was used like the *Bolus Armenia*, and was brought from Etruria. See *TERRA*.

(F) *Bol blanc*, *Terre sigillée*, *Argile ochreuse pâle*.

BOL'US, ALIMENTARY (*Phys.*) *Bolus alimentarius*. The bole, formed by the food, after it has undergone mastication and insalivation, in the mouth; and been collected upon the tongue prior to deglutition.

BOL'US ORIENTA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) A kind of Bolar earth, only distinguished from *Bole Armenian*, in being brought from Constantinople.

BOMA'REA SALSIL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) The inhabitants of Chili use this plant as a sudorific. It is given in infusion, in cutaneous diseases.

BOM'BUS (*Path.*) βουβος. A kind of ringing or buzzing in the ears; — characterized, according to SAUVAGES, by the perception of blows or beating repeated at certain intervals.

(F) *Bombement.*

BONE (*Anat.*) *Os, οστεον.* The bones are the solid and hard parts, which form the basis of the bodies of animals, of the superior classes; and the union of which constitutes the *skeleton*. The human body has, at the adult age, 228 bones, without including the 32 teeth, the ossa wormiana and the sesamoid bones. Anatomists divide them, from their shape, into, 1. *Long Bones*, which form part of the limbs and represent columns, for supporting the weight of the body, or levers of different kinds, for the muscles to act upon. 2. *Flat Bones*, which form the parietes of splanchnic cavities: and, 3. *Short Bones*, met with in parts of the body, where solidity and some mobility are necessary. Bones are formed of two different textures; — the *spongy* and *compact*. They afford, on analysis, much phosphate and carbonate of lime, a little phosphate of magnesia, phosphate of ammonia, oxides of iron and manganese, some traces of alumine and silica, gelatine, fat, and water. The uses of the bones are mentioned under each bone. They give shape to the body, contain and defend the viscera; and act as levers to the muscles.

TABLE OF THE BONES.

		No.
Bones of the Cranium or Skull.	Frontal	1
	Parietal	2
	Occipital	1
	Temporal	2
	Ethmoid	1
Bones of the Face.	Sphenoid	1
	Superior Maxillary	2
	Jugal or Cheek	2
	Nasal	2
	Lachrymal	2
Bones of the HEAD.	Palatine	2
	Inferior Spongy	2
	Vomer	1
<i>Dentes</i> or <i>Teeth.</i>	Inferior Maxillary	1
	Incisores	8
	Cuspidati	4
Bone of the Tongue.	Molars	20
	Ilyoid	1
Bones of the Ear.	Malleus	2
	Incus	2
	Orbiculare	2
	Stapes	2

BONES OF THE TRUNK.	Vertebrae.	Cervical	7	
		Dorsal	12	
		Lumbar	5	
	Sacrum	Os Coceygis	1	
		The Thorax.	1	
	The Pelvis.	Sternum	1	
Ribs		24		
BONES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.	The Shoulder.	Innominatum	2	
		Clavicle	2	
	The Arm.	Scapula	2	
		Humerus	2	
	Forearm.	Ulna	2	
		Radius	2	
	The Hand. or Wrist.	Naviculare	2	
		Lunare	2	
		Cuneiforme	2	
		Orbiculare	2	
Trapezium		2		
Trapezoides		2		
Magnum		2		
Unciforme	2			
Metacarpus	Phalanges	10		
		28		
BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.	The Thigh.	Femur	2	
		Patella	2	
	The Leg.	Tibia	2	
		Fibula	2	
	The Foot.	Calcis Os	2	
		Tarsus or Instep.	2	
		Astragalus	2	
		Cuboides	2	
	Metatarsus	Naviculare	2	
		Cuneiforme	6	
Phalanges		10		
		28		
			Total	240

(F) *Os.* (G) *Knoche, Bein.*

WRITERS on the *Bones in general.* See OSTEOLGY. WRITERS on their *structure, &c.* H. EYSSONIUS, Groning. 1659 (L). J. H. MEIBOMIUS (*sound and morbid*), Helmst. 1688 (L). COURTIAL, Paris, 1705 (F). DUVERNEY (*diseases*), Lond. 1737. A. SCARPA, Lips. 1799 (L). A. BOYER (*diseases*), Eng. by M. FARRELL, Lond. 1804; with notes by J. HARTSHORNE, Philad. 1805. JAS. WILSON (*diseases*), Lond. 1820. SAM'L D. GROSS (*Anat., Physiol., and Diseases*), Philad. 1830.

BONE NIPPERS (*Surg.*) *Tenacula*, from *te'neo*, 'I hold.' An instrument, used for cutting off splinters and cartilages. It is a kind of forceps, the handles of which are strong, and the edges, which touch each other, cutting.

(F) *Tenaille incisive.*

BON'ET or **BONNET**, THEOPHILUS (*Biog.*) An eminent physician and writer, born at Geneva, in 1620; died in 1689. WORKS. *Pharos medicorum.* 1668. 2 vols. 12mo. *De doloribus capitis.* Genev. 1675. 8vo. *Prodromus anatomix practicæ, &c.* fol. *Sepulchretum, seu anatome practica ex cadaveribus morbo denatis, &c.* Genev. 1679. 2 vols. fol. This was his chief work. *Cours de médecine et de la chirurgie.*

1679. 2 vols. 4to. *Medicina septentrionalis collectitia*. 1684. 2 vols. fol. *Mercurius compilatitius, seu index medico-practicus, cum appendice de medici munere*. Genev. 1682. fol. *Polyalthes, sive Thesaurus-medico-practicus*. Tom. 3. Genev. 1693.

BONNES, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bonnes is a village six leagues from Pau, in the department *Basses Pyrénées*, France. Here are several thermal springs. They were celebrated as early as the time of FRANCIS I., under the name, *Eaux d'Arquebussade*. They contain muriates of soda and magnesia, sulphates of magnesia and lime, sulphur, and silica. The temperature is from 86° to 90° Fahr.

BONNET D'HIPPOCRATE (*Surg.*) *Cap of Hippocrates, Mi'tra Hippocrat'ica, Fas'cia capitalis, Pi'lcus Hippocrat'icus*. A kind of bandage, the invention of which is ascribed to HIPPOCRATES. It consists of a double-headed roller, passed over the head, so as to envelope it, like a cap. The French, also, name it, *Bonnet à deux globes, Capeline de la tête*.

BONNYCLAB'BER (*Mat. Alim.*) from Irish, *baine*, 'milk,' and *clabar*, 'mire.' Sour milk. *Adhehe, Alcoel*.

BONTIUS, JAMES (*Biogr.*) Physician to the Dutch settlement at Batavia, was a native of Leyden, and flourished about the middle of the 17th century. **WORKS.** *De conservandâ valetudine ac diætâ sanis in Indiâ observandâ. — Methodus medendi quâ oportet in Indiâ orientali uti. De medicinâ Indorum*. Paris. 1645. 4to. *Hist. Nat. et Med. Indiâ orientalis*. Amst. 1658. fol. This was translated into English.

BORAC'IC ACID (*Mat. Med.*) *Ac'idum Borac'icum, Sal sedativus HOMBER'GII, Boric Acid*. An acid obtained from Borax, which was once looked upon as sedative. It was also called *A'cor Borac'icus, Sal vitrioli narcoticum, Sal volat'ile Bora'cis*, and *Flores Bora'cis*.

BORA'GO OFFICINA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Buglossum ve'rnum, Borra'go, Corra'go, Bug. latifolium, Borag. horten'sis, Bor'age*. The leaves and flowers have been considered aperient.

(F) *Bourrache*. (G) *Borrets*ch. **BO'RAX** (*Mat. Med.*) *Bo'ras So'dæ, Subbo'ras So'dæ, Bo'ras supersat'urus so'dæ, Santeri'na, So'da Boraxo'ta, Chrysocol'la, Capis'trum au'ri, Ancinar, Gras'sa, Anticar, Atincar, Denequat, χροσοζολλα, Subbo'rate of protox'ide of So'dium, Subprotobo'rate of So'dium,*

Bo'ras So'dæ alcal'es'cens, seu alcali-num, Bo'ras superso'dicus, Bo'rax Ven'tus, Subbo'ras Na'tricum, Borax'trion, Antincar, Tincal, Baurach, Ni'trum facti'tium, &c. The *Subbo'rate of Soda*. It is found in an impure state, in Thibet and Persia. It is inodorous; taste cool, and somewhat alkaline, soluble in 12 parts of water. Borax is seldom used except as a lotion in aphthæ.

(F) *Sous-borate de soude, Borate sursaturé de soude*.

WRITERS. M. ALBERTI, Halæ, 1745 (L.) GRUNER, Jenæ, 1784 (L.) G. F. C. FUCHS, Jena, 1784 (G.) J. KAAS, Ultraject. 1769 (L.) MELTZER, Regiomont. 1720 (L.) J. G. MODEL, Lond. 1747 (L.)

The **BO'RATE OF MER'CURY** has been recommended as an antisiphilitic.

BORBORYG'MUS (*Path.*) βορβορυμος, from βορβορυζο, 'I make a dull noise.' *Murmur, Motus Intestinorum*. The noise, made by flatus in the intestines. This happens often in health, especially in nervous individuals.

(F) *Garguillage*nt, *Grouille*ment d'Entrailles.

(G) *Knurren im Leibe*.

BORD (F) (*Anat.*) *Mar'go, Edge, Margin*. Anatomists have so named the boundaries of an organ. Thus, the bones, muscles &c. have *bords* as well as bodies. The *free edge, bord libre*, is one not connected with any part; the *adhering edge, bord adhérent*, one that is connected; and the *bord articulaire, or articular margin or edge*, that which is joined to another bone. (G) *Rand*.

BORDEAUX, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Near this great city, in the southwest of France, is a saline, chalybeate spring. It contains oxide of iron, carbonate and sulphate of lime, muriates of soda and lime, subcarbonate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia.

BORDEU, ANTHONY DE (*Biogr.*) Son of Theophilus, born at Iseste in Béarn, in 1693. He was physician to the Military Hospital at Barége, and published a *Dissertation on the mineral waters of Béarn*.

BORDEU, FRANCIS DE. Son of the preceding, was born at Pau in Béarn, in 1737. In conjunction with his father and brother, he published — *Recherches sur les maladies chroniques &c. et sur la manière dont on les traite aux eaux minérales de Baréges, &c.* Paris. 1775.

De sensibilitate et contractilitate partium in corpore humano sano. Mont. 1757.

BORDEU, THEOPHILUS DE, brother of the preceding, and more eminent than either, was born at Iseste in Béarn, in 1722; died in 1776. **WORKS.** *Chylificationis historia.* 1742. *Lettres contenant des essais sur l'histoire des eaux minérales de Béarn.* Amst. 1746. 12mo. *Recherches anatomiques sur la position des glandes et sur leur action.* Paris. 1751. 8vo. *Recherches sur le pouls par rapport aux crises.* Paris. 1756. 12mo.: his best work. *Œuvres complètes de BORDEU, précédées d'une notice sur sa vie et sur ses ouvrages,* par M. RICHERAND. Tom. 2. Paris. 1818.

BOREL/LI, JOHN ALPHONSE (*Biog.*) A celebrated philosopher and physician, born at Naples in 1608. **WORKS.** *Delle cagioni delle febbri maligne.* 1649. 12mo. *De motu animalium.* Rom. 1680. This was his most celebrated work.

BOREL/LUS or **BOR/EL, PETER** (*Biog.*) A learned physician, was born at Castres, in Upper Languedoc, in 1620; died in 1678. **WORKS.** *Historiar. et observat. medico-physic.* Centur. iv. Castris. 1653. 12mo. *Hortus, seu armentarium simplicium, plantarum, et animatum ad artem medicam spectantium.* Castris. 1666. 8vo.

BORGNE (F) (*Path.*) *Coc'les, Unoc'ulus, Lus'cus.* One who has only one eye, or sees only with one. The word has been used, figuratively, for *blind*, in *Surgery* and *Anatomy*. See **CÆCUS**. (G) Einäugig.

BOR/LACE, EDMOND (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician at Chester, England, where he died in 1682. **WORKS.** *Latham Spaw in Lancashire, with remarkable cases and cures effected by it.* Lond. 1670. 8vo. *The original of the University of Dublin and the College of Physicians.* Lond. 1680. fol.

BOR/OSAIL (*Path.*) *Zael.* An Æthiopian name for a disease, very common there, which attacks the organs of generation, and appears to have considerable analogy with syphilis.

BORRICH/IUS or **BORCH, OLA'US** (*Biog.*) A very learned physician; native of Denmark, born in 1626; died in 1690, after the operation of Lithotomy. **WORKS.** *Lingua pharmacopœiorum, sive de accuratâ vocabulorum in pharmacopoliis usitatorum pronuntiatione.* Hafniæ. 1670. *De somno et somniferis maximè papaveris.* Hafn. et Franc. 1681, 1682, 1683, 4to.

BORSE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Borse is a village in Béarn. The waters are chalybeate.

BO'SA. An Ægyptian name for a mass, made of the meal of darnel, hempseed, and water. It is inebriating. **PROSPER ALPINI.**

BO'TAL FORA'MEN (*Anat.*) *Fora'men Bota'le*; the *Fora'men Ova'le*. A large opening, which exists in the fetus in the partition between the two auricles of the heart; and by means of which the blood passes from one to the other. Its discovery is generally attributed to **LEONARD BOTALLUS** or **BOTAL**, who wrote in 1562. It was spoken of, however, by **VESALIUS**, and even by **GALLEN**.

(F) *Trou de Botal.*

BOTAL/LUS or **BO'TAL, LEONARD** (*Biog.*) A learned physician of Piedmont; flourished about the middle of the 16th century. **WORKS.** *Liber de luis venereæ curandæ ratione.* Paris. 1563. 12mo. *De curandis vulneribus sclopetorum.* Lugd. 1560. 8vo.: his best work. *De curatione per sanguinis missionem liber, &c.* Lugd. 1577. 8vo.

BOTANIKON (*Pharm.*) βοτανικον, from βοτανη, 'an herb.' A plaster described by **PAULUS** of Ægina.

BOT'ANY, MED'ICAL, Botan'ica Med'ica, Medic'ina Botan'ica, from βοτανη, 'an herb.' The knowledge of the properties, differences, &c., of those vegetables, which are used in Medicine.

(F) *Botanique médicale.*

WRITERS. **F. E. BRUCKMANN**, Brunswick, 1727. 4to. (L). **Do.** Brunswick, 1727. 4to. (L). **THOMAS SHORT**, Lond. 1745, 1747. 8vo. **W. WOODVILLE**, Lond. 1791-3. Supplement, Lond. 1794. **J. STOKES**, Lond. 1812. **W. P. C. BARTON** (*of America*), Philad. 1817-18. **JAC. BIGELOW** (*Do.*), Boston, 1817, 1818, 1820. **M. BUILLARD** (*of France*), Paris, 1780 to 1797 (F). **F. P. CHAUMETON**, Paris, 1814 to 1818 (F). **T. CASTLE**, Lond. 1820. **J. ROQUES**, Paris, 1821 (F).

BOTAR'GO (*Hyg.*) A preparation made in Italy and the south of France, with the eggs and blood of the *Mulgil cephalus* or *Mullet*; strongly salted, after it has become putrescent. It is used as a condiment.

(F) *Botargue.*

BOTHOR (*Path.*) An Arabic term for abscess in the nares. It means, also, tumors in general; especially those, which are without solution of continuity.

BOTHRION (*Path.*) βοθριον, from βο-ρος, 'a pit, cavity,' &c. An *alveolus* or small fossa. A small, deep ulcer on the cornea. GALEN, PAULUS of Ægina.

BOTHRIOCEPHALUS or **BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATIUS** (*Path.*) Τæνια λαττα, *T. vulgaris*, *Lumbri'cus latus*, *T. osculis lateralibus geminis*, *T. grisea*, *T. membrana'cea*, *T. tenell'a*, *T. dentat'a*, *T. huma'na iner'mis*, *Hal'ysis membrana'cea*, *T. prima*, *T. osculis lateralibus solitariis*, *T. aceph'ala*, *T. osculis superficialibus*, *T. à anneaux courts*, *Ver solitaire*, the *Broad Tape Worm*. Common in Switzerland, Russia, and some parts of France. It inhabits the intestines of man, and extends to an enormous length. A broken specimen has been obtained 60 yards long. GOËZE.

FOR WRITERS ON TÆNIA, see TÆNIA.

BOTOTHINUM (*Path.*) An obscure term, used by PARACELSUS to denote the most striking symptom of a disease: — the *Flos Morbi*.

BOTTINE (F) (*Surg.*) A *thin boot* or *buskin*, *O'crea le'vior*. An instrument, which resembles a small boot, furnished with springs, straps, buckles, &c., and used to obviate distortions of the lower extremities in children.

BOTTO'NI, ALBERTINI (*Biog.*) An Italian physician, born at Padua at the beginning of the 16th century; died in 1596. WORKS. *De vitâ conservandâ*. Patav. 1582. 12mo. *De morbis mulie'ribus*. Pat. 1585. 4to. *Consilia medica*. Francf. 1605. 4to. *De modo discurrendi circa morbos, eosdemque curandi tractatus*. Francf. 1607. 12mo.

BOTTO'NI, DOMIN'ICO (*Biog.*) A celebrated Italian physician, born at Leontini in Sicily in 1641; died in 1731. WORKS. *Febris rheumaticâ malignâ historia medica*. Messanæ. 1712. 8vo. *Preserve salutari contro il contagioso malore*. Messin. 1721. 4to.

BOUES DES EAUX (F) (*Therap., Hyg.*) *Bal'nea Cæno'sa*, *Boues Miné'rales*. The mud or swamp, formed near mineral springs; impregnated with the substances contained in such springs, and consequently possessing similar properties. The *Boues* are applied generally and topically, in France, at the springs of St. Amand, Bagnères de Luchon, Bagnols, Barèges, &c.

BOUFFE (F) (*Anat.*) The small eminence, formed by the junction of the two lips. DULAURENS.

BOUGIE (F) A wax candle. (*Surg.*) *Candel'ula*, *Candella cæ'rea*, *Candela medica'ta*, *Cæ'reum medica'tum*, *Cereolus*

Chirurgo'rum, *Dæ'dion*, *δæ'dion*, *Vir'ga cæ'rica*, *Cereola*. A flexible cylinder, variable in size, to be introduced into the urethra, œsophagus, rectum, &c., for the purpose of dilating these canals, when contracted.

(G) Wachskerze.

A **SIMPLE BOUGIE** is composed of solid and insoluble substances; as plaster, elastic gum, catgut, &c. It acts of course only mechanically.

A **MEDICATED BOUGIE**, (F) *B. médicamenteuse*, has the addition of some escharotic or other substance to destroy the obstacle, as in the *Caustic Bougie*, which has a small portion of *Lunar Caustic* or *Common Caustic*, inserted in its extremity. DUCAMP has recommended a Bougie, which swells out near its extremity for the better dilating of the urethra. This he calls *B. à ventre*. The *metallic Bougie*, invented by SMYTH, is a composition of metal, allowing of great flexibility; and a *hollow Bougie* is one, with a channel running through it, to be used in the same manner as the catheter or otherwise.

WRITERS. OLIVIER, Paris, 1748 and 1768 (F). ANDRÉ, Paris, 1751 (F). F. TEYTAUD, Paris, 1791 (F). MEYER, Erford. 1800. W. SMYTH (*metallic B.s.*), Lond. 1804. LUXMORE, Lond. 1809. W. ROWLEY (*objection to caustic B.s.*), Lond. 1800.

BOUILLET, JOHN (*Biog.*) A French medical writer, born at Servian in Béziers, in 1690; died in 1770. WORKS. *Avis et remèdes contre la peste*. Beziers. 1721. 8vo. *Sur la manière de traiter la petite vérole*. Beziers. 1736. 4to. *Plan d'un histoire générale des maladies*. Beziers. 1737. 4to. *Elémens de la médecine pratique*, &c. Beziers. 1744. 4to. *Suite*. Beziers. 1746. 4to.

BOUILLIE (F) (*Mat. Alim.*) *Pultic'ula*, *Pap*, from (F) *bouillir*, 'to boil.' Flour, beaten and boiled with milk, It is a common food for infants.

WRITER. T. COBER, Goeric. 1593 (L).

BOUILLON (F) (*Mat. Alim.*) from *bouillir*, 'to boil.' *Jus*, *Sorbi'tio*. A liquid food, made by boiling the flesh of animals in water. The osmazome gelatine, and soluble salts dissolve; the fat melts, and the albumen coagulates. B. is nourishing, owing to the gelatine and osmazome. The *Jus de Viande* is a very concentrated Bouillon, prepared of beef, mutton, veal, &c.

Bouillons médic'naux ou *pharmaceutiques*, medicinal or pharmaceutical Bou-

illons, contain infusions or decoctions of medicinal herbs. The *Bouillon aux herbes* is generally composed of *sorrel* or *beet*.

(G) Br ü h e.

BOUILLON (*Path.*) in common language, in France, means a round fleshy excrescence, sometimes seen in the centre of a venereal ulcer.

BOUILLON D'OS (F), or *Bouillon from Bones* (*Pharm.*) is obtained by treating bones with muriatic acid, in order to dissolve the earthy parts. The gelatine, which remains, is then boiled with a little meat and vegetables. **DAR-CET**. Bouillon, however, can be easily obtained from the bones of roast meat by simple coction.

WRITER. CADET DE VAUX, Paris, 1807 (F).

BOULIMIA (*Path.*) *Bulim'ia*, or *Bulim'ius*, *Bouli'mos*, *Bulim'iasis*, *Bolismos*, *Fa'mes cani'na*, *Appetit'us canin'us*, *Adeph'agia*, *Cynorex'ia*, *Bupci'na*, *ζυροφῆτα*, *ορεξίς ζυρωδής*, *Phagæ'na*, *Phagedæ'na*, *N'ehem*, *Fa'mes Bov'na*, *βούλιμος*, from *βους*, 'an ox,' and *λιμος*, 'hunger'; or from *βη*, augmentative particle, and *λιμος*, 'hunger.' An almost insatiable hunger. A *canine appetite*. It is sometimes seen in hysteria and pregnancy; rarely under other circumstances.

(F) *Boulimie*, *Faim canine*.

(G) Ochsenhunger, Hundeshunger, Heisshunger.

WRITERS. CARSTENIUS, Jenæ, 1791 (L). A. F. HENNISCH, Wittemb. 1699 (L). PH. LEFEBVRE, Basil. 1703 (L). M. CH. NIEFELD, Halæ. 1747 (L). L. SCHROCKIUS, Jenæ, 1669. J. CH. STRUVIUS, Jenæ, 1695.

BOULOGNE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) B. is in the department, Pas-de-Calais, France. The waters are chalybeate.

BOUQUET ANATOMIQUE DE RIO-LAN (F) (*Anat.*) from *bouquet*, a collection of flowers or other substances tied together. A name given, by some Anatomists, to the collection of ligaments and muscles, inserted into the styloid process of the temporal bone.

BOURBILLON (F) (*Path.*) from *βορ-βος*, 'dirt, mud, slime.' *Ventric'ulus Furunculi*; the core of a boil.

(G) Eiterbutzen, Eiterstock.

BOURBON-LANCY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bourbon-Lancy is a small village in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France; where there are thermal, saline springs, containing carbonic acid, muriate and sulphate of

soda, muriate and carbonate of lime, iron, and silica. Their heat is from 106° to 135° Fahrenheit.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) This town is in the department of the Allier, and has been long celebrated for its thermal chalybeate waters. They contain muriate and sulphate of soda, magnesia, and lime, carbonate of iron, and silica. Their temperature varies between 140° and 145° Fahrenheit.

BOURBONNE - LES - BAINS, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These springs are seven leagues from Langres, department of Haute-Marne, France. They are thermal and saline, and have been long celebrated. Temperature from 106° to 133° Fahrenheit. The *Factitious water*, (F) *Eau de Bourbonne-les-Bains*, *Aqua Borvonen'sis*, is composed of water, containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ xxss; muriate of soda $\frac{3}{4}$ j, muriate of lime, gr. x, &c.

BOURBOULE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A village near Mont d'Or, where there are two thermal saline springs.

BOURDONNEMENT (F) (*Path.*) *Murmur*, *Susurrus*. A sensation of buzzing or humming in the ear, which may be either dependant on some modified condition of the ear itself, or may be seated in the brain. *Bruissement*.

(G) Ohrensäusen.

BOURNE, ROBERT, M. D. (*Biogr.*) Professor of the Practice of Physic at Oxford. **WORKS**. *Cases of pulmonary consumption &c. treated with uva ursi*, &c. Lond. 1805. 8vo.

BOURRELET (F) (*Anat.*) A *Pad*, a *Border*. A fibro-cartilaginous border, which surrounds certain articular cavities, such as the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the acetabulum; and by which the depth of those cavities is augmented.

BOUTONNIÈRE (F) (*Surg.*) *Fissura*, *Incis'io*. A small incision made in the urethra to extract a calculus from the canal, when it is too large to be discharged.

Also, a small incision or puncture, made in the perinæum or above the pubes to penetrate the bladder in certain cases of retention of urine.

BOYER, JOHN BAPTIST NICHOLAS (*Biog.*) A learned French physician, born at Marseilles in 1693; died in 1768. **WORKS**. *Méthode à suivre dans le traitement de différens maladies*

épidémiques qui regnent, &c. à Paris. Paris. 1761. 12mo.

BRACHIAL (*Anat.*) *Brachialis*, *Brachialis*, from *brachium*, 'the arm.' What belongs to the arm.

MUSCULUS BRACHIALIS ANTERIOR, *Brachialis internus*, *Brachialis*, *Brachialis internus*, (F) *Muscle brachial interne*, *Humero-cubital* (C11.). This muscle is stated at the anterior and inferior part of the arm, and before the elbow-joint. It arises, fleshy, from the middle of the os humeri; and is inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna. *Use.* To bend the forearm.

The **BRACHIAL ARTERY**, *Arteria brachialis*, *Humeral Artery*, (F) *Artère ou Tronc brachial*. The artery, which extends from the axilla to the bend of the elbow; where it divides into *A. cubitalis* and *A. radialis*. It passes along the internal edge of the biceps, behind the median nerve and between the accompanying veins. Under the name *Brachial Artery*, M. CHAUSSIER includes the subclavian, axillary, and humeral; the last being the *brachial proper*.

The **BRACHIAL VEINS** are two in number, and accompany the artery, — frequently anastomosing with each other; they terminate in the axillary. Under the term *Brachial Vein*, CHAUSSIER includes the humeral, axillary, and subclavian.

BRACHIAL APONEUROSIS. An aponeurosis, formed particularly by expansions of the tendons of the latissimus dorsi, pectoralis major, and deltoideus muscles, and which completely envelops the muscles of the arm.

The **BRACHIAL PLEXUS**, *Plexus brachialis*, is a nervous plexus, formed by the interlacing of the anterior branches of the four last cervical pairs and the first dorsal. It is deeply seated in the hollow of the axilla, and extends as far as the inferior and lateral part of the neck. It gives off the thoracic nerves — supra and infra scapular, and the *brachial* (which are six in number), the *axillary*, *cutaneous*, *musculo-cutaneous*, *radial*, *cubital*, and *median*.

BRACHIO-CUBITAL (*Anat.*) *Brachio-cubitalis*. That which belongs both to the arm and cubitus. This name has been given to the internal lateral ligament at the elbow-joint; because it is attached to the os brachii or os humeri and to the cubitus or ulna.

BRACHIO-RADIAL (*Anat.*) *Brachio-radialis*. That which belongs to

the brachium and radius. This name, has been applied to the external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, because it is attached to the humerus and to the radius.

BRACHIUM (*Anat.*) *βραχιον*, the arm. The arm from the shoulder to the wrist, or the part between the shoulder and elbow. LACERTUS.

(F) *Bras*. (G) *Arm*.

BRACHYCHRONIUS (*Path.*) *βραχυχρο-νιος*, from *βραχυς*, 'short,' and *χρονος*, 'time.' That which continues but a short time. A term applied to diseases, which are of short duration. GALEN.

BRACHYPOTI (*Path.*) *βραχυποται* and *βραχυποτοι*, from *βραχυς*, 'short,' and *ποτης*, 'drinker.' They who drink little. They who drink rarely. HIPPOCR. GALEN, FOËSIUS.

BRADLEY, THOMAS (*Biog.*) Senior Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and some time Editor of the London Medical and Physical Journal; born in 1751, in Worcester; died in 1813. WORKS. *A treatise on worms and other animals that infest the human body*. Lond. 1813. 12mo.

BRADYPER'SIA (*Path.*) *βραδυπερςια*, from *βραδύς*, 'slow,' and *πεπτιο*, 'I digest.' Slow digestion. GALEN. See **DYSPEPSIA**.

BRADYSPERMATIS'MUS (*Path.*) from *βραδύς*, 'slow,' and *σπερμα*, 'sperm.' A slow emission of sperm.

BRAGGAT (*Pharm.*) A name formerly applied to a tisan of honey and water.

BRAINE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Braine is a small village, three leagues from Soissons, France; which has purgative waters, similar to those of Passy.

BRANCH (*Anat.*) from (F) *Branche*, originally probably from *βραχτων*, 'an arm'; because branches of trees &c. go off like arms. A term, applied, generally, to the principal divisions of an artery or nerve. The word is commonly used synonymously with *Ramus*; but often, with the French, *Branche* signifies the great division; — *Rameau*, Lat. *Ramus*, the division of the branches; and *Ramuscules*, Lat. *Ramusculi*, the divisions of these last.

(G) *Ast*.

The French, also, speak of the *branches* of the pubes, for the *Rami*, *branches* of the ischium, for the *rami* of the I., &c.

BRANCHI OR **BRANCHLE** (*Path.*) Swellings of the tonsils, or parotid, according to some; — of the thyroid gland, according to others.

BRAN'CHUS (*Path.*) βραγχος. A catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the fauces, trachea, &c. GAL.

BRANDY (*Hyg. & Mat. Med.*) (G) Branntwein, 'burnt wine.' *Aqua Vitæ*. The first liquid product obtained by distilling wine. It is composed of water, alcohol, and an aromatic, oily matter, which gives it its flavor. Brandy is a powerful diffusible stimulant, and as such is used in medicine. It has been also called *Liquor Aquile-gius*. (F) *Eau de vie*.

BRASAV'OLA, ANTONIUS MU'SA (*Biog.*) A famous Italian physician, born at Ferrara, in 1500; died in 1555. WORKS. *Examen omnium simplicium*. Lugd. 1537. 8vo. *Examen syruporum*. Lugd. 1540. 8vo. *Commentarii et annotationes in viii libros aphorism*. HIPPOCR. et GALEN. Basil. 1541. &c.

BRASÉGUR, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Braségur is a place in the diocese of Rhodéz, where there are cathartic waters.

BRASS (*Toxicol., &c.*) Sax. brar, Welsh, prés. A yellow metal, formed by mixing copper with calamine. *Aurichalcum*, *Orichalcum*, ορειχαλκος, *Æscavum*, *Chrysochalcos*. The same remarks apply to it as to copper. See CUPRUM. (F) *Airain*. (G) ERZ.

BRAS'SICA (*Mat. Med.*) The Cabbage. The *Bras'sica oleracea*. The *B. capitata* or *cuma'na* of the old Romans. CATO wrote a book on its virtues. CATO, COLUMELLA, PLINY. It is a vegetable by no means easy of digestion. When forming a solid giobular mass, like a head, it is the *B. Capitata*, (F) *Chou-Cabus*, *Chou-Pommé*.

(F) *Chou potager*. (G) Kohl.

BRAS'SICA FLOR'IDA. The *Bras'sica Pompeiana* of the ancients—the *Cauliflower*, *Caulis Flor'ida*, is a more tender and digestible variety.

(F) *Chou-fleur*. (G) Blumenkohl.

The *Broccoli* belongs to this variety; the *B. Sabellica* of the Romans—*B. Italica*. (G) Spargelkohl.

BRAS'SICA RA'PA, *Ra'pa rotunda*, *Ra'pum majus*, *Ra'pa napus*, the *Turnip*. The turnip is liable to the same objections (but to a less extent) as the cabbage.

(F) *Chou-navet*, *Navet*, *Rave*.

(G) Rübbe.

BRAS'SICA NAPUS, NAPUS SYL-VEST'RIS or BU'NIAS. *Rape*. The seed yields a quantity of oil.

(F) *Navette*. (G) Rübssaat.

BRAS'SICA ERU'CA (*Mat. Med.*) *Eru'ca*, ερωμιον, *Garden Rocket*, *Roman Rocket*, &c. This was considered, by the Romans, an aphrodisiac. COLUMELLA. The seeds were ordinarily used.

(F) *Chou-Roquette*, *Roquette*.

(G) *Kauke*, *Gartenkauke*, *Senfkohl*.

BREATH (*Phys.*) *Halitus*, *Anhelitus*, *Animus*, *Spiritus*, ατμος. The air expelled from the chest, at each expiration. It requires to be studied in the diagnosis of thoracic diseases especially.

(F) *Haleine*. (G) *Athem*.

BRÉCHET (F) (*Anat.*) *The Brisket*. This name is given, in some parts of France, to the *cartilago ensiformis*, and sometimes to the sternum itself.

BREDISSURE (F) (*Path.*) *Trismus Copistraltus*. Incapacity of opening the mouth, in consequence of preternatural adhesion between the internal part of the cheek and gums; often occasioned by the abuse of mercury.

BREDOUILLEMENT (F) (*Path.*) *Titubantia*. A precipitate and indistinct mode of utterance, in which a part only of the words is pronounced, and several syllables viciously changed. This defect is analogous to stuttering, but differs from it in being dependant on too great rapidity of speech; whilst stammering is characterized by continual hesitation, and frequent repetition of the same syllables.

BREE, ROBERT, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A native of Warwickshire, and practised in London; he was born in ; died in . WORKS. *Practical inquiry into disordered respiration*, &c. Lond. 1797. 8vo.; with an appendix. 1800. 8vo.

BREG'MA (*Anat.*) βρεγμα, βρεγμος, from βρεχειν, 'to sprinkle.' The top of the head was thus called, because it was believed to be humid in infants, and, according to some, because it was conceived to correspond to the most humid part of the brain.

BRE'VIA VA'SA (*Anat.*) *Short Vessels*. This name has been given to several branches of the splenic arteries and veins, which are distributed at the great *cul-de-sac* of the stomach.

BRICK (*Mat. Med.*) Hot bricks are sometimes used to keep up the heat of a limb, as after the operation for popliteal aneurism; or, reduced to very fine powder, and mixed with fat, as an application to herpetic and psoric affections.

(F) *Brique*. (G) Backstein, Ziegelstein.

BRICKS, *Forna'ceæ Tes'tæ*, or tiles, were formerly bruised in vinegar, and the liquid used as a specific in cutaneous affections. They entered, also, into a cerate used for scrophulous tumors, &c.

To the *Ter'ra Fornaculum* the same virtues were assigned.

BRIDE (F) (*Path.*) A *bridle*. *Frenulum*, *Retinaculum*. This term is given, in the plural, to membranous filaments, which are found within abscesses or in deep-seated wounds, and which prevent the exit of pus. The term is, also, applied to preternatural adhesions, which occur in cicatrices in the skin, in the urethra, or in inflamed serous or synovial membranes.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent London physician. Physician to WILLIAM III. He was born at Norwich, and died in 1704. **WORKS**. *Ophthalmographia, sive oculi ejusque partium descriptio*. Cambridge. 1676. 8vo. *Et cui accessit nova visionis theoria*. Lond. 1685. 12mo.

BRIQUEBEC, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) This town is three leagues from Cherbourg, in France. The water contains muriate of iron.

BRISSOT, PETER (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician, born at Fontenai-le-Comte, in Poitou, in 1478; died in 1522. **WORKS**. *Liber de incisione venæ in pleuritide morbo, sive apologia quâ docetur per quæ loca sanguis mitti debeat in viscerum inflammationibus, præsertim in pleuritide*. Paris. 1525.

BRISTOL HOT WELL, *Bristolien'sis A'qua* (*Mat. Med.*) Bristol is about 13 miles from Bath, in England. The water is a pure thermal; slightly acidulated. Temperature — 74° Fahrenheit. The *Hot Well* has been long celebrated. Its action is like that of the thermal waters in general. The climate of Bristol is, however, mild; and hence the water has been celebrated for the cure of incipient pulmonary consumption.

WRITERS. T. VENNER, Lond. 1638. 4to. JOHN SHEBBEARE, Lond. 1740. 4to. GEO. RANDOLPH, Lond. 1750. 8vo. A. SUTHERLAND, Lond. 1758. 8vo. JOHN NOTT, Lond. 1793. A. CARRICK, Lond. 1797. A. F. M. WILlich, Lond. 1798.

BROAD (*Anat.*) *Sax.* bpað, *La'tus*. Any body is so termed whose transverse extent is considerable compared with its length. The *Broad*

Bones, such as the frontal, parietal, occipital, iliac, aid in forming the parietes of splanchnic cavities. *Broad Muscles* generally occupy the parietes of cavities, and especially those of the chest and abdomen. The epithet has also been applied to other parts — as to the *broad ligaments* of the womb, &c.

(F) *Large*. (G) *Breit*.

BROCH'OS (*Surg.*) βροχος. A *laqueus* or bandage.

BROCH'THUS (*Anat.*) βροχθος, *Gw'la*. The throat. Also, a small kind of drinking vessel. HIPPOCR.

BROCHUS (*Anat.*) βροχος. This name has been given to one who has a very prominent upper lip. CASTELLI. According to others, it means one, whose teeth project in front of the mouth.

BROCKLESBY, RICHARD, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent physician in London; for some time physician to the Army in Germany. He was born in Somersetshire in 1722, and died in 1797. **WORKS**. *Economical and medical observations, in two parts, from 1758 to 1763 inclusive; tending to the improvement of military hospitals, and to the cure of camp diseases, &c., with an appendix on the climate and diseases of Africa upon the great river Senegal by Mr. BOONE*. Lond. 1764. 8vo.

BRO'DIUM (*Pharm.*) A synonyme of *Jus* or *Jusculum*. Broth, or the liquor in which any thing is boiled. *Bro'dium Sa'llis* — a decoction of salt.

BROMATOL'OGY (*Hyg.*) from βρωμα, 'food,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on food. *Sitiology*.

BROME'LIA ANA'NAS (*Mat. Alim. &c.*) *Car'duus Brazilia'nus*, *Ana'nas acos'tæ ova'tæ seu aculeatus*, *Anas'sa*, *Ca'palsiak'ka*, *Ana'nas* or *Pine Apple*. A West Indian tree, which produces the most delicious of fruits.

BROME'LLA PIN'GUIN, *Ana'nas America'na*, *Pin'guin*, *Broad-leaved wild Ana'nas*, &c. The West India plant, which affords the *Pinguin* fruit. The fruit is refrigerant, and the juice, when ripe, very austere. It is used to acidulate punch. A wine is made from the *Pinguin*, which is very intoxicating, and has a good flavor.

BROMFIELD, SIR WILLIAM (*Biog.*) Surgeon to GEORGE III., born in England in 1712; died in 1792. **WORKS**. *Syllabus anatomicus generalem humani corporis partium ideam comprehendens: adjicitur syllabus chirurgicus*. Lond. 1743. 4to. *Account of the English nightshades and their effects, with prac-*

tical observations on the use of corrosive sublimate and sarsaparilla, &c. Lond. 1757. 8vo. *Thoughts arising from experience concerning the present peculiar method of treating persons inoculated for the smallpox.* Lond. 1767. 8vo. *Chirurgical cases and observations: illustrated with plates.* Lond. 1773. 2 vols. 8vo.

BROMION (*Pharm.*) βρομιον. A plaster described by PAULUS of Ægina.

BROMOGRAPHY (*Hyg.*) from βρομα, 'aliment, and γραφειν, 'to describe.' A description of food. A treatise on the nature of alimentary substances.

BROMOS (*Hyg.*) βρομος. One of the cerealia, supposed, by some, to be oats.

BRONCHIA, BRONCHIAE (*Anat.*) *Bronchi*, βρογχια, from βρογχος, 'the throat.' The Latins used the term *Bronchus*, for the whole of the trachea; whilst they called its ramifications *Bronchia*. BRONCHIA, BRONCHIAE, and BRONCHI now mean the two tubes, which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs.

(F) *Bronches*. (G) Luftröhrenäste.

WRITER. J. CHEYNE (*pathology of*), Edinb. 1809.

BRONCHIAL or BRONCHIC (*Anat.*) That which relates to the bronchi.

BRONCHIAL CELLS, (F) *Cellules bronchiques*, the *Air cells*; the terminations of the bronchi.

BRONCHIAL GLANDS, (F) *Glandes bronchiques* ou *Ganglions lymphatiques des bronches*, are numerous glands of an ovoid shape; of a reddish hue in the infant, and subsequently brown and black, seated in the course of the bronchi. Their functions are unknown.

The BRONCHIAL ARTERIES (F) *Artères bronchiques*. These are generally two in number, one going to each lung. They arise from the thoracic aorta, and accompany the bronchi and their ramifications.

The BRONCHIAL VEINS arise from the last divisions of the arteries of the same name, and pass on the right side, into the vena azygos; on the left, into the superior intercostal.

The BRONCHIAL NERVES, (F) *Nerfs bronchiques*, are furnished by the two pulmonary plexuses.

BRONCHITIS (*Path.*) Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHOCELE (*Path.*) βρογχοκηλη, from βρογχος, 'a bronchus,' and κηλη,

'tumor.' An inaccurate name for the affection which is called, also, *Bo'chium*, *Bo'tium*, *Her'nia gutturis*, *Guttur tu'midum*, *Trachelophy'ma*, *Her'nia guttural'lis*, *Thy'rocelē*, *Thyrophrax'ia*, *Gos'sum*, *Excechebron'chus*, *Gongro'na*, *Struma*, *Bo'cium*, *Her'nia bronchial'lis*, *Trach'elocelē*, &c.; the *Derbyshire neck*, *Swelled neck*, &c. This is no rupture, but consists of an enlargement of the thyroid gland. It is common at the base of lofty mountains in every part of the world; and has been supposed to be owing to the drinking of snow water, but it occurs where there is no snow. The tumor is, sometimes, very extensive. The Iodine has great power over it; and will generally occasion its absorption, when the case has not been of such duration as to be of a cartilaginous condition.

(F) *Goitre*, *Gouëtre*. (G) Кroupf.

WRITERS. B. WILMER, Lond. 1779. T. PROSSER, Lond. 1769. E. FODÉRÉ, Paris, an. viii (F). READ (*B. du pays Messin*), Nancy, 1777 (F). STORR, Tübing. 1780 (L). VALENTIN, Nancy, 1787 (L). J. GAUTIER (*De Tyrolensium, Carynthiorum, Styriorumque strumâ*), Vindob. 1794 (L). J. BRUNIER, Paris, 1804 (F). N. JACQUIER, Paris, 1813 (F). J. BRUN, Paris, 1815 (F).. B. S. BARTON, Philadelphia, 1800. PROSPERO POSTIGLIONE, Firenze, 1811 (I). PH. FR. WALKER, Sulzbach, 1817 (G). T. HOLBROOK, Lond. 1825.

BRONCHOTOME (*Surg.*) *Bronchotomus*, from βρογχος and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' A kind of lancet, with a blunt and rounded point, mounted on a handle, and fitted to a canula, which passes in along with it, and is allowed to remain in the opening made in the trachea. The instrument is not used.

BRONCHOTOMY (*Surg.*) Same etymology. A surgical operation, which consists in making an opening either into the trachea (*Tracheotomy*); into the larynx (*Laryngotomy*); or into both (*Tracheo-laryngotomy*), to extract foreign bodies or to permit the passage of air to the lungs. These different parts are divided transversely or vertically, according to circumstances.

(F) *Bronchotomie*. (G) Luftröhrenschnitt.

WRITERS. N. HABICOT, Paris, 1620 (F). SCHACHER, Lips. 1707 (L). KERSTENS, Kilon. 1776 (L). A. F. FOURCROY, Paris, 1779 (L). SCH. REIL, Halæ, 1798 (L). P. A. PENEL, Paris, 1804 (F).

P. C. DEMERLE, Paris, 1809 (F). PH. J. PELLETAN, Paris, 1810 (F). FRICKER, Erf. 1792 (L).

BRONZE/RIO, JOHN JEROME (*Biog.*) An Italian physician, born in Abbadia in the Venetian territory, in 1577; died in 1630. *WORKS. De innato, calido, et naturali spiritu, in quo pro veritate rei, Galeni doctrina defenditur.* Patav. 1626. 4to. *Disputatio de principatu hepatis ex anatomic lampetræ.* Patav. 4to. *De principio effectivo semini in sito disputatio.* Patav. 1627. 4to.

BROOKES, RICHARD, M. D. (*Biog.*) lived about the commencement of the last century. *WORKS. History of the most remarkable pestilential distempers that have appeared in Europe for 300 years last past, &c.* Lond. 1721. 8vo. *The general practice of physic, &c.* Lond. 1751. 2 vols. 8vo. *The general dispensary, &c.* Lond. 1753. 8vo. *An introduction to physic and surgery, in 10 parts.* Lond. 1754. 8vo.

BROSSARDIÈRE, MINERAL WATERS of (*Mat. Med.*) Brossardière is a chateau in Bas-Poitou, France. The waters contain carbonates of iron and lime, muriate of soda, and sulphate of lime. They are aperient.

BROSSE, GUY DE LA (*Biog.*) Physician in ordinary to LOUIS XIII; died in 1641. He was the founder of the *Jardin des Plantes* of Paris. *WORKS. Traité de la peste.* Paris. 1623. 8vo. *Dessin du Jardin Royal, pour la culture des plantes médicinales à Paris, &c.* Paris. 1628. 8vo. *De la nature, vertu et utilité des plantes que le Roi Louis XIII veut établir.* Paris. 1631. 4to. *Description du Jardin Royal des plantes médicinales, &c.* Paris. 1636, 1641, 1665. 4to.

BROUSSAIST (*Med.*) One who is a believer in, and professor of, the physiological and pathological opinions of BROUSSAIS. The system itself is called *Broussaism* or the *Physiological Doctrine*.

WRITERS. F. J. V. BROUSSAIS, Paris, 1816. 8vo. (F). J. M. A. GOUPIL, Paris, 1824 (F). J. B. VIALLE, Paris, 1817 (F). CASIMIR BROUSSAIS (son of FRANCIS JOSEPH VICTOR), Paris, 1825. 8vo. E. DE CAIGNOU and A. QUÉMONT, Paris, 1819 (F). L. J. BÉGIN, Paris, 1821 (F). MONGELLAZ, Paris, 1821 (F). ROCHE and SANSON, Paris, 1825 (F). The following writers examine and oppose the new doctrine. N. J. B. JACQUET, Paris, 1818 (F). LEROUX DE RENNES, Paris, 1818 (F). J. F. CAFFIN, Paris, 1818 (F). DARDONVILLE, Paris, 1821. 8vo. (F).

J. B. G. BARBIER, Paris, 1821 (F). M. FODÉRA, Paris, 1821 (F). S. P. AUTHENAC, Paris, 1822 (F). CHOMEL, Paris, 1821 (F). A. L. LESAGE, Paris, 1823 (F). PINEL DE ST. QUENTIN, Paris, 1824 (F). L. CASTEL, Paris, 1824 (F). A. MIQUEL, Paris, 1826 (F).

BROUSSONNET, PETER MARIA AUGUSTUS (*Biogr.*) An eminent French Physician and Naturalist, born in 1761; died in 1807. *WORKS. Notes pour servir à l'histoire de l'école de médecine de Montpellier, pendant l'an vi.* Montpellier. 1795. 8vo. His chief works are on Natural History.

BROWN or BROWNE, JOHN (*Biog.*) An Anatomist of the 17th century, physician to CHARLES II. of England, and Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. *WORKS. A complete treatise of the muscles, as they appear in the human body, &c., with plates.* Lond. 1671. *Complete description of wounds, both general and particular.* Lond. 1678. 4to.

BROWN, JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) The author of the Brunonian System or Doctrine of Medicine; born in the county of Berwick, Scotland, in 1735. After passing the greater part of his life in Edinburgh, he went to London, where he died in 1788. *WORKS. Elementa medicinæ.* Edinb. 1780. 8vo. *Editio altera plurimum emendata et integrum demum opus exhibens.* Edin. 1787. 2 vols. 8vo. *Observations on the principles of the old system of physic, exhibiting a compound of the new doctrine, &c.* Edinb. 1787. 8vo. *Elements of medicine, translated from the "Elementa medicinæ Brunonis," with large notes &c. by the author of the original work.* Lond. 1788. 2 vols. 8vo. A new edition by TH. BEDDOES, in 2 vols. Lond. 1795. The *Works* of JOHN BROWN, M. D., by WILLIAM CULLEN BROWN, M. D. 3 vols. Lond. 1804.

BROWN or BROWNE, EDWARD, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent Physician and Naturalist, son of Sir THOMAS BROWNE, and Physician to CHARLES II. of England, was born about 1642; he died in 1710. His works are almost wholly on Natural History.

BROWNE, PATRICK, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent Naturalist, born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, about 1720. He spent a considerable portion of his life in the West Indies in the pursuit of Natural History, and died in 1790. *WORKS. The civil and natural history of Jamaica, &c., in which is an account*

of the *Nature of climates in general, and their different effects upon the human body: with a detail of the diseases arising from this source, particularly within the tropics.* Lond. 1756. fol.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS, M.D. (Biogr.) An eminent physician and antiquary, born in London in 1605; died in 1682. **WORKS.** *Religio medici.* Lond. 1642: with observations on the obscure passages by Sir **KENELM DIGBY.** Lond. 1643. 12mo. Translated into various languages — (L.) (G.) (D.) (F).

BROWNE, SIR WILLIAM, M. D. (Biogr.) A physician, settled first at Lynn in Norfolk, England, afterwards at London; born in 1692; died in 1774. He was more celebrated for his literary and witty productions than for those relating to Medicine.

BROWN'IAN or BRUNO'NIAN (Med.) Relating to the system or opinions of **JOHN BROWN.**

BROWN'ISM or BRUNO'NIANISM. The doctrines of **BROWN.**

BROWN'IST or BRUNO'NIAN. A follower of the system of **BROWN.**

WRITERS. **J. BROWN,** Edinb. 1787 (L). **J. SACCO,** Pavia, 1793 (L). **J. F. LATROBE, JENÆ,** 1795 (L). **G. STRAMBIO,** Pavia, 1796 (I). **A. F. MARCUS,** Weimar, 1797 (G). **L. FRANK,** Florence, 1797 - 1799. (L). **CH. GIRTANNER,** Götting. 1797 - 1798 (G). **A. TH. SPANNAGEL,** Halæ, 1798 (L). **CH. F. BURDACH,** Leipzig, 1800 (G). **C. C. MATTHÆI,** Götting. 1801 (G). **JOS. FRANK,** Heilbrunn, 1803 (G). **CHR. H. PFAFF,** Copenhagen, 1804 (G). **T. MORRISON,** Lond. 1806.

BROWN'RIGG, WILLIAM, M. D. F. R. S. (Biogr.) An eminent physician at Whitehaven, Cumberland. He was born in 1711, and died in 1800. **WORKS.** *Considerations on the means of preventing the communication of pestilential contagion, and of eradicating it in infected places.* Lond. 1771. 4to.

BRUCEA ANTI-DYSENTER'ICA (Mat. Med.) *B. ferrugin'ea, Angustura spuria.* The systematic name of the plant, whence is obtained the false *Angustura Bark.* It affords the *Brucine.*

(F) *Fausse Angusture, A. Ferrugineuse.*

BRUCINE, BRUCIA, BRUCINA (Mat. Med.) An organic, salifiable base, discovered in the false *Angustura*—*Brucea anti-dysenterica.* It is of a pearly white; crystallized in oblique prisms with a parallelogrammatic base; very bitter, slightly acrid and styptic, and soluble in water, but more so in alcohol.

Brucine is a less active poison than strychnine. It resembles it, however, and may be used as a substitute for the extract of *nux vomica.*

BRUCK'MANN, FRAN' CIS ER'NEST, M. D. (Biogr.) A German Physician and Naturalist, born at Marienthal, near Helmstadt, in 1697; died in 1753. **WORKS.** *Opuscula medico-botanica.* Brunswick. 1727. 4to.

BRUCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) Brucourt is three leagues and a half from Caen in Normandy. The waters contain carbonic acid, muriate and sulphate of soda, much sulphate of lime, &c.

BRUISSEMENT (F) (Path.) Frem'itus. This word has much the same signification as *Bourdonnement*, as well as *Bruit.* It is sometimes, however, applied to the sound, heard in aneurisms of the heart, when in their last stages;—during the transmission of the blood through that organ.

BRUNNER, JOHN CONRAD (Biogr.) A Swiss Physician and Anatomist of considerable eminence; born at Dessenhofen in 1653; died in 1727. **WORKS.** *An improved description of the pancreas in "Experimenta nova circa pancreas," &c.* Amst. 1682. 8vo. *Dissertatio anatomica de glandulâ pituitariâ.* Heidelberg. 1688. 4to. *Glandulæ duodeni, seu pancreas secundarium detect.* Francof. et Heidelberg. 1715. 4to.

BRUNNER'S GLANDS (Anat.) Brunne'ri Glandulæ. PEYER'S Glands, LIEBERKUH'N'S Glands. Muciparous follicles of a small size, seated between the mucous and muscular coats of the stomach, along the two curvatures of that organ, and in the small intestines; so called from their discovery having generally been attributed to **BRUNNER.** See **PEYER'S GLANDULÆ.**

BRUSH (Surg.) Scop'ula. A well known instrument, used in Medicine chiefly for the following purposes. 1. To clean the teeth. 2. To remove the sawdust, which adheres to the teeth of the trepan during the operation of trepanning. 3. To rub the surface of the body, for the purpose of exciting the skin, and favoring transpiration. **WESTRING,** a Swedish physician, has recommended metallic brushes for the purpose of conveying galvanism to a part. These brushes consist of a plate of ebony fitted to another of gold, in which threads of the same metal are fixed;—the brush being connected with one of the poles of the galvanic pile.

(F) *Brosse.* (G) *Bürste.*

BRUTIA (*Pharm.*) A sort of thick pitch, obtained from Brutia in Italy. From the *Pix Brutia* was obtained the *Oleum Picinum*.

BRUTOBON (*Pharm.*) The name of an ointment used by the Greeks; the composition of which we know not.

BRUXANELI (*Mat. Med.*) A Malabar tree, the bark and leaves of which have a strong smell, and are astringent. On the coast of Malabar its juice, mixed with butter, is applied to boils. Its bark is esteemed to be diuretic, and its roots anti-arthritic.

BRUYÈRES, **MINERAL WATERS OF** (*Mat. Med.*) Bruyères is a small village, $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Luneville. The waters are acidulous and chalybeate.

BRYGMUS (*Path.*) βρυγμος. Grinding of the teeth.

BRYONIA ALBA (*Mat. Med.*) *White Bryony*, *Vitis alba sylvestris*, *Agrostis*, βρυονια, *Agriampelos*, αργιαμπελος, *Afscera*, *Ampelos agria*, κεδροστικ, *Archeos'tris*, *Echetro'sis*, *Bryonia aspera*, *Cedros'tis*, *Chclidonium*, *Labrus'ca*, *Melo'thrum*, *Ophrostophylon*, *Psulo'thrum*, *Bryonia Dioica*. The root is large and succulent, and has an acrid, bitter, and disagreeable taste. It is a drastic cathartic. Externally, it has been applied, in form of cataplasin, in gout. When repeatedly washed, a good starch is obtained from it. The active principle has been separated from it, and called *Bryonine*.

(F) *Couleuvrée*, *Vigne vierge*, *V. blanche*. (G) Gichtrübe, Zaanrebe, Gichtwurz zaunrebe, Zaanwinde, Stickwurz, &c.

WRITER. G. CHR. HANDTWIG, Ros-toch, 1758 (L).

BRYTH'ION (*Pharm.*) βρυθιον. A kind of plaster referred to by PAULUS of Ægina.

BUBO (*Path.*) βουβων, *Pano'chia*, *An'gus*, *Bou'bon*, *Cod'ocelē*, *Codoscella*. In the works of HIPPOCRATES and GALEN, this word, sometimes, signifies the groin; at others, the inguinal glands; and at others, again, swelling or inflammation of these parts. The moderns apply the term to an inflammatory tumor seated in the groin or axilla, and they generally distinguish, 1. *Simple* or *sympathetic Bubo*, which is independent of any virus in the economy. 2. *Venereal Bubo*, (F) *Bubon vénérien*, which is occasioned by the venereal virus. 3. *Pestilential Bubo* or *B. symptomatic of the Plague*. The two last have by some been called the *malignant Bubo* (F) *Bubon malin*.

Primary Bubo, (F) *Bubon primitif*, shows itself with the first symptoms of syphilis: the *consecutive* not till afterwards. (F) *Bubon*, *Poulaïn*.

(G) *Leistenbeule*.

WRITERS on *Simple Bubo*. R. J. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1713 (L). FRISCHMUTH, Jen. 1681. H. MEIDOMIUS, Helmst. 1671 (L). A. VATER, Witteb. 1693 (L). J. VESTI, Erfurt, 1707 (L). P. WOLF, Halē, 1705 (L). On *Pestilential Bubo*. J. J. BELLFESTE, Paris, 1738 (L). F. W. CLAUDER, Jenē, 1681 (L). F. FR. DOUEIL, Paris, 1803 (F). FR. BAPT. GEMMA, Francof. 1603 (L). M. A. SEVERINUS, Lugd. Bat. 1724 (L). WEDEL, Jenē, 1699 (L). On *Syphilitic Bubo*. CRAMER, Marburg. 1799 (L). C. V. COTTON, Paris, 1802 (F). G. G. PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1787 (L). OTTO, Franc. ad Viadr. 1802 (L). FR. A. SCHALL, Argent. 1804 (L). LAG-NEAU, Paris, 1812 (F). KERNDL, Wien. 1796 (G). SCHMIDT, Regiom. 1785 (L).

BUBON GAL'BANUM (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the plant, which affords the Galbanum. *Albetad*, *Chal'banc*, *Ge'sor*, γαλβανη, μετοπιον, *Ayborzot*. The plant is also called *Fer'ula Africa'na*, *Oreosch'num Africa'num*, *Ani'sum fruticosum galbaniferum*, *Ani'sum Africa'num frutescens*. The *long-leaved* or *lovage-leaved Galbanum*. Galbanum is the gummi-resinous juice of this tree. Its odor is fetid, and taste bitter and acrid: the agglutinated tears are of a white color, on a ground of reddish-brown. It forms an emulsion, when triturated with water, and is soluble in proof-spirit, wine, and vinegar: s. g. 1.212. It has been given as an antispasmodic, and expectorant, in pill or emulsion. Dose, from gr. 10 to 60. Externally, it is applied as a cataplasin.

(G) Galbanum, Mutterharz.

BUBON MACEDON'ICUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Petroselinum Macedon'icum*, *Alpium petraeum*, *Petra'pium*, *Macedon'ian Parsley*. Its properties are similar to those of common parsley, but weaker and less grateful. The seeds are an ingredient in the celebrated compounds — *Mithridate* and *Theriac*.

(F) *Persil de Macédoine*.

(G) *Macedonische Petersilie*.

BUBONIUM (*Mat. Med.*) βουβωνιον, *As'ter Al'ticus*, αστηρ αττικος, *Golden Starwort*. A plant, anciently supposed to be efficacious in diseases of the groin, from βουβων, 'the groin.'

BUBONOCELE (*Path.*) βουβωνοκηλη, from βουβων, 'the groin,' and κηλη, 'tumor,' 'rupture.' *Her'nia inguinal'is*,

Inguinal Hernia or *Rupture of the Groin*. Some surgeons have confined this term to hernia when limited to the groin; and have called the same affection when it has descended to the scrotum, *Oscheocle* or *Scrotal Hernia*. The rupture passes through the abdominal ring; and in consequence of the greater size of this opening in the male is more frequent in the male sex.

(F) *Hernie inguinale*.

(G) *Leistenbruch*.

WRITERS. P. BOBYNET, Paris, 1618 (L). S. A. BRINGAUD, Paris, 1752 (L). P. WOLFZEN, Lugd. Batav. 1757 (L). J. ROQUETTE, Lugd. Bat. 1768 (L). PH. J. PELLETAN, Paris, 1775 (L). L. D. J. TRAISSSEL, Paris, 1776 (L). E. G. BOSE, Lips. 1777 (L). E. SANDIFORT, Leyden, 1784 (D). J. TH. WOLSTEIN, Vienna, 1784 (G). H. F. QUENTIN, Gotting. 1795 (L). S. TH. SÆMMERING, Francf. 1797 (G). A. J. B. LOUIS, Paris, an. xi (F). SIR ASTLEY COOPER, Lond. 1804. F. G. RUDTORFFER, Vienna, 1805 (G). F. G. HESSELBACH, Wurzburg, 1806 (G). J. N. MARJOLIN, Paris, 1812 (F). BECK, Ultraj. 1781 (L).

BUBONOREXIS (*Path.*) from *βουβων*, 'the groin,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' A name given to bubonocèle when accompanied with a division of the peritoneum, or when, in other words, it is devoid of a sac.

BUC'CA (*Anat.*) *γναθος*, *βουζα*; the mouth. The cheeks and hollow of the cheeks.

BUC'CATON (*Diet.*) *βουζαζορον*, from *buc'ca*, and *ζωον*, 'I mix.' A morsel of bread soaked in wine, which served of old for a breakfast. LINDEN.

BUC'CAL (*Anat.*) *Buccalis*, from *buc'ca*, 'the mouth,' or rather 'the cheek.' That which concerns the mouth, and especially the cheeks.

BUC'CAL MEMBRANE, (F) *Membrane Buccale*. The mucous membrane, which lines the interior of the mouth.

BUC'CAL or MOLAR GLANDS. Mucous follicles, seated in the buccal membrane, opposite the molar teeth. They secrete a viscid humor, which mixes with the saliva, and lubricates the mouth.

The BUC'CAL ARTERY, *Sus-maxillaire* (CH.), arises from the internal maxillary or from some of its branches, as the *Temporalis profunda antica*, or the *Alveolar*. It distributes its branches to the buccinator muscle, and to the buccal membrane.

The BUC'CAL VEIN follows the artery.

The BUC'CAL NERVE or *Buccinator Nerve*, *Bucco-labial* (CH.), is given off by the inferior maxillary. It sends its branches to the cheek, and especially to the buccinator muscle.

BUC'CELLA'TON or BUC'CELLA'TUS (*Phar.*) A loaf-shaped cathartic medicine; made chiefly of scammony; *βουκελατον*. AËTIUS, PAULUS of Ægina.

BUC'CEA and BUC'CELLA (*Path.*) The fleshy excrescence of nasal polypus, so called because it was believed to proceed from the mouth. PARACEL'SUS. Also, a mouthful; *ψωμος*.

BUC'GINA'TOR (*Anat.*) *βουκιανστής*, from *buccina're*, 'to sound the trumpet.' The *Buccinator Muscle*, *Retractor Anguli Oris*, *Buc'co*, *Alveolo-maxillaire*, *Alveolo-labial* CH., *Mansorius*. This muscle is situated in the substance of the cheeks. It extends between the posterior portions of the alveolar arches of the two jaws and the commissure of the lips, which it draws backwards. It assists in mastication, by pushing the food back towards the teeth; and, if the cheeks are distended by air, its contraction forces it out.

(G) *Trompeter muskel*.

BUC'CO-PHARYNGE'AL (*Anat.*) *Buc'co-pharynge'us*. Belonging to the mouth and pharynx. The *Buc'co-pharynge'ale Aponeurosis*, or *Intermaxillary Ligament*, extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process to the posterior part of the lower alveolar arch, and affords attachment, anteriorly, to the buccinator, and posteriorly to the constrictor pharyngis superior.

(F) *Bucco-pharyngien*.

BUC'CU'LA (*Anat.*) from *buc'ca*, 'the mouth.' A small mouth. The fleshy part beneath the chin. BARTHOLINE.

BUC'CELLA'TIO (*Surg.*) A mode of arresting hemorrhage, by applying a pledget of lint to the bleeding vessel. AVICENNA, FALLOPIUS.

BUCHAN, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) A popular medical writer, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1729; died in London in 1805. WORKS. *Domestic medicine, &c., or a treatise on the cure and prevention of diseases by regimen and simple medicines*. Lond. 1769. Dr. B. lived to see 80,000 copies of this work sold. *Observations on the prevention and cure of the venereal disease, &c.* Lond. 1796. 8vo. *Observations on the diet of the common people, &c.* Lond. 1797. 8vo. *Advice to*

mothers on the subject of their own health, &c. Lond. 1803. 8vo.

BUCHNER. J. ANDREW ELIAS (*Biogr.*) Professor of Medicine and Natural Philosophy at Halle in Germany. Died about 1769. WORKS. *Fundamenta materiæ medicæ.* Halæ. 1754. 8vo. *Syllabus materiæ medicæ.* Halæ. 1755. 8vo. He also wrote a treatise for enabling deaf persons to hear, which was translated into English. Lond. 1770. 8vo. &c.

BUISARD. MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Buisard is two leagues from Château-Thierry in France. The water contains muriate and carbonate of lime.

BULB. (*Anat.*) *Bulbus.* A name, given by Anatomists to different parts, which resemble, in shape, certain bulbous roots. The *Bulb of the Aorta* is the great sinus of the Aorta. *Bulb of the Teeth*; the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of the tooth. The *Bulb or Root of the Hair*, is the part whence the hair originates. The *Bulb of the Urethra*, is the dilated portion formed by the commencement of the *Corpus spongiosum* towards the root of the penis. We say, also, *Bulb* for *Globe, of the eye.*

(F) *Bulbe.* (G) *Zwiebel.*

BULBUS ESCULENTUS (*Mat. Med.*) βολβος ἐσθητός; the *Esulent bulb*; a particular kind, so denominated by the ancients. It is supposed to have been the *Cepa Ascalonica.* DIOSCORIDES, CELSUS, PLINY, &c.

BULBUS VOMITORIUS, βολβος ἐμετικός. A plant, said by DIOSCORIDES to be emetic and diuretic. It is the *Musk-grape-flower*, according to RAY: — the *Hyacinthus Muscari.*

BUL'LITHOS (*Mat. Med.*) βουλιθός, from βους, 'an ox,' and λιθός, 'a stone.' A bezoar or stone, found in the kidneys, gall bladder, or urinary bladder of an ox or cow.

BUL'LA (*Path.*) A *Bleb.* A portion of the cuticle, detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent, watery fluid. It forms the 4th Order in WILLAN'S and BATEMAN'S arrangement of cutaneous diseases, and includes Erysipelas, Pemphigus, and Pompholyx. By some Bulla has been used synonymously with *Pemphigus.*

(F) *Bulle.* (G) *Blatter, Blase.*

BUL'LEYN or **BUL'LEIN,** WILLIAM (*Biog.*) A learned English Physician and Botanist, born about the year 1500; died in 1576. WORKS. *The government of health.* 1558. 8vo.

Regiment against the pleurisie. Lond. 1562. 8vo. *Bullein's bulwarke of defence againste alle sicknes, &c.* Lond. 1562, 1579. fol. *A dialogue, bothe plesaunte and pietifull, whereine is shewed a goodlie regimente against the fever of pestilence, &c.* Lond. 1564. 8vo.

BUL'WER, JOHN (*Biog.*) Flourished in the 17th century. WORKS. *Chirologia, or the natural language of the hand: as also chironomia, or the art of manual rhetoric.* Lond. 1644. 8vo. *Philoprophics, or the deaf and dumb man's friend &c., showing how to understand what men say by the motion of their lips.* Lond. 1648. 8vo. *Pathomyotomia, or a dissection of the significative muscles of the passions of the mind, &c.* Lond. 1649. 8vo. *Anthropometamorphosis, &c.* Lond. 1653. 4to. In this book he shows the strange variety of shapes and dresses mankind have appeared in, in the different ages and nations of the world.

BUNI'TES VINUM (*Pharm.*) A wine, made by infusing the *Bunium* in Must. It is stomachic, but scarcely ever used.

BUNIUM BULBOCAS'TANUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Balanocastanum.* The systematic name of a plant, whose root is called the *Pig-nut.* *Agriocastanum, Nucula terres'tris, Bulbocastaneum, Bulbocastanum majus et minus, Earth nut, Hawk-nut, Kipper nut.* The root is tuberous, and is eaten raw or roasted. It has been supposed of use in strangury. It is not employed in Medicine.

(F) *Terre-noix.*

(G) *Erdkastanien.*

BUPHLAGOS (*Pharm.*) from βου, a particle, denoting excess; and γαγο, 'I eat.' An antidote against the colic; said to have caused a voracious appetite in MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS.

BUPHTHAL'MIA (*Path.*) from βους, 'an ox,' and οφθαλμος, 'an eye.' *Ox eye.* Under this name the generality of authors have designated the first stage of hydrophthalmia. Others, with SABATIER, mean, by this term, the turgescence of the vitreous humor, which, by pushing the iris forwards, forms around the crystalline a sort of border.

(G) *Ochsenauge.*

BUPLEURUM ROTUNDFOLIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Bupleuron, Bupleuroides, Round-leaved Hare's-Ear or Thorow-wax.* The herb and seeds are slightly aromatic. It was formerly celebrated

for curing ruptures, made into a cataplasm with wine and oatmeal.

(F) *Buplèvre, Perce-feuille.*

(G) *Durchwachs.*

BURAC (*Mat. Med.*) *Borax.* Also, any kind of salt. (*Arabic.*)

BURIS (*Surg.*) Hernia accompanied by scirrhus tumefaction; or perhaps a scirrhus tumor only. AVICENNA.

BURN (*Path.*) *Us'tio, Ambus'tio, Adus'tio, Tre'sis Caus'is, Erythel'ma Ambus'tio, Caus'is, Encaus'is, Combustu'ra, καυσίς, Catacau'ma, κατακαύμα, Combustio.* An injury produced by the action of too great heat on the body. Burns are of greater or less extent; from the simple irritation of the integument to the complete destruction of the part. The consequences are more or less severe, according to the extent of injury and the part affected. Burns of the abdomen, when apparently doing well, are sometimes followed by fatal results. Their treatment varies; at times, the antiphlogistic being required: at others, one more stimulating.

(F) *Brûlure.* (G) *Brandschaden.*

WRITERS. W. CLOWES, Lond. 1596. FABRICIUS HILDANUS, Basil, 1607 (L). J. HORNUNG, Nürnberg (G). CHR. LANG, Lips. 1658 (L). FRANK VON FRANKENAU, Heidelb. 1681 (G). J. ALBERDING, Leeuwarden, 1681 (D). J. A. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1698 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1706 (L). CHR. A. MANGOLD, Erfurt, 1764 (L). TH. KIRCHVOGEL, Nürnberg, 1765 (G). JOS. SEDILLOT, Paris, 1781 (L). W. G. PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1793 (L). EDWARD KENTISH, Lond. 1798. SIR JAMES EARLE, Lond. 1799. J. M. MARTIN, Paris, an. xii (F). J. PUJOS, Paris, an. xii (F). HEDIN, Upsal. 1804 (L). WALTHER, Nürnberg, 1809 (G). NODDS DICKINSON, Lond. 1818. M. C. WARD, Manchester, 1829.

BURN'ING OF BREN'NING (*Path.*) A disease mentioned by old historians, from which authors have unsuccessfully endeavoured to demonstrate the antiquity of syphilis. PARR.

BURNS, ALLAN (*Biog.*) A teacher of Anatomy and Surgery at Glasgow, born there in ; died in .

WORKS. *Observations on some of the most frequent and important diseases of the heart: on aneurism of the thoracic aorta: on preternatural pulsations in the epigastric regions, and on the unusual origin and distribution of some of the large arteries of the human body, &c.* Edinb. 1809. 8vo. *Obser-*

vations on the surgical anatomy of the head and neck, &c. Edinb. 1812. 8vo.: by G. S. PATTISON, Glasg. and Lond. 1829.

BURRHI SPIR'ITUS MATRICALIS (*Pharm.*) The Spirit of Burrhus for diseases of the Womb. It is prepared by digesting, in alcohol, equal parts of myrrh, olibanum, and mastic. BOERHAAVE frequently prescribed it.

BURSÆ MUCCO'SÆ (*Anat.*) Small membranous sacs, situated about the joints, particularly about the large ones of the upper and lower extremities, and, for the most part, lying under the tendons. They are naturally filled with an oily kind of fluid, the use of which is to lubricate surfaces over which tendons play. In consequence of bruises or sprains, this fluid sometimes collects to a great extent. The Bursæ are, generally, either of a roundish or oval form, whence they have been arranged under two classes, the *spherical* and *voginal*.

(F) *Bourses synoviales.*

(G) *Schleimbeutel.*

WRITERS. A. MONRO, Edinb. 1788. HERWIG, Gøtt. 1795 (L). ROSENMÜLLER, Lips. 1799 (L). CH. M. KOCH, Lips. 1789 (L). and 1790, (the latter being on their diseases.)

BUR'TON, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent Physician and Antiquary; born in Yorkshire in 1697; died in 1771. WORKS. *Treatise on the non-naturals &c., with an appendix on chincough.* York. 1738. 8vo. *Account of the life and writings of Boerhaave.* Lond. 1743. 8vo. *Essay towards a complete system of midwifery; also on disorders of pregnant and lying-in women and new-born infants.* Plates. Lond. 1751. 8vo.

BUSSANG, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Bussang is a village in the department of *Vosges*, France. The waters are slightly chalybeate.

BUS'SII SPIR'ITUS BEZOAR'TICUS (*Pharm.*) The Bezoar'dic Spirit of BUS'SIUS. A preparation, regarded as sudorific, diuretic, and antispasmodic: obtained by distilling subcarbonate and muriate of ammonia, amber, oil of cedar or juniper, &c.

BUT'TER (*Mat. Alim.*) *Butyrum, βοτυρον, Picel'ron, πιξιριον, Zebd, Zubd, Zub,* from *βους*, 'an ox,' and *τυρος*, 'coagulum or cheese.' A sort of concrete oil, obtained from the cream, which forms on the surface of the milk, furnished by the females of the mammalia; especially by the cow and the

goat. Fresh butter is very nutritious, whilst the rancid is irritating. The ancient chymists gave the name *Butter* to many of the metallic chlorurets. It has also been applied to vegetable substances, which resemble, in some respects, the butter obtained from milk.

(F) *Beurre*. (G) *Butter*.

WRITERS. SCHMIDT, JENÆ, 1680 (L). M. SCHOOK, Groning. 1664 (L).

BUTTERMILK (*Mat. Alim.*) *Madic, Adec.* The thin, sour milk, separated from the cream by churning. It contains caseum and a little butter. It is a refreshing drink when newly made.

(F) *Babeurre* or *Lait de Beurre*.

(G) *Buttermilch*.

BUTTER OF BAM'BOUC or **BAM'BUK** (*Mat. Med.*) A vegetable oil, obtained from a species of almond, and used in Senegal in neuralgic and rheumatismal pains.

(F) *Beurre de Bambouc* or *Bambuk*.

BUTTER OF CA'CAO, OIL OF CA'CAO (*Pharm.*) *Oleum Ca'cao spissatum, O. Theobroma'cæ Ca'cao expressum.* A fat substance of a sweet and agreeable taste, obtained from the *Theobroma cacao* or Chocolate Nut.

(F) *Beurre de Cacao, Huile de Cacao.*

BUTTER OF CO'COA (*Mat. Med.*) A fatty, concrete substance, which separates from the milk of the *Cocconut*. It is sweet and agreeable.

(F) *Beurre de Coco.*

BUTTER, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) Physician, first at Derby, afterwards in London; born in 1726; died in 1805. **WORKS.** *A method of cure for the stone, chiefly by injections.* Edin. 1754. *Dissertatio de frigore quatenus morborum causa.* Edin. 1757. 8vo. *Dissertatio medica et chirurgica de arteriotomiâ.* Edin. 1761. 8vo. *Treatise on the kinkcough, with an appendix containing an account of hemlock and its properties.* Lond. 1773. 8vo. *Account of puerperal fevers, as they appear in Derbyshire and some of the counties adjacent.* Lond. 1775. 8vo. *Treatise on the infantile remittent fever.* Lond. 1782. 8vo. *An improved method of opening the temporal artery: also, a new proposal for extracting the cataract, with cases &c., to illustrate the good effects of arteriotomy in various diseases of the head.* Lond. 1783. 8vo.

A treatise on the disease commonly called angina pectoris. Lond. 1796. 8vo. *Treatise on the venereal rose.* 1799. 8vo.

BUXTON, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *Buxtonien'ses A'qua.* Buxton is a village in Derbyshire. The springs are thermal, and about 82° Fahrenheit. They are used in cases in which thermal springs, in general, are recommended. They contain little or no mineral impregnation.

WRITERS. GEO. PEARSON, Lond. 1783, 1785. JOS. DENMAN, Lond. 1793.

BUXUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Buxus sempervirens, βυζος.* The Box-tree. The leaves are bitter and aromatic, and, as such, have been used in medicine, in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c., in the form of decoction. They are, sometimes also, added to beer. The seed was anciently called *Carthel'gon*.

(F) *Buis* or *Bovis*. (G) *Buchsbaum, Buxbaum.*

BYRE'TURUM (*Surg.*) A sort of cap or *Couvrechef*, filled with cephalic substances. FORESTUS.

BYR'SA (*Pharm.*) *βυρσα.* A leather skin to spread plasters upon.

BYRSODEP'SICON (*Pharm.*) *βυρσοδεπιζον.* A Tan stuff, with which CÆLIUS AURELIANUS sprinkled wool, which he applied in certain cases to the umbilical region: from *βυρσα*, 'leather,' and *δεπιζον*, 'I tan.'

BYSAU'CHIEN (*Path.*) *βυσσυχην,* from *βυσι*, 'I hide,' and *αυχην*, 'the neck.' A morbid stiffness of the neck.

BYS'SUS or **BYS'SUM.** The ancients gave this name to several vegetable substances, which were used for the fabrication of stuffs, prized for their fineness, color, and rarity of the material. It is now chiefly applied to the filaments, by the aid of which the acephalous mollusca attach their shell to the rocks. B. was formerly also applied to the *female pudendum*.

WRITERS on the *Byssus* of the Ancients. JOHN R. FORSTER, LL.D. &c. Lond. 1776 (L). He thinks it was a mixture of cotton and linen, or perhaps either singly.

BYSTI'NI ANTID'OTUS (*Pharm.*) A pretended antidote, of which ARETÆUS frequently speaks.

BYTHOS (*Anat.*) *βυθος*, 'deep.' An epithet used by HIPPOCRATES for the fundus of the stomach,

C

C (*Chem. Pharm.*) This letter in the chemical alphabet signifies Nitre. It is also sometimes used in prescriptions for Calx.

CAA-AP'IA (*Mat. Med.*) *Dorstenia Brazilien'sis*. The root, according to PISO, is employed as an emetic and anti-diarrhœic.

CAA-ATAY'A (*Mat. Med.*) A plant of Brazil, supposed to be a species of Gratiola. It is very bitter, and considered to be one of the best indigenous cathartics.

CAA-GHIYU'YO (*Mat. Med.*) *Fru'tex bac'cifer Brazilien'sis*. A shrub of Brazil, whose leaves, in powder, are considered detersive.

CAA-RO'BA (*Mat. Med.*) A Brazilian tree, whose leaves, in decoction, promote perspiration. See CERATONIA.

CAB'AL, *Cab'ala*, *Caball'a*, *Call'bala*, *Cabalia*, *Kabala*, *Gaballa*. This word is from the Hebrew קבלה *Kabalah*, and signifies knowledge 'transmitted by tradition. PARACELsus and several authors of the 16th and 17th centuries have spoken much of the species of magic, which they distinguished into *Judaic* or *Theologian* and *hermetic* or *medicinal*; the latter being, according to them, the art of knowing the most occult properties of bodies by an immediate communication with spirits:—the knowledge being thus acquired by inspiration, and not capable of inducing error. It was also called *Ars cabalistic'a*, cabalistic art.

CABAL'HAU (*Toxicol.*) A plant of Mexico, according to DALECHAMPS, which passes for an antidote to white hellebore, and yet is used for poisoning arrows. It is unknown to Botanists.

CABALIST, *Cabalista*. One instructed in the Cabal.

CAB'ANIS, PETER JOHN GEORGE (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician and philosopher; born in 1756; died in 1803. WORKS. *Observations sur les hôpitaux*. Paris. 1790. 8vo. *Journal de la maladie et de la mort de Mirabeau*. Paris. 1791. 8vo. *Du degré de la certitude de la médecine*. 1797. 8vo. *Des rapports du physique et du morale de l'homme*. 1803. 2 vols. 8vo. *Coup d'œil sur les revolutions et la réforme de la médecine*. 1803. 8vo. Translated into English by HENDERSON. Lond. 1806. 8vo.

CABBAL'LICA ARS (*Hyg.*) The Lacedæmonians gave the name καββαλικη τεχνη to one of the exercises of the gymnasium, which consisted in throwing an adversary;—from καταβαλλειν, 'to cast down.'

CAC'AGOGUE (*Mat. Med.*) *Cacagogus*, from κακη, 'excrement,' and αγειν, 'to expel.' An ointment, composed of alum and honey; which, when applied to the anus, produced an evacuation. PAULUS of Ægina.

CACA'LIA ANTEUPHORB'BIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Anteuphor'bium*. A plant, which DODOENS and others considered to be capable of tempering the caustic properties of the euphorbium. It is also called *Kleinia*.

Many varieties of the *Cacalia* are used, in different countries, and chiefly as condiments.

CA'CAO (*Mat. Med. Hyg.*) *Ca'coa*, *Co'coa*, *Cacavifera*, *Caca'vi*, *Quahoil*, *Cacava'ta*. The *Cocoa* or *Chocolate Nut*; the fruit of the *Theobroma*.

WRITERS. WILLIAM HUGHES, Lond. 1672. 12mo. F. E. BRÜCKMANN, Brunswick, 1728 (L). A. O. GÉLICKÉ, Francf. ad Viad. 1736 (L).

CAC'ATORY (*Path.*) *Cacato'rius*, from *cacatre*, 'to go to stool.' *Fe'bris cacato'ria*; a kind of intermittent fever, accompanied by copious alvine evacuations. SYLVIUS. (G) Purgirfieber.

CACCION'DE (*Pharm.*) A sort of pill, chiefly formed of catechu, recommended by BAGLIVI in dysentery.

CACHANG-PARANG (*Mat. Med.*) A sort of bean of Sumatra, mentioned by MARSDEN, whose seeds are given in pleurisy. JUSSIEU considers it to be the *Mimo'sa scan'dens*.

CACHECTIC (*Path.*) *Cachecticus*, καχεκτικός. One attacked with cachexia. Belonging to cachexia. (*Mat. Med.*) *Cachectica reme'dia*, καχεκτικα φαρμακα, are remedies against cachexia.

CACHEX'IA (*Path.*) καχεξια, from κακος, 'bad,' and ἔξιος, 'habit.' A condition in which the body is evidently depraved; a bad habit of body: chiefly the result of scorbutic, cancerous, or venereal diseases when in their last stage. Hence we hear of a *Scorbutic C.*, *Cancerous C.*, &c. SAUVAGES and CULLEN have included under this head a number of diseases—consumptions, dropsies, &c. Cachexia has been some-

times confounded with diathesis. The *Cachexia Icteric* is jaundice or icterus itself, or a disposition thereto. The fluor albus is sometimes called *Cachexia Uterina*. (G) *Kachexie*.

WRITERS. B. ALBINUS, Lugd. Bat. 1710. 4to. (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Genev. 1748 (L). J. G. LEIDENFROST (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1760 (L). S. G. RANIS, Jenæ, 1746 (L).

CACHINNA'TIO (*Path.*) from *cachin-*no, 'I laugh aloud.' A tendency to immoderate laughter, as in some hysterical and maniacal affections.

CACHIRI (*Hyg.*) A fermented liquor, made, in Cayenne, from a decoction of the rasped root of the manioc. It resembles perry.

CACH'LEX (*Therap.*) *καχληξ*. A small stone or pebble, found on the sea shore, which, when heated in the fire, and cooled in whey, communicates an astringency to the liquid, so that it becomes useful in dysentery. GALEN.

CACHIOS (*Mat. Med.*) An Oriental fruit, apparently of a Solanum, which is esteemed lithontriptic.

CACH'RY'S LIBANO'TIS (*Mat. Med.*) An umbelliferous plant, which grows in Africa and the South of Europe. It is aromatic and astringent. Its seeds are extremely acid.

CACHUN'DE (*Pharm.*) An Indian troch or pastile, composed of amber, mastic, musk, cinnamon, aloes, rhubarb, galanga, pearls, rubies, emeralds, garnets, &c. It is regarded by the people of India as an antidote, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

CACOCHO'LIA (*Path.*) from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' Diseases induced by a depraved condition of the bile.

CACOCROI (*Path.*) *κακοχροοι*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *χρoα*, 'color.' Diseases in which the complexion is morbidly changed in color. — *Pravo coldre præditi*.

CACOCHYL'IA (*Path.*) from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *χυλος*, 'chyle.' Depraved chylification. (G) *Kacochylie*.

CACOCHYM'IA (*Path.*) *κακοχυμια*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *χυμος*, 'juice, humor.' *Cacochymy*. Depravation of the humors. (G) *Kacochymie*.

WRITERS. J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1739 (L). B. D. MAUCHART, Tubing. 1740 (L). CHR. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1754 (L). MAI, Heidelb. 1799 (L).

CACOCHYMUS (*Path.*) *Cacochymicus*, *κακοχυμος*. One attacked with cacochymia. Belonging to cacochymia.

CACOCNE'MOS (*Path.*) *κακοκνημος*, *Malis suris præditus*, from *κακος*,

'bad,' and *κνημη*, 'the leg.' One who has bad legs.

CACOCORE'MA (*Path.*) from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *κορεω*, 'I purge' or 'cleanse.' A medicine which purges off the vitiated humors.

CACODÆ'MON (*Path.*) from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *δαμων*, 'a spirit.' An evil spirit, to which was ascribed many disorders. The *Nightmare*.

CACODË'THES (*Path.*) *κακοθητης*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *θηθος*, 'disposition, habits,' &c. Of a bad or vitiated character: — *κακοθητες ἄλλοος*, means, in GALEN, a malignant or bad uleer.

CACOPATHI'IA (*Path.*) *κακοπαθητη*, *Pas'sio Ma'la*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *παθος*, 'affection.' A distressed state of mind. HIPPOCR.

CACOPHO'NIA (*Path.*) *κακοφονια*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' A dissonant condition of voice: — *vitia'ta vox*. (G) *Kakophonie*.

CACOPRA'GIA (*Path.*) from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *πρατω*, 'I perform.' Depraved condition of the chylopoietic organs.

CACORACHI'TIS (*Path.*) from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *ραχης*, 'the spine.' Deformity of the spine.

(G) *Kakorrhachitis*.

CACORRHYTH'MUS (*Path.*) from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm,' 'order.' Irregular: — *κακορρυθμος*.

CACO'SIS (*Path.*) *κακωσις*; Vice. *Ma'la disposi'tio*. A bad condition of body. HIPPOCR.

CACOSIT'IA (*Path.*) *κακοσιτια*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *σιτιον*, 'aliment.' Disgust or aversion for food. — *Fastidium ciborum*.

CACOSPHYX'IA (*Path.*) *κακοσφυξια*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *σφυξίς*, 'pulse.' — *Vitiosus pul'sus*. Bad state of pulse. GALEN.

CACOSTOM'ACHUS (*Path.*) *κακοστομαχος*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *στομαχος*, 'the stomach.' What disagrees with the stomach. Indigestible. GORREUS.

CACOS'TOMUS (*Path.*) *κακοστόμος*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *στομα*, 'a mouth.' Having a bad mouth.

CACOTHYM'IA (*Path.*) *κακοθυμια*, *Vitium An'imi*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *θυμος*, 'mind,' 'disposition.' A vitious state of mind. LINDEN.

(G) *Kakothymie*.

CACOTROPH'IA (*Path.*) *κακοτροφια*, from *κακος*, 'bad,' and *τροφη*, 'nutrition.' — *Vitiosa nutri'tio*: — disordered nutrition. GALEN.

(G) *Kakotrophie*.

CAC'TUS OPUN'TIA (*Mat. Med.*) O-

puntia. The *Indian Fig*. This plant, grows in South America, Spain, Italy, &c. Its fruit, which has the shape of the fig, is of a sweetish taste, and colors the urine red, when eaten. Its leaves are considered refrigerant.

(F) *Cactier, Raquette, Figuier d'Inde*.

(G) *Indischer Feigenbaum*.

CADABA (*Mat. Med.*) *Stroëmia*. A genus of the family *Capparidæ*, natives of India and Arabia. The young shoots of the *Cadaba farinosa* are considered to be an antitode against venomous bites.

CADAVER (*Anat.*) *πτωμα, νεκρον*. A dead body; a subject; a carcass. The word has been supposed to come from *cado*, 'I fall'; and by some, to be a contraction from *caro data vermibus*, 'flesh given to the worms'!

(F) *Cadavre*. (G) *Todte Körper, Leichnam*.

CADAVERIS SEC'TIO (*Anat.*) Examination of the body after death. Inspection, *post mortem*.

(F) *Autopsie cadavérique*.

WRITERS on examining the body after death, for medico-legal and other purposes. A. LIBAVIUS, *Francf.* 1594 (L). J. PIETRE, *Paris*, 1634 (L). G. FELTMANN, *Groning*, 1673 (L). H. BODIN, *Halæ*, 1703 (L). G. EMMERICH, *Regiom.* 1710 (L). A. WESTERHOF, *Lugd. Bat.* 1738 (L). J. S. F. BÖHMÉR, *Hal.* 1747 (L). CHR. L. LIEBERKÜHN, *Hal.* 1771 (L). TH. G. A. ROOSE, *Brem.* 1800 (G). Translated by MARG, *Paris*, 1808 (F). J. A. ŒCHY, *Prague*, 1802 (G). G. H. C. CRUSIUS, *Gotting.* 1806 (G).

AUTHORS on the bleeding of the dead body in the presence of the assassin. HORST, in 1608; ABERNETHY, in 1617; FESQUET, in 1679; PFAUZ, in 1664; FASEL, in 1665; VOGT, in 1667; FRENZEL, in 1673; HUNDESHAGEN, in 1679; ROTH, in 1684; GARMANN, in 1709, &c.

CADAVEROUS (*Anat. Path*) *Cadaverosus, νεκροδύς*. Belonging to the dead body; as *cadaverous smell*. The *Cadaverous* or *Hippocratic face* (see *FACE*), is an unfavorable sign in disease, and generally denotes a fatal termination.

(F) *Cadavereux*. (G) *Leichenhaft*.

CADIA (*Mat. Med.*) An Egyptian, leguminous plant. The Arabs attribute, to its fresh leaves, the power of relieving colic.

CADOG'AN, WILLIAM (*Biogr.*) A physician of considerable note in London: born in 1711; died in 1797.

WORKS. *An essay on the nursing and managing of children*. Lond. 1748. 8vo. *A dissertation on the gout and all chronic diseases, &c.* Lond. 1764. 8vo.

CADU'CITY (*Hyg.*) *Imbecillitas, Debilitas, Caducitas*. The French use the word *Caducité*, for the portion of human life, which is comprised generally between 70 and 80 years. The age, which precedes decrepitude. It is so termed in consequence of the limbs not usually possessing sufficient strength to support the body. The precise age must of course vary in individuals.

CADUS (*Pharm.*) *καδος*. A Greek measure, equal to about 10 gallons English. PLINY.

CÆ'CAL (*Anat.*) *Cæca'lis*. Belonging to the cæcum, from *cæcus*, 'blind, hidden.' The *Cæcal arteries and veins*, are the branches of the *Arteriæ et venæ colicæ dextræ inferiores*, distributed to the cæcum.

CÆ'CITAS (*Path.*) *Blindness. Ex-cæ'cma, Typh'lotis, Typhlo'sis, τυφλωτις, τυφλωσις*. C. may be dependent upon many different diseases,—as upon amaurosis, specks, hypopyon, cataract, glaucoma, ophthalmia, atrophy of the eye, &c.

(F) *Aveuglement, Cécité*.

(G) *Blindheit*.

CÆ'CUM or **CŒ'CUM** (*Anat.*) *Intestinum cæcum, Monom'achon, Sac'cus, Cæcum Cal'put Col'li*, from *cæcus*, 'blind.' The *Blind Gut*, so called from its being perforated at one end only. That portion of the intestinal canal, which is seated between the termination of the ileum and commencement of the colon; and which fills, almost wholly, the right iliac fossa: where the peritoneum retains it immovably. Its length is about 3 or 4 fingers' breadth. The *ileo cæcal valve* or *Valve of BAUHIN*, shuts off all communication between it and the ileum; and the *Appendix vermiformis cæci* is attached to it.

(G) *Blinddarm*.

WRITER Voss, *Gotting.* 1749 (L).

CÆ'CUS (*Anat. &c.*) *Blind*. One deprived of sight. In Anatomy, it is used to designate certain holes or cavities, which end in a *cul-de-sac*; or have only one opening.

The *FORA'MEN CŒ'CUM* of the frontal bone, is a small cavity at the inferior extremity of the internal coronal crest or crista—*Fronto-ethmoidal foramen* (CH.), (F) *Trou aveugle ou borgne*. MORGAGNI has given the same name to the small cavity, in the middle of

the upper surface of the tongue, near its base; the sides of which are furnished with mucous follicles—*Lacune de la languë* (Ch.).

HÆMORRHOÏDES CÆ'CÆ, *Blind Piles*, are those unaccompanied by any discharge.

(F) *Hæmorrhoides aveugles*.

BLIND DUCTS of the *Ure'thra*, (F) *Conduits aveugles de l'urèthre*, are the *Mu'cous Lacu'næ* of the *Ure'thra*.

The **FORAM'INA CÆ'CA**, **ANTE'RIOUS ET POSTE'RIOUS**, are situated at the fore and back parts of the tuber annulare of the brain, and at the extremities of the depression made by the vertebral artery. The former is placed between the nerves of the 3d, and the latter between those of the 6th pair.

(F) *Aveugle, Borgne*. (G) *Blind*. **CÆ'LIUS AURELIANUS** (*Biog.*) Or, as some have called him, **LU'CIUS CÆ'LIUS ARIA'NUS**;—the only one of the sect of the Methodists of whom we have any remains,—is supposed to have been a native of Sicca, a town of Numidia, in Africa. He lived, probably, near the time of **GALEN**. **LE CLERC** places him in the 5th century. **WORKS**. *Chronia, sive de tardis passionibus*, Basil. 1529. fol. *Liber celerum vel acutarum passionum*. Paris. 1535. 8vo. *De acutis morbis, lib. tres: de diuturnis lib. v.* Lugd. 1567. 8vo. *De morbis acutis et chronicis cum notis* **JONSONIA**, ab **ALMELOVEEN**, et **C. AMMAN**. Amst. 1709. 8vo. Other editions, Amst. 1722. 4to. Vienna. 1755. 4to. By **HALLER**, Lausanne. 1774. 2 vols. 8vo.

CÆSALPI'NIA SAP'PAN (*Mat. Med.*) A small Siamese tree, the wood of which is used in decoction, in cases of contusion (F) *Bresillet, Bois de Sappan*.

The *Brazil wood* or *Fernambuco wood*, formerly used as an astringent, is the wood of the *Cæsalpin'ia echinata*.

CÆSALPI'NUS, **AN'DREW** (*Biog.*) An eminent botanist and physician, born at Arezzo in 1519; died in 1603. **WORKS**. *Ars medica*. Rom. 1601. 3 vols. 12mo. C. seems to have approached a knowledge of the circulation of the blood, as he describes the uses of the valves of the heart.

CÆSAREAN SECTION OF **OPERATION** (*Midw.*) *Tomoto'cia, Cæsarea sectio*, from *cæ'dere*, 'to cut.' An incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus to extract the fœtus. In this manner **JULIUS CÆSAR** is said

to have been extracted. (**PLINY**.) It is also called *Hysteroto'mia, Hysterotomato'cia*, and *Gastrohysterot'omy*.

An incision has been made into the uterus through the vagina; constituting the *Vaginal Cæsarean Section*, (F) *Opération cæsarienne vaginale*. The Cæsarian Section is required, when the mother dies before delivery;—when there is some invincible obstacle to delivery, from the faulty conformation of the pelvis; or when the child has passed into the abdominal cavity in consequence of rupture of the uterus.

(F) *Opération Cæsarienne*.

(G) *Kaiserschnitt*.

WRITERS. **FR. ROUSSETUS**, Paris, 1590 (L). **Basil**, 1591. **TH. RAYNAUD**, Lugd. 1637 (L). **A. CYPRIANUS**, Lugd. Bat. 1700 (L). **T. HULL**, Manchester, 1798. **A. LINDEMANN**, Gott. 1755 (L). **J. VAUGHAN**, Lond. 1778. **J. F. FREYMANN**, Marb. 1797 (L). **RHODE**, Dorpat, 1803 (L). **J. HULL**, Manchester, 1811. **A. J. A. STEVENS**, Lugd. Bat. 1817 (L). **J. BULEAU**, Paris, 1704. 12mo. (F). **WM. SIMMONS**, Lond. 1798. 8vo.; and a pamphlet in answer to **HULL**, Manch. 1798. **BAUDELLOCQUE**, in Engl. by **JOHN HULL**, M. D., Manchester, 1811.

CÆSOP'NES, CÆSARES (*Obst.*) Children brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation.

CAFÉ A LA SULTANE (*Mat. Alim.*) This name has been given to an infusion or decoction of the ground *coques* or pericarp which surround the coffee.

CAFÉ CITRIN (*Mat. Alim.*) The aqueous infusion of unroasted coffee, so called on account of its yellowish tint.

CAGAS'TRUM (*Path.*) The principle or germ of diseases, which are communicable. **PARACELSUS**.

CAGNA'TUS MARSILI'US of Verona (*Biog.*) An eminent physician; born in the 16th century; died in 1640. **WORKS**. *Variarum observationum lib. ii, et Disp. de ordine in cibus, &c.* Rom. 1581. 8vo. *Lib. iv.* Rom. 1587. *De sanitate tuendâ lib. ii, &c.* Rom. 1591. 4to. *In HIPPOCR. aphorismum secundâ sectionis vices. quart. comment.* Rom. 1591. 4to. *De Romani aeris salubritate*. Rom. 1599. 4to. He wrote some treatises on the diseases of Rome.

CAGOT; a name given to deformed and miserable beings, met with in the Pyrenees, Béarn, and Upper Gascony in France, where they are also called *Capots*. In other districts they are

called *Gézits*, *Gézitains*, *Crétins*, *Gahels*, *Capons*, *Coliberts*, *Cacous*, *Cagneux*, &c. See *CRETIN*. The word *Cagot* is supposed to be an abbreviation of *Canis Gothus*, 'Dog of a Goth.'

CAI'EPUT or **KAJ'EPUT**, Oil of (*Mat. Med.*) *Kyaputty*, *Cajuputi Oleum*, *Melulew'ca Leucoden'dri Oleum*. The oil has a strong smell, fragrant, like camphor; taste pungent and aromatic: limpid. It is stimulant, and useful where the essential oils in general are employed. It has also been called *Oil of Wit'noben*, from the person who first distilled it.

(G) *Cajaput-öl*.

WRITERS. J. CHR. RAMPSECK, Basil, 1745 (L). M. C. MARTINI, Guelpher. 1751 (L). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Franc. ad Viadr. 1754 (L). CH. P. THUNBERG, Upsal. 1797 (L). J. A. ADAMI, Gott. 1783 (L).

CAI'PA SCHO'RA (*Mat. Med.*) A cucurbitaceous Malabar plant, the fruit of which has a pyriform shape. The juice is drunk in the country for the purpose of arresting hiccough. The fruit, when unripe, is emetic.

CA'IUS, JOHN (*Biogr.*) Also written *KAYE*, *CAY*, and *KEYE*; a learned English physician, co-founder of Gonvill and Caius College, Cambridge; born at Norwich in 1510; died in 1573. **WORKS.** *De medendi methodo*, lib. ii. ex Cl. Galen. Basil. 1594. 8vo. *A book or counsel against the sweat or sweating sickness*, by R. Grafton. Lond. 1552. 12mo. *Commentarii in C. Galen. de administrationibus anatomicis*, Basil. 1574. 4to.

CALAF (*Mat. Med.*) *Salix Ægyptiaca*. A large-leaved Egyptian willow, called, also, *Ban*. The distilled water of the flowers, called *Macahalef*, passes, in that country, for an excellent anti-aphrodisiac. It is also used as an antilemnic, antiseptic, and cordial.

CALAGUA'LE RA'DIX (*Mat. Med.*) *Calague'la Ra'dix*. The root of the *Polypodium Calagualla*. It has been exhibited in Italy in dropsy, pleurisy, contusions, abscesses, &c. Its properties are not, however, clear.

WRITERS. D. L. GELMETTI, Mantua, 1788 (I). B. CARMINATI, Pavia, 1791 (I). H. RUIZ, Madrid, 1805 (S).

CALAME'DON (*Path.*) *καλαμηδον*, from *καλαμος*, 'a reed.' This word has had various significations. Some have used it for an oblique fracture of a bone; the fractured portions having the shape of the nib of a pen. Others have used it for a longitudinal fracture, and

others, again, for one that is comminuted.

CALAMI'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Calamine*, from *cal'amus*, 'a reed,' so called from its reed-like appearance. *Cad'mia*, *Cath'mia*, *Cad'mia lapido'sa ero'sa*, *Cad'mia Fos'silis*, *Lapis Æro'sus*, *Catim'ia*, *Calim'ia*, *Lapis Calaminaris*, *Calamina'ris*, *Car'bonas Zin'ci impu'rus*. Calamine is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes in the form of the **CALAMI'NA PREPARA'TA**, *Lapis Calaminaris prepara'tus*, *Car'bonas zin'ci impu'rus prepara'tus*, *Prepared Calamine* — Calamine reduced to an impalpable powder by roasting. In this state it is sprinkled or dusted on excoriated parts, or to prevent excoriation, &c.

(F) *Pierre calaminaire*, P. C. préparée. (G) *Gallmei*.

CAL'AMUS ALEXANDRI'NUS (*Mat. Med.*) **CELSUS** has thus called a medicine, which was long confounded with the *Calamus Aromaticus*. It is not a root, however, but the stalk of a plant of India and Egypt, probably the *Andropogon Nar'dus*. It entered into the theriaca, and has been regarded antihysterical and emmenagogue; *Calamus aromaticus verus*.

CAL'AMUS ROTANG (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of a plant, whence the *Dragon's Blood*, *Sanguis Draconis*, is obtained. The *Cinnabaris Græcorum*, *Dracontha'ema*, *As'agen*, *As'egen*, *κινναβαρις*, *αίμα δρακοντος*. It is the red, resinous juice, obtained, in India, from wounding the bark of the *Calamus Rotang*. It has been used as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.; but is now rarely employed.

(F) *Sang-Dragon*. (G) *Drachenblut*.

WRITERS. J. FR. OCHS, Altdorf, 1712 (L). VANDELLI, 1767 (L). CRAUZ, 1768 (L). BEHRENS, Clusii, 1770 (L).

CAL'AMUS SCRIPTORIUS (*Anat.*) *Anaglyphe*, *Rhomboi'dal Sinus*. A *Writing pen*. A small, angular cavity, situated at the superior extremity of the medulla, in the fourth ventricle of the brain, which has been, by some, supposed to resemble a pen.

(F) *Fossette angulaire du quatrième ventricule*. (G) *Schreibfeder des Gehirns*.

CALAPPITE (*Mat. Med.*) **RUMPHIUS** has given this name to calculeous concretions, found in the interior of some cocoa nuts. The cocoa tree itself the Malays call *Calappa*. These stones are, likewise, termed *Vegetable Be-*

boards. The Malays attribute potent virtues to them, and wear them as amulets.

CALBIA'NUM (*Pharm.*) The name of a plaster in MYREPSUS, the composition of which we know not.

CALCA'NEUM (*Anat.*) from *calx*, 'the heel.' *Calca'neus*, *Cal'car*, *Os Calcis*, *πτερινα*, *Pter'na*. The largest of the tarsal bones; that which forms the heel. It is situated at the posterior and inferior part of the foot; is articulated above and a little anteriorly with the astragalus, anteriorly, also, with the os cuboides. Its posterior surface, — called *Heel*, *Talus*, *Calx*, *αστραγαλος*, (F) *Talon*, (G) *Fer se*, — gives attachment to the tendo achilles: the lower has, posteriorly, two tuberosities, to which the superficial muscles of the sole of the foot are attached. The *small Apophysis* or *lateral Apophysis of the Calca'neum*, (F) *Petite Apophyse ou Apophyse latérale du Calcanéum*, is a projection at the upper surface of this bone, on which is formed the posterior portion of the cavity, that receives the astragalus. The *great Apophysis* or *anterior Apophysis of the Calca'neum* is the projection, which corresponds, on one side, with the cuboides; and on the other forms the anterior part of the facette, which receives the astragalus.

(G) *Ferrenbein*.

CALCA'REOUS (*Path.*) *Calca'rius*, from *calx*, 'lime.' Containing lime: — as *calcareous concretions*, *C. depositions*, &c.

(F) *Calcaire*. (G) *Kalkartig*.

CAL'CATON (*Pharm.*) A troch, composed of arsenic.

CALCE'NA, **CALCE'NON**, **CALCENO'NIA**, **CALCINO'NIA** (*Path.*) Words employed, by PARACELSUS, to designate the concretions of tartrate of lime, which form in the human body.

CALCEOLA'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *calceolus*, 'a small slipper'; *Slipperwort*.

The **CALCEOLA'RIA PRIM'ATA** is used in Peru as a laxative.

The **CALCEOLA'RIA TRIF'IDA** is esteemed to be febrifuge.

CALCE'TUS (*Path.*) *Calceno'nus*, *Calce'nos*. That which abounds in tartrate of lime. An adjective used, by PARACELSUS, in speaking of the blood; — *Sanguis calce'tus*. Hence came the expression *Calced blood*, *Sang calciné*.

CALCID'ICUM (*Pharm.*) A medicine, in which arsenic is an ingredient.

CALCIG'RADUS (*Phys.*) *πτεροβατης*,

from *πτερινα*, 'the heel,' and *βατω*, 'I walk.' One who walks on his heels. HIPPOCR.

CALCINA'TION (*Pharm.*) *τιτανωσις*, *Calcina'tio*, *Calc'i'non*, *Concrema'tio*, from *calx*, 'lime.' The act of submitting to a strong heat, an infusible mineral substance; which we are desirous of depriving either of its water, or of any other volatizable substance, that enters into its composition; or which we wish to combine with oxygen. *Alum* is calcined to get rid of its water of crystallization; — *chalk*, to reduce it to the state of pure lime, by driving off the carbonic acid; and *certain metals* are subjected to this operation to oxidize them.

(G) *Verkalkung*.

CAL'CIS MU'RRIAS, &c. See **CALX**.

CAL'CUS (*Path.*) *La'pis*, *λιθος*. A diminutive of *calx*, a lime-stone. **Calculi** are concretions, which may form in every part of the animal body, but which are most frequently found in the organs, that act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals. They are met with in the tonsils, joints, biliary ducts, digestive passages, lachrymal ducts, mammæ, ears, pancreas, pineal gland, prostate, lungs, salivary, spermatic and urinary passages, and in the uterus. The causes, which give rise to them are obscure.

Those, that occur in reservoirs or ducts, are supposed to be owing to the deposition of the substances, which compose them, from the fluid as it passes along the duct; and those, which occur in the substance of an organ, are regarded as the product of some chronic irritation. Their general effect is to irritate, as extraneous bodies, the parts with which they are in contact; and to produce retention of the fluid, whence they have been formed. The symptoms differ, according to the sensibility of the organ, and the importance of the particular secretion, whose discharge they impede. Their *solution* is generally impracticable: the spontaneous expulsion or extraction being the only ways of getting rid of the evil.

(F) *Calcul*, *Pierre*. (G) *Stein*.

CAL'CULI OF THE TONS'ILS. **Calculous** concretions, which sometimes form in the tonsils. They are easily recognized by the sight and touch: sometimes they are discharged, by spitting, either alone or with the pus of an abscess occasioned by their presence. They have not been analyzed.

(F) *Calculs des Amygdales*.

CAL'CULI, ARTIC'ULAR. See **CALCULI ARTHRITIC**, and **CONCRETIONS, ARTICULAR.**

CAL'CULI, ARTHRITIC. *Chalk stones, (F) Pierres crayeuses.* Concretions, which form in the ligaments and within the capsules of the joints, in persons affected with gout. They are composed of uric acid, soda, and a little animal matter; very rarely, urate of lime and muriate of soda are met with. Similar calculi are found in other parts besides the joints.

(F) *Calculs arthritiques.*

WRITER. J. B. CONTULI, Rom. 1679 (L).

BIL'IARY CAL'CULI, *Biliary Concretions, Gall'stones, Chololithus, Cholelithus, Cholelith'ia, Quars.* Some of these contain all the materials of the bile, and seem to be nothing more than that secretion thickened. Several contain *Picromel*; and the greater part are composed of from 88 to 94 parts of *Cholesterine*, and of from 6 to 12 of the yellow matter of the bile. Biliary calculi are most frequently found in the gall-bladder: at other times in the substance of the liver: in the branches of the *Ductus Hepaticus* or in the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*. The first are called *Cystic*; the second *Hepatic*; and the last, sometimes, *Hepato-cystic*. The causes which give rise to them are very obscure. Often they occasion no uneasiness, and at other times the symptoms may be confounded with those of hepatitis. At times, they are rejected by the mouth or by the bowels, along with a considerable quantity of bile, which had accumulated behind them; at other times, they occasion violent abdominal inflammation, abscesses, and biliary fistulæ, rupture of the gall-badder, and fatal effusion into the peritoneum. The passage of a gallstone is extremely painful; yet the pulse is not affected. Antiphlogistics, when there is inflammatory action, and strong doses of opium to allay the pain and spasm, with the warm bath, are the chief remedies. Solvents are not to be depended upon. They cannot reach the calculi.

(F) *Calculs biliaries, Pierres au fiel.*

(G) *Gallensteine.*

WRITERS. A. VATER, Witteb. 1722 (L). J. J. FISCHER, Tubing. 1724 (L). A. NITZSCH, Hal. 1731 (L). G. DAVIDS, Lugd. Bat. 1734 (L). W. H. STRÖHLEIN, Jenæ, 1742 (L). A. HALLER, Gotting. 1749 (L). T. COE, Lond. 1757. IMBERT, Monspel. 1758 (L). DE VRIES,

Traj. ad Rhen. 1759 (L). FR. L. HOCHSTETTER, Tubing. 1763 (L). S. T. SÆMMERING, Traj. ad Rhen. 1795 (L). B. BRUNIE, Paris, 1803 (F). W. SAUNDERS, Lond. 1793. P. RUBINI, Verona, 1808 (I). MOSCOVIUS, Berol. 1812 (L).

CALCULUS OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES. *Enterolithus, E. Cal'culus.* Calculi of the stomach are rare, and have almost always been carried thither by the antiperistaltic action of the intestines. The symptoms, occasioned by them, are those of chronic gastritis. It has been imagined that the continued use of absorbent powders, as magnesia, will give occasion to them.

(F) *Calculs de l'estomac.*

(G) *Magensteine.*

Intestinal concretions are not uncommon in animals (See **BEZOARD**): but they are rare in man. The causes which give rise to them are little known: sometimes a biliary calculus affords them a nucleus. Their composition varies. They are light, hard, very fetid, and not inflammable. They are formed, ordinarily, between the valvulæ of the small intestines, or in the cells of the large, and sometimes in old herniæ. Whilst they do not obstruct the passage of the alimentary mass, they produce no unpleasant symptom. At times, the movable tumor, which they form, may be felt through the parietes of the abdomen. They are generally evacuated *per anum*.

(F) *Calculs intestinaux.*

CAL'CULI LACH'RYMAL. Concretions, sometimes, but rarely, form in the lachrymal passages, where they occasion abscesses and fistulæ, which do not heal until they are extracted. No analysis has been made of them.

(F) *Calculs lacrymaux.*

WRITERS. E. SANDIFORT, Lugd. Bat. 1777 (L).

CAL'CULI OF THE MAMMÆ. HALLER gives a case of a concretion, of a yellowish-white color, which had the shape of one of the excretory ducts of the mammary gland, having been extracted from an abscess seated in that organ.

(F) *Calculs des Mamelles.*

CAL'CULI IN THE EARS. Hard, light, and inflammable concretions, which occur in the *meatus auditorius externus*, and are merely indurated cerumen. They are a frequent cause of deafness. They can be easily seen, and may be extracted by appropriate

forceps, after having been detached by injections of soap and water.

(F) *Calculs de l'Oreille.*

CAL'CULI OF THE PAN'CREAS.

These are but little known. Analogy has induced a belief, that they resemble the salivary. Some have supposed that certain transparent calculi, rejected by vomiting or passed in the evacuations, have proceeded from the pancreas, but there seems no reason for this belief.

(F) *Calculs du Pancréas.*

CAL'CULI OF THE PINE'AL GLAND.

These have been frequently met with. No symptom announces their presence during life. They are composed of phosphate of lime.

(F) *Calculs de la Glande Pinéale.*

CAL'CULI OF THE PROST'ATE.

These are not very rare. They have generally the same composition as the preceding. They usually present the symptoms common to every tumefaction of the prostate, and sometimes those of calculi in the bladder.

WRITER. G. NEIGEFIND, Lips. 1737

(L).

CAL'CULI, PUL'MONARY. *Phthisis calculeuse* of BAYLE. These concretions are very frequently met with in the dead body, where they seem to have produced no unpleasant symptoms. At other times, they are accompanied with all the symptoms of phthisis. At times, they are expected without the supervention of any unpleasant symptom. They are usually formed of carbonate of lime and animal matter.

(F) *Calculs pulmonaires.*

CAL'CULI, SAL'IVARY. Concretions, usually formed of phosphate of lime and animal matter, which are developed in the substance of the salivary glands or in their excretory ducts. In the first case, they may be mistaken for a simple swelling of the gland: in the second, they may be generally detected by the touch. They may be extracted by an incision, in the interior of the mouth, where practicable.

(F) *Calculs salivaires.*

WRITERS. CH. A. SCHERER, Argent. 1737 (L). HANDTWIG, Rostoch, 1759 (L).

CAL'CULI, SPERMAT'IC. These have been sometimes found in the vesiculæ seminales after death. They cannot be detected during life. No analysis has been made of them.

(F) *Calculs spermaticues.*

WRITER. J. MATTÆI, Franc. 1765 (L).

CAL'CULI URINARY. Concretions, which form from the crystallizable substances in the urine, and which are met with not only in the whole course of the urinary passages, but in fistulous openings wherever the urine stagnates naturally or accidentally. Their causes are but little known. They are more common at the two extremities of life than at the middle, and more so in some countries and districts than in others. At times, a clot of blood, a portion of mucus, &c., will form the nucleus. The symptoms and treatment vary according to the seat of the calculus. There is no such thing probably as a medicinal solvent.

(F) *Calculs urinaires, Pierres urinaires.* See URINARY CALCULI.

1. *Renal Calculi.* These have almost always a very irregular shape; at times, there will be no indication of their presence: at others, they occasion attacks of pain in the kidneys, sometimes accompanied with bloody or turbid urine. Often, they cause inflammation of the kidneys, with all its unpleasant results. They are generally formed of uric acid, animal matter, and oxalate of lime, with, sometimes, phosphates. The treatment will have to vary, according to the absence or presence of inflammatory signs, relieving the irritation by opiates. A surgical operation can rarely be applicable.

(F) *Calculs renaux.* (G) *Nierensteine.*

2. *Calculi in the Ureters.* These come from the kidneys, and do not produce unpleasant effects, unless they are so large as to obstruct the course of the urine, and to occasion distension of the whole of the ureter above them; or unless their surface is so rough as to irritate the mucous membrane, and occasion pain, hemorrhage, abscesses, &c. The pain, during the passage, is sometimes very violent, extending to the testicle of the same side in the male; and occasioning a numbness of the thigh in both sexes. The treatment consists in general or local blood-letting, warm bath, and opiates.

(F) *Calculs des Uretères.*

3. *Calculi Vesical.* *Stone in the Bladder, Lith'ia Vesical'is, Lith'iasis cystica, Lith'iasis vesical'is, Dysuria calculosa, D. irritata, Calculus vesica.* These are the most common. Sometimes, they proceed from the kidneys: most commonly, they are formed in the bladder itself. Sense of weight in the perinæum, and sometimes of a

body rolling when the patient changes his position; pain or itching at the extremity of the glans in men: frequent desire to pass the urine; sudden stoppage to its flow; and bloody urine — are the chief signs which induce us to suspect their existence. We cannot, however, be certain of this without sounding the patient. Sometimes, when of a small size, they are expelled: most commonly, they remain in the bladder, the disorganization of which they occasion, unless removed by a surgical operation. The composition of these calculi varies considerably: the substances, which have usually been detected, are; uric acid, urate of ammonia, cystic oxide, oxalate of lime (calculi formed of the last are commonly unequal, tubercular, and are called *Mulberry*, (F) *Muriaux*), silica, phosphate of lime, and an animal matter. (F) *Calculs vésicaux*.

(G) Blasenstein.

4. *Calculi, Urethral*. They almost always proceed from the bladder. The obstruction, which they cause to the passage of the urine, the hard tumor, and the noise occasioned when struck by a sound, indicate their presence. They are removed by incision.

5. *Calculi in Fistulous Passages*. These arise when there is some fistulous opening into the urethra. They can be readily recognised, and may generally be extracted with facility. (F) *Calculs placés hors des voies urinaires*. See URINARY CALCULI.

WRITERS on Urinary Calculi. J. BOSCIUS, Ingoldst. 1580 (L). J. VAN BEVERWYCK, Leyd. 1638 (L). J. DENYS, Leyd. 1731 (L). J. CHR. KIESWETER, Hal. 1738 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1739 (L). J. H. CHR. ADAMI, Lubec. 1740 (L). C. LINNÆUS, Upsal. 1749 (L). J. A. STEINMANN, Argent. 1750 (L). E. L. HEIM, Hal. 1772 (L). M. FORBES, Lond. 1793. W. H. WOLLASTON, Lond. 1796. A. WILSON PHILIP (*remote causes of*), Ed. 1792. MERTENS, Erfurt, 1799 (L). ROBIN PREVALLÉE, Paris, 1805 (F). H. JOHNSON, Lond. 1806. A. MARCET, Lond. 1817. MAGENDIE, Lond. 1818. Paris (F). W. PROUT, Lond. 1821: — by S. COLHOUN, Phil. 1826. T. LEROY (*mode of removing without lithotomy*), Paris, 1825 (F).

CALCULI OF THE U'TERUS. These are very rare. The signs, which indicate them during life, are those of chronic engorgement of the uterus.

Their existence, consequently, cannot be proved till after death.

(F) *Calculs de l'uterus*.

(G) *Gehärmuttersteine*.

CALCULOUS (Path.) That which relates to calculi, especially to those of the bladder.

(F) *Calculeux, Gravcleur*.

CALDAS, WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) Caldas is a small town, ten leagues from Lisbon, where are mineral springs; containing carbonic and hydrosulphuric acid gases, carbonates and muriates of lime and magnesia, sulphates of soda and lime, sulphuret of iron, silica, and alumine. They are much used in atonic gout. They are thermal. Temperature 93° Fahrenheit.

CALDERIE ITALICÆ (Mat. Med.) Warm baths in the neighbourhood of Ferrara in Italy, much employed in dysuria.

CALDWALL, RICH'ARD, M. D. (Biog.) An English physician, born in Staffordshire about 1513; died in 1585. *WORKS. The tables of surgery, briefly comprehending the whole art and practice thereof, from the original of H. MORO, a Florentine physician.* Lond. 1585.

CALEFA'CIENTS (Mat. Med.) Calefacientia, Thermanctica, θερμαντικα, from cal'idus, 'warm,' and fa'cio, 'I make.' Substances which excite a degree of warmth in the part to which they are applied, as mustard, pepper, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants.

(F) *Échauffants*.

(G) *Erwärmendemittel*.

CALENDULA OFFICINA'LIS (Mat. Med.) C. Sati'va, Chrysan'themum, Spou'sa sol'is, Cal'tha vulga'ris; the Single Marigold, Garden Marigold. The flowers and leaves have been exhibited as aperients, diaphoretics, &c. They do not seem possessed of any efficacy.

(F) *Souci*. (G) Ringelblume.

CALENDULA ARVEN'SIS, Cal'tha Arven'sis, Wild Mar'igold. This is, sometimes, preferred to the last. Its juice has been given, in the dose of from ℥j to ℥iv, in jaundice and cachexia. (F) *Souci des Champs*.

(G) *Ackerringelblume, Feldringelblume*.

CALENTU'RA (Path.) from *calere*, 'to be warm.' The word, in Spanish, signifies fever. It is a species of furious delirium, to which sailors are subject in the torrid zone: — a kind of phrenitis, the attack of which comes on suddenly after a broiling day, and seems

to be characterized by a desire in the patient, to throw himself into the sea. It is only a variety of phrenitis.

WRITERS. PRINGLE, JAMES, SHAW, OLIVER, BONETUS, &c.

CALENTURAS; *Pa'lo de Calenturas* (*Mat. Med.*) POMET and LÉMÉRY say, that these words are, sometimes, applied to the cinchona. CAMELLI says, they mean, also, a tree of the Philippine Isles, the wood of which is bitter and febrifuge.

CAL'GO (*Path.*) A mist, (F) *Brouillard. A'chlys, αχλυσ*. An obscurity of vision, dependant upon a speck on the cornea: also the speck itself. *Cal'go cor'neæ, Mac'ulæ cor'neæ, Phthar'ma cal'igo, C. à nephel'io, Hebetu'do vi'sus, C. à leuco'mate, Opake cornea, Web-eye.*

(F) *Nouage de la Cornée, Taye, Obscurcissement de la vue.*

(G) Verdunkelung der hornhaut.

CAL'IX (*Anat.*) *Infundibulum*, from *καλιξ*, 'a cup.' Anatomists have given this name to small membranous canals, which surround the papillæ of the kidney, and open into the pelvis, whither they convey the urine. Their number varies from 6 to 12 in each kidney.

(F) *Calice, Entonnoir.* (G) *Trichter.*

CALLIBLEPI'ARON (*Mat. Med.*) *καλιβλεφαρον*, from *καλος*, 'beautiful,' and *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid.' A medicine for beautifying the eyelids. GALEN.

CALLIPÆ'DIA, from *καλος*, 'beautiful,' and *παις, παιδος*, 'a child.' The art of begetting beautiful children. This was the title of a poem by CLAUDE QUILLET in 1655. *Callipædia, sive de pulchræ prolis habendæ ratione.* The author absurdly supposes, that the beauty of children is affected by the sensations, which the mother experiences during her pregnancy.

WRITERS. CLAUDE QUILLET, Leyd. 1655 (L.): translated into French by M. DE MONTHEAU D'EGLY, Paris, 1774, by M. CAILLAU, an. vii.: — in English by NICH. ROWE.

CALLISEN, HENRY (*Biog.*) A celebrated Danish Surgeon; born in 1740; died in 1824. WORKS. *De sanitate tuendâ.* Hafn. 1772. 8vo. *Institutiones chirurgiæ hodiernæ.* Hafn. 1777. 8vo. *Systema chirurgiæ hodiernæ.* Hafn. 1798. 2 vols. 8vo.

CALLOS'ITY (*Path.*) *Callositas, τυλωσις, τυλωμα, Scy'ros, σκυρος, Tylo'ma, Tylo'sis, Ecpy'ma Cal'lus, τυλος, πυρος.* Hardness, induration, and thickness of the skin, which assumes a horny

consistence, in places where it is exposed to constant pressure. (F) *Durillon.* Also, that induration, which is observed in old wounds, old ulcers, fistulous passages, &c.

(G) *Schwiele.*

CAL'LOUS (*Surg. Path.*) *Callosus, Ochtho'des, οχθωδης*, from *callus*, 'hardness.' That which is hard or indurated. A *Callous Ulcer*, is one, whose edges are thick and indurated.

(F) *Calleux.* (G) *Schwielig.*

CAL'LUS or CA'LUS (*Path.*) or CAL'LUM. *Oros/bet* (*Arab.*) The bony matter, thrown out between the fractured extremities of a bone; which acts as a cement, and as a new bony formation. The words are, likewise, used occasionally in the same sense as Callosity.

(F) *Cal.* (G) *Beinnarbe.*

WRITERS. N. W. MULLER, Nürnberg. 1707 (L). BÖHMER, Lips. 1752 (L). DETHLEEF, Gotting. 1753 (L). M. TROJA, Paris, 1775 (L). A. BONN, Amst. 1783 (L). A. MARRIGUES, Paris, 1783 (F). G. BRESCHET, Paris, 1819 (F).

CALME (F) (*Path.*) The interval that separates the paroxysms of an acute or chronic disease. When the type is intermittent, the word intermission is used.

CALOMEL'ANOS TURQUE'TI (*Pharm.*) A name given, by RIVERIUS, to purgative pills, prepared with calomel, sulphur, and resin of jalap.

CALO'NIA (*Mat. Med.*) *καλωνια.* An epithet, formerly given to myrrh. HIPPOCRATES.

CALORICITÉ (*Phys.*) *Caloric'itas.* The faculty, possessed by living bodies, of generating a sufficient quantity of caloric, to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, and to preserve, at all times and in every part, a temperature nearly equal. See ANIMAL HEAT.

CALORIFICA'TION (*Phys.*) *Calorificatio.* The function, possessed by the system, of producing heat.

CALORINE'SES (*Nosol.*) from *calor*, 'heat.' The name, under which M. BAUMES proposes to arrange all diseases, characterized by a sensible change in the quantity of animal heat. The *Calorinèses* form the first class of his Nosology.

CALOTTE (F) (*Anat. & Surg.*) *Pile'olum.* Anatomists, sometimes, give the name — *Calotte aponeurotique* — to the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which covers it externally, and that of *Calotte du crane* to the *scull cap.*

Calotte is also applied to an adhesive plaster, with which the head of a person, laboring under *tinea capitis*, is sometimes covered, after the hair has been shaved off. This plaster is pulled suddenly and violently off, in order to remove the bulbs of the hair. It means also a sort of coif made of boiled leather, worn by those who have undergone the operation of *trepan* &c.

CALUM'BA (*Mat. Med.*) COLOM'BO, CALOM'BA, COLOM'BA. *Ra'dix Calum'bæ*. The root of the *Menisper'mum palmatum*, indigenous in India and Africa. Its odor is slightly aromatic; taste unpleasantly bitter. It is tonic and antiseptic. Dose, gr. 10 to ʒj in powder.

(F) *Calumbe* or *Columbe*.

(G) Calombowurzel.

WRITER. J. F. CARTHEUSER, Franc. ad Viadr. 1773 (L).

The *FRASE'RA WALTE'RI*, *F. Caroliniensis*, *American* or *Marietta Columbo*, is used in the same cases as the true *Calumba*.

CALVA, CALVA'RIA (*Anat.*) The cranium;—the upper part especially;—the *Vault of the Cranium*, *Cam'ara*, *καμαρα*.

CALVA'TA FERRAMEN'TA (*Surg.*) Surgical instruments, which have a head or button;—*φαλακρα*.

CALVI'TIES (*Path.*) *Calvi'tium*, *Phalacro'sis*, *φαλακρωσις*, *Glabri'ties*, *Ophi'asis*, *οφιασις*, *φαλακρωμα*, *μαδαρωσις*, &c. from *calvus*, 'bald.' Absence of hair, particularly at the top of, and behind, the head. *Calvi'ties pulpebra'rum*:—loss of the eyelashes.

(F) *Chauveté*. (G) *Kahlheit*, *Glatze*.

WRITERS. L. HEILAND, Franc. ad Viadr. 1612 (L). CHR. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1808 (L).

CALX (*Mat. Med.*) *Lime*, *Nora*, *Asæ'stus*, *Cal'rium Ter'ræ*, *Protox'ide of Calcium*, *Calca'ria pu'ra*.

CALX VIVA, *Ox'idum Cal'cii*, *Calx rel'cens*, *Fu'mans nix*, *Gir*, *Ko'ma*, *Ib'esten*, *Bof*, *Calx us'ita*, *Calx et Calx vi'va*. *Lime* or *Quicklime*, *Albeston*, *Siringa*, *Abesum*, *Algerie*. The external operation of the *calx viva* is escharotic, but it is not used as such. *Lime* is a good disinfecting agent. It is employed internally in the form of *Liquor Calcis* (q. v.)

(F) *Chaux vive*. (G) *Gebrennter Kalk*, *Kalk*.

WRITERS. J. J. FICK, Jenæ, 1725–26 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1733 (L). J. A. A. AMBERGER, Giess. 1776 (L).

CALX E TESTIS; *lime* prepared from shells. It has no advantages over that prepared from marble.

CAL'CIS CHLO'RIDUM; *Chlo'ride of Lime*, *Cal'cii Chloruretum*, *Protox'chlor'uret of Calcium*, *Bleaching Powder*, *Tennant's Powder*. The Chloride of Lime is a most valuable disinfecting agent (see *DISINFECTIO*), when dissolved in the proportion of one pound, to six gallons of water.

CAL'CIS MU'RIAS; *Muriate of Lime*. *Calx sal'ita*. This salt has been given, in solution, as a tonic, stimulant, &c., in scrophulous tumors, glandular obstructions, general debility, &c. The *Solutio Muriat'is Cal'cis*, *Liquor Cal'cis Muriat'is*, *Solution of Muriate of Lime*, *Liquid Shell*, is composed of *muriate of lime* ʒj, dissolved in *distilled water* ʒiij. Dose, from gr. xxx to ʒj in a cupful of water.

CAL'CIS SULPHURE'TUM; *He'par Cal'cis*, *Sulph'uret of Lime*. Principally used in solution, as a bath, in itch and other cutaneous affections.

(F) *Proto-hydrosulfate de Calcium*, *Hydrosulfate de chaux*.

CALY'PTER (*Path.*) *καλυπτηρ*, from *καλυπτω*, 'I conceal.' A carneous excrescence covering the hemorrhoidal vein. HIPPOCR., FOËSIUS.

CAMAREZ, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *Camarez* is a small canton near *Silvanès* in the department of *Aveyron*, France, where there are some acidulous chalybeates.

CAMARO'SIS (*Path.*) *Camaro'ma*, *καμαρωσις*, *καμαρωμα*, from *καμαρα*, 'a vault.' *Camera'tio*. A species of fracture of the skull, in which the fragments are placed so as to form a vault, with its base resting on the *dura mater*. GALEN, PAULUS of Ægina.

CAM'BING (*Mat. Med.*) A tree of the *Molucca Islands*, from the bark of which a kind of gum-resin exudes, which has been highly extolled in dysentery. It appears to have some resemblance to the *simarouba*. RUMPHUS.

CAM'BIUM (*Path.*) 'Exchange.' A name formerly given to a fancied nutritive juice, which was supposed to originate in the blood; to repair the losses of every organ, and produce their increase. SENNERTUS.

CAMBO, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A village in the department of *Basses Pyrénées*, France, where there are two mineral springs; the one an acidulous chalybeate, the other sulphureous, Temperature 73° Fahrenheit.

CAMBO'GIA (*Mat. Med.*) from Cambodia, in the East Indies, where it is obtained. Hence, also, its names *Cambodia*, *Cambogium*, *Gambogia*, *Gambogium*. It is called, also, *Gutta*, *Gutta gam'ba*, *Gum'mi Gut'ta*, *Catagau'na*, *Catta-gau'ma*, *Chryso'pus*, *Laxati'vus Indicus*, *G. Bo'gia*, *Gummi gaman'dra*, *G. de Goa*, *G. de Jema*, *Ghitta jemoco*, *Gutta Gamandra*, *Gummi ad Podagram*, *Cambege* or *Gamboge*, &c. *Cambege* is the gum of the *Stalagmitis Cambogioides*. It is inodorous, of an orange-yellow color; opaque and brittle: fracture glassy. It is a drastic cathartic, emetic, and anthelmintic; and is used in visceral obstructions and dropsy, and wherever powerful hydrogogue cathartics are required. Dose, from gr. ij to vi in powder, united with calomel, squill, &c.

(F) *Gomme Gutte*. (G) *Gummi Gutt*.

WRITER. LATTICHIUS, Franf. 1626 (L).

CAMBU'CA (*Path.*) *Cambuca membra'ta*. Bubos and venereal ulcers, seated in the groin or near the genital organs. PARACELSUS.

CAMERA'RIOUS, RALPH JAMES (*Biogr.*) Born at Tubingen in 1665; died in 1721. WORKS. *Specimen experimenterum circa generationem hominis et animalium*. Tubing. 1715. 4to. *De consilio Anglicano ad podagram internam*. Ibid. 1716. 4to.

CAMERA'RIOUS, ELI'AS (*Biogr.*) Second son of RALPH JAMES, born at Tubingen in 1673; died in 1734. WORKS. *Dissert. tres de spiritibus animalibus. De spiritu fumante Boyleano. De potu thé et caffè*. Tubing. 1694. 8vo. *Specimina quædam medicinæ eclecticæ*. Franf. 1713. 4to. *Systema cautelarum medicarum circa præcognita, partesque singulas artis saluberrimæ*, &c. Franc. ad Mæn. 1721. 4to.

CAMERA'RIOUS, JO'ACHIM (*Biog.*) Born at Bamberg in 1500. WORKS. *Commentariolus de theriacis et Mithridateis*, &c. Norib. 1534. 8vo. *Diligens exquisitio nominum, quibus partes corporis humani appellari solent*, &c. Basil. 1551. fol. *Victus et cultus ratio exposita quatuor in sing. menses versibus*. Antwerp. 1562.

CAMERA'RIOUS, JO'ACHIM, (*Biog.*) the son of the last, was the most celebrated of all. He was born at Nürnberg in 1534; died in 1593. WORKS. *Synopsis quorundam brevium, sed perutilium commentariorum de peste clariss. viror. Donzellini, Ingrassiæ,*

Renci: adjecta sunt sub finem, Camerario auctore, de bolo Armenio et terrâ Lemniâ observationes. Norimb. 1583. 8vo. *De rectâ et necessariâ ratione preservandi à pestis contagio*. Ibid. 1583. 8vo. He wrote many other minor dissertations.

CAMOSIERS, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a canton, two leagues from Marseilles, where are springs containing carbonate of lime, sulphur, muriate of soda, &c. They are purgative, and used in skin complaints.

CAMPAN'ULA (*Mat. Med.*) Diminutive of *Campana*. A bell.

The CAMPAN'ULA TRACHE'LIIUM, *Canterbury Bell* or *Throatwort*, was formerly used in decoction, in relaxation of the fauces. It is, also, called *Cervicaria*.

CAMPER, PE'TER (*Biog.*) An eminent Dutch physician and surgeon; — Professor of Philosophy, Medicine, and Surgery at Franeker; born at Leyden in 1722; died at the Hague, in 1789. WORKS. *Demonstrationum anatomico-pathologicarum, lib. i. Continens brachii humani fabricam et morbos*, &c. Amst. 1760. fol. *Lib. ii. Continens pelvis humane fabricam et morbos*. 1762. *Kleinere schriften die arzneykunst und fürnehmlich die naturgeschichte betreffend*, &c.; translated from the Hollandish into German by J. F. M. HERBELL. Lips. 1782–90. 3 vols. 8vo. *Dissertation physique sur les différences réelles que présentent les traits du visage chez les hommes de différents pays et de différents ages*, &c.; translated from Hollandish into French by DENIS BERNARD. Utrecht. 1791. 4to.: into English by DR. COGAN. Lond. 1794.

CAMP'HOR (*Mat. Med.*) from Arab. *Kap'hur* or *Kam'phur*, *Cam'phora*, *Cam'phura*, *Caf'fa*, *Caf*, *Caf'ar*, *Caph'ora*, *Cap'or*, *Alkosor*, *Altafor*, *Caph'ura bal'ros Indo'rum*, *Altefor*, *Camphire*, *Cam'phor*, &c. A concrete substance, prepared, by distillation, from the *Lau'rus Cam'phora*, an indigenous tree of the East Indies. Its odor is strong and fragrant: it is volatile, not easily pulverizable; texture crystalline. Soluble in alcohol, æther, oils, vinegar; and slightly so in water. Its properties are narcotic, diaphoretic, and sedative. Dose, gr. v to ℥j. Dissolved in oil or alcohol it is applied externally in rheumatic pains, bruises, sprains, &c.

(F) *Camphre*. (G) *Kampher*.

WRITERS. L. LICHSTADT, Gedan, 1650 (L). G. MÆBIUS, Jenæ, 1660 (L).

G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1697 (L.). J. H. HEUCHER, Vitteimb. 1712 (L.). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1714 (L.). J. F. GRO-NOVIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1715 (L.). B. L. TRALLES, Vratislav. 1734 (L.). G. P. JUCH, Erford, 1737 (L.). L. F. MEISNER, Prag. 1737 (L.). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Franc. ad Viad. 1745 (L.). P. GERICKE, Helmstadt, 1748 (L.). C. S. KECHELEN, Argent. 1748 (L.). A. D. PRANGE, Gotting. 1759 (L.). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1763 (L.). A. H. EVERS, Butzov. 1765 (L.). N. KONZ, Argent. 1789 (L.). A. F. L. DÖRFUR, Witteimb. 1792 (G.). J. CHURCH, Philad. 1797. J. PH. GRUFFENAUER, Strasbourg, 1803 (F.). Also, GREVIUS, 1628; CRONEBERG, 1697; HENEL, 1739; SCHULZE, 1744; AGLIARDI, 1754; AUENBRUGGER, 1776, &c.

CAMPHORATED (*Mat. Med.*) *Camphora'tus*. Relating to camphor; containing camphor; as a *camphorated smell*, a *camphorated draught*.

(F) *Camphré*.

CAMPHOROS'MA MONSPELI'ACA (*Mat. Med.*) *Sela'go*, *Camphora'ta hirsu'ta seu Monspelien'sium*, *Hairy Camphoros'ma*. This plant, as its name imports (*οσμη*, 'odor'), has an odor of camphor. It is regarded as diuretic, diaphoretic, cephalic, antispasmodic, &c. It is also called *Chamæpeuce* and *Stinking Ground Pine*.

(F) *Camphrée de Montpellier*.

(G) *Kampherkraut*.

CAMP'SIS (*Nosol.*) *καμπσις*, *Flex'io*, *Curvat'io*, *Inflex'io*. Bone or cartilage, forcibly bent from its proper shape, without breaking. Good.

CAM'MUS (F) (*Anthropol.*) *Sil'mus*, *Resil'mus*. One who has a short nose. The French speak of a *Nez camus*, a short nose; perhaps from the verb *καμπτεω*, 'to curve.'

(G) *Plattnasig*.

CAN'AL (*Anat.*) *Canalis*, *Ductus*, *Meat'us*, *πորος*, *Och'letos*, *οχετος*. A channel, for affording passage to liquids or solids or to certain organs.

(F) *Conduit*. (G) *Kanal*, *Gang*.

CANAL', ALIMEN'TARY or DIGES'TIVE (*Anat.*) *Canalis ciba'rius*, or *digestivus*, *Digestive Tube*, *Alimentary Duct*, *Ductus ciba'rius*. The canal extending from the mouth to the anus.

CANAL', INTES'TINAL (*Anat.*) *Canalis* or *Ductus intestinalis*. The portion of the digestive canal, formed by the intestines.

(G) *Darmkanal*.

CANAL', VE'NOUS (*Anat.*) *Canalis*

or *Ductus veno'sus*. A canal, which exists only in the fœtus. It extends from the bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the vena cava inferior, into which it opens, below the diaphragm. At times, it ends in one of the infra-hepatic veins. It pours into the cava a part of the blood; which passes from the placenta by the umbilical vein. After birth, it becomes a fibro-cellular cord. (F) *Canal veineux*.

(G) *Blutadergang*.

CANALIS SCALARUM COMMUNIS (*Anat.*) The opening by which the canals of the cochlea communicate, through the medium of the infundibulum. CASSEBOHM.

CANALS', NU'TRITIVE, or for the *Nutrition of Bones* (*Anat.*) *Ductus nutritii*. The canals, through which the vessels pass to the bone. They are lined by a very fine lamina, of compact texture, or are formed in the texture itself. There is, generally, one large nutritious canal in a long bone, situated towards its middle.

(F) *Canaux nourriciers ou de Nutrition des os*. — *Conduits nourriciers ou nutritiers*.

CANAU'X DE TRANSMISSION (*Anat.*) According to BICHAT, the bony canals intended to give passage to vessels and nerves going to parts more or less distant; as the *Canalis carot'icus*, &c.

CANAU'X VEINEUX, *Venous Canals* (*Anat.*) The canals, which convey venous blood, situated in the diploe.

CAN'CAMUM (*Mat. Med.*) A mixture of several gums and resins, exported from Africa, where it is used to deposite wounds. DIOSCORIDES calls, by the name *καρχαυον*, the tears from an Arabian tree, which are similar to myrrh, and of a disagreeable taste. He advises it in numerous diseases. This name is given, also, to the *Anime* (q. v.)

CANCEL'LI (*Anat.*) *Lattice-work*. The *Cellular* or *Spongy Texture of Bones*; consisting of numerous cells, communicating with each other. They contain a fatty matter, analagous to marrow. This texture is met with, principally, at the extremities of long bones; and some of the short bones consist almost wholly of it. It allows of the expansion of the extremities of bones, without adding to their weight; and deadens concussions.

(F) *Tissu celluleux*.

CANCEL'LUS (*Therap.*) from *cancer*, 'a crab.' A species of crayfish, called the *Wrong Heir* and *Bernard the*

Hermite; which is said to cure rheumatism, if rubbed on the part.

CAN' CER (*Path.*) *καρκίος*, a crab. A disease, so called, either on account of the hideous appearance, which the ulcerated cancer presents; or on account of the great veins, which surround it; and which the ancients compared to the claws of the crab. Called also *Car'cinus*, *Carcino'ma*. It consists of a scirrhus, livid tumor, intersected by firm, whitish, divergent bands; and occurs chiefly in the secretory glands. The pains are acute and lancinating, and often extend to other parts. The tumor, ultimately, terminates in a fetid and ichorous ulcer. It is distinguished, according to its stages, into *occult* and *open*; the former being the scirrhus, the latter the ulcerated condition. At times, there is simple destruction or erosion of the organs, and, at others, an *encephaloid* or *cerebriform* degeneration. The use of irritants, in cancerous affections, is strongly to be deprecated. When the disease is so situated, that excision can be practised, the sooner it is removed the better.

(G) Krebs.

WRITERS. on the *Pathology of Cancer.* M. FABRICIUS, Basil, 1602 (L). SCHILLING, Argent. 1649 (L). J. B. ALLIOT, Paris, 1698 (F). GENDRON DESHAYES, Paris, 1701 (F). M. ALBERTI, Halæ, 1731 (L). TH. BECKET, Lond. 1740 (L). J. GRASHUYS, Amst. 1741 (L). A. LOUIS, Paris, 1747 (F). J. PH. BERCHELMAN, Francf. 1756 (G). RICH. GUY, Lond. 1759. BÖHMER, Hal. 1761 (L). B. PEYRIÈRE, Paris, 1774 (L). GAËTANO MERULA, Flor. 1775 (I). J. BURROWS, Lond. 1783. T. CLERKE, Edinburgh, 1784 (L). H. SAFFORY, Lond. 1786. A. CRAWFORD, Lond. 1790. J. H. JAENISCH, Petersburg, 1793 (G). J. PEARSON, Lond. 1793. CHR. G. WHISTLING, Altemburg, 1796 (G). J. B. AUBLANC, Paris, an. xi (F). J. C. BEGUIGNOT, Paris, an. xi (F). LEGOUX, Paris, an. xi (F). JOS. ADAMS (*cancerous mamma*), Lond. 1801. G. J. GARNIER, Paris, an. xii (F). A. FOURCADE, Paris, an. xiii (F). W. BUSH, Lond. 1804. SIR EVERARD HOME, Lond. 1805. F. TERRIER, Paris, 1806 (F). RICHARD CARMICHAEL, Lond. 1806. VIEL-HAUT-MESNIL, Paris, 1807 (F). E. J. F. LEGER, Paris, 1811 (F). J. L. M. ROBERT, Paris, 1812 (F). FEARON, Lond. 1790. HAMILTON, Lond. 1791. KENTISH, Dublin, 1802. W. THOMAS,

Lond. 1805. J. HOWARD, 1811. T. O. JUSTAMOND, Lond. 1780. W. BECKETT, Lond. 1711. W. NORFORD, Lond. 1753. J. ANDREE, Lond. 1767. WM. NISBET, Edinb. 1794. TH. DENMAN, Lond. 1810. C. T. JOHNSON, Lond. 1810. S. YOUNG, Lond. 1805. W. FARR, Lond. 1822, and Lond. 1828.

CAN' CER, AQUATICUS (*Path.*) *Can'crum O'ris*, *Canker of the Mouth*. Called also *Aph'tha serpentes*, *Gangræ'na O'ris*, &c. Certain corroding ulcers of the mouth, so called, perhaps, because they are accompanied with an afflux of saliva.

(F) *Cancer aquatique.* (G) *Wasserkrebs.*

CAN' CER, CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S, *Sootwart*, *Can'cer mundito'rum*. This affection begins with a superficial, painful, irregular ulcer, with hard and elevated edges, occupying the lower part of the scrotum. Extirpation of the part affected is the only means of effecting a cure.

(F) *Cancer des Ramoneurs.*

WRITER. W. SIMMONS, Manchester, 1808.

CAN' CER, GALE'NI (*Surg.*) A bandage for the head, to which GALEN gave the name *Cancer*, from its eight heads resembling, rudely, the claws of the crab. It is now supplied by the bandage with six *chefs* or heads, which is called the *Bandage of Galen* or *B. of the Poor*.

(F) *Cancer de GALIEN.*

CAN' CEROUS (*Path.*) *Cancero'sus*. Relating to cancer. Thus, we say, *Cancero'us Ulcer*, *Cancero'us Diathesis*, &c.

(F) *Cancereux.* (G) Krebsartig.

CANCHALAGUA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cachen laguen*, *Cachin lagua*, *Chance lagua*, *Erythræ'la Chilen'sis*. A bitter Chili plant, which is considered aperient, sudorific, stomachic, vermifuge, and febrifuge.

CANCO'RUM CHE'LE (*Mat. Med.*) *Oc'uli vel Lap'ides Cancro'rum*, *Lapill'i cancro'rum*, *Concremen'ta Astaci fluviat'ilis*, *Crab's stones* or *cycs*. These are concretions, found, particularly, in the *Can'cer Astacus* or Crayfish. They consist of carbonate of lime, and phosphate of lime; and possess antacid virtues, but not more so than chalk.

(F) *Yeux d'écrevisse.* (G) *Krebsaugen*, *Krebsteine.*

CAN' CROID (*Path.*) *Cancroide'us*, from *cancer* and *ειδος*, 'form.' That which assumes a cancerous appearance. A name given to certain cutaneous cancers. ALIBERT.

CAN'DI, *Can'dum*, *Can'thum*, *Can'tion*; white, bleached, purified. Purified and crystallized sugar. See SACCHARUM.

CANEL'LA AL'BA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cor'tex Winteranus spurius*, *Canella Cuba'na*, *Wintera'nia*, *Cinnamo'mum album*, *Cor'tex Antiscorbuticus*, *C. Aromaticus*, *Costus corticosus*, *Camin'ga*, *Canella* of LINNÆUS. *Canella Bark*. This bark is a pungent aromatic. Its virtues are partly extracted by water; entirely by alcohol. It is a stimulant, and is added to bitters and cathartics.

(F) *Cannelle ou Cannelle blanche*, *Fausse Ecorce de Winter*, *Ecorce Carriocostine*.

(G) *Weisserzimmet*.

CAN'EON, CANI'ON (*Therap.*) *κανον*, *κανειον*, *κανον*. The lid of a pot, perforated; through which, by means of a reed, the vapor of any remedy, in the vessel, might be conveyed to the uterus.

CANEPIN (F). A fine lamb's skin or goat's skin, used for trying the quality of lancets.

CAN'ICÆ (*Hyg.*) Meal, in which there is much bran. Also, coarse bread, or bread in which there is much bran. *Pa'nis Canica'ceus*.

CANIC'ULA; the *Dogstar*, from *ca'nis*, 'a dog'; *Σειγιος*, *Sirius*. This star, which gives its name to the *Dog-days*, because they commence when the sun rises with it, was formerly believed to exert a powerful influence on the animal economy. The *Dog-days* occur at a period of the year when there is generally great and oppressive heat, and a certain degree of liability to disease.

(F) *Canicule*. (G) *Hundsstern*.

CANINE (*Anat.*, *Phys.*, *Path.*) *Caninos*, *κυνιος*, from *ca'nis*, 'a dog.' That which has a resemblance to the structure &c. of a dog.

(F) *Canin*.

CANINE TEETH, *Den'tes Cani'ni*, *Cynodon'tes*, *D. Lania'rrii*, *Den'tes angular'es*, *cuspidati*, *columella'res*, *κυνodontες*, *Eye Teeth*. The teeth situated between the lateral incisors and small molars of each jaw;—so named because they resemble the teeth of the dog.

(F) *Dents canines*, *laniaires*, *angulaires*, *oculaires*, *aillères*, ou *conoides*. (G) *Hundezähne*.

CANINE FOSSA, *Fos'sa Cani'na*. A small depression on the superior maxillary bone, above the *dens caninus*,

which gives attachment to the *caninus* or *levator anguli oris muscle*.

(F) *Fosse canine*.

CANINE LAUGH, or *Sardon'ic laugh*, *Ri'sus Cani'nus*, *Ri'sus Sardon'icus*. A sort of laugh, produced particularly by the spasmodic contraction of the *Caninus* muscle. Probably this expression, as well as *Cyn'ic spasm*, *Can'inus spas'mus*, may have originated in the resemblance of the affection to certain movements in the upper lip of the dog.

(F) *Ris canin*, *sardonique*, *moqueur*.

(G) *Sardonisches Lachen*.

WRITER. FRANCUS A FRANKENAU, Heidelberg. 1683 (L).

CANI'TIES (*Path.*) from *ca'nus*, 'white.' *Whiteness* or *grayness* of the hair, and especially of that of the head. When occurring in consequence of old age it is not a disease. Sometimes it happens suddenly, and apparently in consequence of severe mental emotions. The causes, however, are not clear.

(F) *Canitie*. (G) *das Grauwerden*.

WRITERS. PH. DOUTÉ, Paris, 1657 (F). A. SAINT YON, Paris, 1673 (F). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1729 (L).

CAN'NABIS SATI'VA (*Mat. Med.*) The seeds of this—*Hempseed*, *Sem'ina Can'nabis*—are oily and mucilaginous. The decoction is sometimes used in gonorrhœa. (F) *Chanvre*, *Chambrie*. *Chenevis*, (the seed.) (G) *Hanf-samen*.

CANNELE' or CANELE' (F) (*Anat. & Surg.*) from *cana'lis*, 'a canal.' *Sulca'tus*, *Stria'tus*, *Canalicula'tus*. Having a canal or groove—as, *Muscle cannelé* (LIEUTAUD) the Gemini, *Corps cannelés ustriés* (*Corpora striata*), *Sonde canelée*, a grooved sound, &c.

CAN'OPITE (*Pharm.*) A collyrium, described by CELSUS.

CAN'TALOU (*Mat. Alim.*) An esteemed variety of the melon.

CAN'TERBURY, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The waters of Canterbury in Kent, England, are impregnated with iron, sulphur, and carbonic acid. *Aquæ Cantuarien'ses*.

CANTHARIS (*Mat. Med.*) *κυνθαρις*, from *κυνθαρος*, 'a scarabæus.' *Mus'ca Hispan'ica*, *Mel'oë vesicato'rius*, *Can'tharis vesicato'ria*, *κυνθαριδες*, *Lyt'ta vesicato'ria*. The *Blistering Fly*, *Spanish Fly*. This fly is much employed in medicine. It is the most common vesicatory. Given internally, and even when absorbed from the skin, it affects

the urinary organs, exciting strangury. This may be prevented, in cases of blisters, by interposing between the blistering plaster and skin a piece of tissue paper. Diluents will relieve the strangury. Dose, half a grain to one grain. If kept dry, the flies will retain their activity for many years.

Their active principle has been separated from them — *Cantharidine*, *Cantharidin* — but it has not been used.

(F) *Cantharide*, *Mouches*, *Mouches d'Espagne*.

(G) *Spanische Fliege*, *Blasenkäfer*, *Kantharide*.

WRITERS. J. D. GEYER, Lips. et Francof. 1687 (L). J. GRÆNEVELT, Lond. 1698, 1703 (L).: translated into English by J. MARTEN, 1706: the author is anglicized GREENFIELD. L. F. E. RUMPEL, Erford, 1767 (L). CHR. F. JÖGER, Tubing. 1769 (L). R. FORSTEN, Lugd. Bat. 1775 (L).: and Argent. 1776 (L). J. C. STOCKAR VON NEUFORN, Gotting. 1781 (L). M. SCHLECHTLEUTNER, Vienna, 1783 (L). CHR. A. NIEMANN, Weissenfels, 1791 (L). L. TOTI, Pisa, 1793 (I). E. SETTI, Modena, 1804 (I). &c. J. ROBERTON, Edinb. 1806.

CANTHERIUS (*Surg.*) *Cante'rium*, *καντεριος*. The cross piece of wood in the apparatus, used by HIPPOCRATES, for reducing luxations of the humerus.

CAN'THUS (*Anat.*) *κανθος*, *Epicanthis*, *επικανθις*; the Corner or Angle of the Eye. (G) *Augenwinkel*. The greater canthus is the inner angle, *Hir'quis*, *Rhan'ter*, *ραντιρ*; the lesser canthus, the outer angle, *Paro'pia*, *παρωπιαι*, *Pelgæ*, *πηγα*.

WRITER. J. READE (*diseases of the inner C.*), Lond. 1811.

CANTIA'NUS PUL'VIS (*Pharm.*) A cordial powder known under the name, '*Countess of Kent's Powder*'; composed of coral, amber, crabs' eyes, prepared pearls, &c. It was given in cancer.

CAN'ULA OF CAN'NULA (*Surg.*) *Aulis'cos*, *αυλισκος*, *Aulos*, *αυλος*. Diminutive of *Can'na*, 'a reed.' *Tu'bulus*. A small tube, of gold, silver, platina, iron, lead, wood, elastic gum, &c., used for various purposes in surgery.

(F) *Canule* ou *Cannule*. (G) *Röhrenchen*.

CAOUTCHOUC, *Indian Rubber*, *Elastic Gum*, *Cau'chuc*, *Resi'na elastica*, *Cayenne Resin*, *Cau'chuc*. A substance formed from the milky juice of the *He'vea Guianen'sis*, *Jat'ropa elastica*, *Ficus Indica*, and *Artocar'pus integrifolia*: — South American trees.

It is insoluble in water and alcohol; but boiling water softens and swells it. It is soluble in the essential oils and in ether, when it may be blown into bladders. It is used in the fabrication of catheters, bougies, pessaries, &c.

(G) *Kaoutschok*, *Federharz*, *elastisches Harz*.

CAPBERN, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is in the department Hautes-Pyrénées, France. The waters contain sulphates, and carbonates of lime and magnesia, and muriate of magnesia. Temp. 75° Fahrenheit. They are purgative.

CAPELINE (*Surg.*) 'A Woman's Hat,' in French. *Capis'trum*, from *ca'put*, 'head.' A sort of bandage, which, in shape, resembles a riding-hood. There are several kinds of *Capelines*, 1. That of the head, *C. de la tête*. See BONNET D'HIPPOCRATE. *C. of the clavicle*, employed in fractures of the acromion, clavicle and spine of the scapula. *C. of amputated limbs* — the bandage applied round the stump.

CAPILLAMEN'TUM (*Anat.*) from *Capillus*, 'a hair.' *Capilli'tium*, *τριχωμα*, *τριχωματιον*. Any villous or hairy covering. Also a small fibre, *fibril*.

CAP'ILLARY (*Anat.*) *Capilla'ris*, *Capilla'ceus*, from *capillus*, 'a hair.'

(F) *Capillaire*.

The CAP'ILLARY VESSELS (F) *Visseaux capillaires*, are the extreme radicles of the arteries and veins. These, together, constitute the *Capillary system*. In this system all the secretions are performed, and animal heat probably elicited. They possess an action distinct from that of the heart, and are the seat of febrile and inflammatory diseases.

WRITERS. F. BOISSIER DE SAUVAGES, Mons. 1747 (L). JAS. BLACK (*C. circulation*), Lond. 1825.

CAPIL'LUS (*Anat.*) *ῥοις*, *Co'ma*, *Chæ'te*, *χαίτη*, *Crin'is*, *Pillus*, *Thrix*, *Casa'ries*. This term is generally applied to the hair of the head: the characters of which vary, according to races, individuals, &c. Hairs arise in the cellular membrane, where the bulb is placed: and are composed of two parts — *one*, external, tubular, and transparent, of an epidermoid character; the *other*, internal and *sui generis*, which communicates to them their color. The hair is insensible, and grows from the root.

(F) *Cheveu*. (G) *Haar*.

WRITERS. CL. SAUMAISE, Lugd. Bat. 1644 (L). J. REVIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1647 (L). V. F. PLEMPPIUS, Lovan.

1662 (L). J. B. R. MOREAU, Paris, 1674 (L). J. HENNING, Magdeb. 1678 (L). P. CHIRAC, Mons. 1688 (F). R. G. KRAUSE, Jenæ, 1700 (L). L. GRELLIER, Paris, 1806 (F).

CAPIPLENIUM (*Path.*) from *caput*, 'the head,' and *plenum*, 'full.' A word, employed with different significations. A variety of catarrh. SCHNEIDER. A heaviness or disorder in the head common at Rome, like the *καρπιβαρία*, *Carebaria*, of the Greeks. BAGLIVI.

CAPIS'TRUM (*Surg.*) *φίμος, κίμος*, 'a halter.' This name has been given to several bandages for the head. See CAPELINE, CHEVESTRE.

CAPITILU'VIUM (*Therap.*) from *caput*, 'the head,' and *lavare*, 'to wash.' A bath for the head.

CAPNELE'ON (*Mat. Med.*) *Capnela'um*, *Ἴλος Πίσις*, *πίσανθος*, *καπνελαίον*, from *καπνός*, 'smoke,' and *ελαίον*, 'oil.' A resin common at Lacedæmon.

CAPNIS'TON (*Pharm.*) *καπνίστον*; an epithet given to oil into which the smoke of certain aromatic substances has been passed.

CAP'PARIS SPINO'SA (*Mat. Med. Hyg.*) *Cap'paris*, *Cap'par*, *Cap'pria*, *καπρία*. The Prickly Caper Bush. The bark of the root and the buds have been esteemed astringent and diuretic. The buds are a well known pickle:—Engl. *Capers*, (F) *Capres*.

(F) *Caprier*. (G) *Kapernstrauch*.

CAP'PARIS BADUC'CA, *Baduk'ka*. A species of caper, cultivated in India, on account of the beauty of its flowers. The Orientals make a liniment with its juice, with which they rub pained parts. The flowers are purgative.

CAPPONE, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) At Cappone, in the isle of Ischia, are waters containing carbonate and muriate of soda, and carbonate of lime.

CAPREOLA'RIS (*Anat.*, from *capre'olus*, 'a tendril,' *κισσοειδής*, *ελικοειδής*).

V.A'SA CAPREOLA'RIA. Some have thus called the spermatic arteries and veins, on account of their numerous contortions.

(F) *Capréolaire*.

CAP'RIZANS (*Path.*) *δορκαδίον*. That which leaps like a goat. An epithet used by HEROPHILUS for the pulse when irregular and unequal.

CAP'SICUM AN'NUUM (*Mat. Med.*) from *καπτω*, 'I bite.' The systematic name of the plant whence *Cayenne Pepper* is obtained. *Pi'per Indicum*, *Ladu chilli*, *Ca'po mola'go*, *Sola'num w'rens*, *Sihquas'trum Phn'ii*, *Pi'per Brazilia'*

num, *Pi'per Guineen'se*, *Pi'per Calcutticum*, *Pi'per Turcicum*, *C. Hispan'icum*, *Pi'per Lusitan'icum*, *Cayenne Pep'per*, *Guin'ea Pep'per*. The pungent, aromatic properties of the *Bac'ca Cap'sici*, *Capsicum Berries*, are yielded to ether, alcohol, and water. They are highly stimulant and rubefacient, and are used as a condiment. Their active principle is alcaloid, and is called *Capsicine*.

(F) *Piment*, *Capsique*, *Poivre d'Inde*, *Poivre de Guinée*, *Corail des Jardins*.

(G) *Spanischer* or *Turkischer Pfeffer*.

CAP'SULAR (*Anat.*) Relating to a capsula or capsule, *Capsularis*.

(F) *Capsulaire*. (G) *Kapselig*.

CAP'SULAR LIG'AMENT, *Ligamentum capsula're*, *Cap'sula articularis*, *Articular cap'sule*, *Fibrous cap'sule*, &c. Membranous, fibrous, and elastic bags or capsules, of a whitish consistence, thick, and resisting, which surround joints.

(F) *Ligament capsulaire*, *Capsule articulaire*, *Capsule fibreux*, &c.

(G) *Kapselband*, *Gelenk-kapsel*.

CAP'SULAR or SUPRARENAL ARTERIES AND VEINS. Vessels, belonging to the suprarenal capsules. They are divided into superior, middle, and inferior. The first proceed from the inferior phrenic, the second from the aorta itself, and the third from the renal artery. The corresponding veins enter the phrenic, vena cava, and renal.

CAP'SULE (*Anat.*) *Cap'sula*, *Cap'sa*, *καψα*, *καψακίον*, *κιβωτός*; a box. This name has been given, by Anatomists, to parts bearing no analogy to each other. (F) *Capsule*. (G) *Kapsel*.

1. CAP'SULE OF THE HEART, *Cap'sula cor'dis*, the Pericardium (q. v.) PARACELSUS.

2. CAP'SULE OF GLISSON, *Cap'sula GLISSONII*, *C. Commu'nis GLISSONII*, *Vagi'na Por'tæ*, *V. GLISSONII*. A sort of membrane, described by GLISSON, which is nothing more than dense cellular membrane surrounding the vena porta and its ramifications in the liver.

3. CAP'SULES, RE'NAL or SUPRARENAL or ATRABIL'IARY, *Renal Glands*, *Glan'dulæ suprarenales*, *Cap'sulæ renales*, *suprarenales* and *atrabilia'res*, *Re'nes succenturiatæ*. Two flat, triangular bodies, which cover the upper part of the kidneys, as with a helmet. A hollow cavity in their in-

terior contains a brown, reddish or yellowish fluid. They were long supposed to be the secretory organs of the atrabilis. They are much larger in the fœtus than adult. Their uses are not known.

(F) *Capsules surrenales*, ou *atrabiliares*. (G) Nebennieren.

4. *CAP'SULE, SEMINAL, Cap'sula seminallis*. BARTHOLINE thus designates the extremity of the vas deferens, which is sensibly dilated in the vicinity of the vesiculæ seminales. Some anatomists apply this name to the vesiculæ themselves.

5. *CAP'SULE, SYNO'VIAL, Cap'sula Synovia'lis*. Membranous bags, surrounding all the movable articulations and canals, which give passage to tendons. They exhale, from their articular surface, a fluid, whose function is to favor the motions of parts upon each other. See BURSA MUCOSA and SYNOVIA.

CAP'PUT GALLINAG'INIS (Anat.) Verumontanum. A projection, situated in the prostate, before the neck of the bladder. It is like the head of a woodcock in miniature, and, around it, open the seminal ducts and the ducts of the prostate.

(F) *Crête urétrale*. (G) Hahnenkopf. *CAP'PUT PUR'GIA (Mat. Med.)* Remedies, which the ancients regarded as proper for purging the head:—*errhines, sternulatories, apophlegmatisantia*, &c.

CAQUE-SANGUE or *GAQUE-SANGUE (Path.)* Old French words, which signify *Bloody evacuations*, (F) *Déjections sanguinolentes*. They come from *cacare*, 'to go to stool,' and *sanguis*, 'blood.' Under this term was comprehended every affection, in which blood is discharged from the bowels.

CARABAC'CIUM (Mat. Med.) An aromatic wood, of India, of a yellowish color, and a smell like that of the clove. Its decoction and infusion are given as stomachic and antiscorbatic.

CARABUS (Mat. Med.) A genus of coleopterous insects. Two species, the *chrysocephalus* and *ferruginus*, have been recommended for the tooth-ache. They must be pressed between the fingers, and then rubbed on the gum and tooth affected.

CARAN'NA (Mat. Med.) Caragna, Tacamahaca Caragna, Caran'ne Gum'mi, Breli'sis. A gum-resinous substance, obtained from South America in impure masses, and which flows from a large tree in New Spain. It preserves its softness for a long time,

has an aromatic smell, and a slightly acrid and bitter taste. It was formerly used as a vulnerary and in plasters.

(F) *Caragne, Gomme Caragne* ou *Carane*. (G) *Caranna gummii*.

CARA SCHULLI (Mat. Med.) Fru'itex Ind'icus spinosus, Barle'ria buxifo'lia. A Malabar plant, which, when applied externally, is maturative and resolvent. The decoction of its root is used, in the country, in ischuria.

CAR'BASUS (Surg.) Lin'teum Carp'tum, Car'pia, Mo'tos, Linamen'tum, καρπασος, μοτος, from *καρπος*, 'a filament, or from *car'pere*, 'to card.' *CEL'SUS. Charpie, Lint*. The filaments, obtained by unravelling old linen cut in small pieces; or by scraping it with a knife. The former is termed *Charpie brute*, the latter *Charpie rapée*. Charpie is applied to many useful purposes in Surgery. Of it are formed compresses, tents, &c.

(G) *Zupfleinwand, Leinwand schabsel*.

CAR'BO (Mat. Med.) Car'bo Lig'ni, Char'coal. Fresh charcoal is antiseptic. It is used to improve the digestive organs in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c., as a cataplasm to gangrenous and fetid ulcers, tinea, &c., and forms a good tooth-powder. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

(F) *Charbon*. (G) *Kohle*.

WRITERS. P. V. BRACHET, Paris, an. xi (F). F. J. B. GRIOIS, Paris, an. xii (F).

CAR'BON HUMA'NUM (Phys.) The human excrement. *PARACEL'SUS*.

CAR'BONAS (Pharm.) A *carbonate*. A salt, formed by the combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base. The carbonates are either full or with an excess of base:—i. e. *Subcarbonates*.

(F) *Carbonate*. (G) *Kohlen-saure salz*.

CARBON'IC AC'ID, Ac'idum Carbon'icum, Solid Air of HALES. Factitious Air, Fixed Air, Carbona'ceous Acid, Calca'reous Acid, Ae'rial Acid, Mephit'ic Acid. This gas, which neither supports respiration nor combustion, is not often used in Medicine. It is the refreshing ingredient in effervescent draughts, poultices, &c. It is often found occupying the lower parts of mines (when it is called the *choke damp*), caverns, tombs, wells, brewers' vats, &c., and not unfrequently has been the cause of death. Lime thrown into such places soon absorbs the acid.

(F) *Acide Carbonique*.

(G) *Kohlensäure*.

WRITERS. (*Mat. Med.*) J. JASSOY, Gotting. 1778 (L). Z. NEUFVILLE, Edinb. 1778 (L). CHAPPON, Nanceii, 1781 (L). EICKMA, Lugd. Bat. 1782 (L). CH. J. NYBERG, Jenæ, 1783 (L). A. TH. SWENSKÉ, Götting. 1783 (L). TH. A. EMMET, Edinb. 1784 (L). J. M. LUTHER, Erford, 1784 (L). M. DOBSON, Lond. 1785. WITTSTOCK, Kiel, 1790 (G). JOS. JOHNSON, Philad. 1797. *On its noxious effects.* A. CH. LORRY, Paris, 1747 (L). D. B. HARMANT, Nancy, 1775 (F).

CARBONATED (*Pharm.*) *Carbonatus, Aëratus*. That which is impregnated with carbonic acid.

(F) *Carboné, aéré.*

CARBUN'CLUS RUBI'NUS (*Mat. Med.*) A red, shining, and transparent stone, from the Isle of Ceylon; formerly employed in Medicine as a preservative against several poisons, the plague, &c.

CAR'CAROS (*Path.*) *κακαρος*, from *κακαίω*, 'I resound,' 'I tremble.' A fever, in which the patient has a general tremor, accompanied with an unceasing noise in the ears.

CAR'CER (*Mat. Med.*) A remedy proper for repressing disordered movements of the body and of the mind, as in Cho'rea. PARACEL'SUS.

CARCHE'SIUS (*Surg.*) *καρχησιος*, from *καρχησιον*, 'the top of a ship's mast.' A species of strap or bandage, used for reducing fractures. GALEN.

CARCINOM'ATOUS (*Path.*) *Carcinoides, καρκινώδης*. Relating to cancer.

CARCINO'MA (*Path.*) *καρκίνωμα*, from *καρκινος*, 'a crab.' Some authors have called thus, indolent tumors different from cancer; others, incipient cancer; and others, again, the species of cancer in which the affected structure assumes the appearance of cerebral substance; whilst the majority of authors use Carcinoma in the same sense as Cancer.

CARDAMELE'UM (*Pharm.*) *καρδαμη-λειον*. A medicine used by GALEN.

CARDAMI'NĒ PRATEN'SIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Cardami'ne, καρδαμιντική, Cardaman'tica, Nasturtium Aquaticum, Cardamon, καρδαμον, Cw'li flos, Ibe'ris so'phia, Nasturtium pratense, Ladies-smock, Cuck'oo flower.* The flowers have been considered useful as antispasmodics, in the dose of ʒj to ʒij. They are probably inert.

(F) *Cresson élégant, Cresson des prés, Passerage sauvage.*

(G) *Wiesenkresse, Wasserkresse, Schaumkraut.*

CAR'DAN or CARDA'NUS, JER'

OME (*Biog.*) An eminent Italian physician, mathematician, and philosopher; born at Pavia in 1501; died in 1576.

WORKS. *De malo recentiorum medicorum medendi usu libellus. Ejusdem libellus de simplicium medicinarum noxa.* Ven. 1536. 8vo. *Opuscula artem medicam exercentibus utilissima.* Bas. 1559. fol. He wrote *Commentaries on several of the books of Hippocrates. Contradictentium medicorum lib. ii.* Lugd. 1548. 4to. *De methodo medendi sectiones quatuor.* Paris. 1565. 8vo. *De causis, signis, et locis morborum, liber unus.* Bonon. 1569. 8vo. *Opus novum, cunctis de sanitate tuendâ et vitâ producenda studiosis imprimè necessarium.* Romæ. 1580.

CAR'DIA (*Anat.*) *καρδία*, 'the heart.' The superior or œsophageal orifice of the stomach.

(G) *Magen mund.*

CAR'DIAC (*Anat.*) *Cardiacus, καρδιακος*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart'; or the upper orifice of the stomach. Relating to the heart or to the upper orifice of the stomach.

(F) *Cardiaque.*

The CAR'DIAC or COR'ONARY ARTERIES, are two in number. They arise from the aorta, a little above the free edge of the sigmoid valves, and are distributed on both surfaces of the heart.

(F) *Artères cardiaques ou coronaires.*

THE CAR'DIAC or COR'ONARY VEINS, are commonly four in number; two anterior and two posterior. They open into the right auricle by one orifice, which is furnished with a valve, and is called, by PORTAL, *Sinus coronaire du Cœur.*

(F) *Veines cardiaques.*

CAR'DIAC NERVES. These are commonly three on each side, a *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*, which are furnished by corresponding cervical ganglia. Commonly there are but two on the left side, the upper and middle, which draw their origin from the two last cervical ganglia. SCARPA calls the *superior* — *C. superficialis*; the *middle* — *C. profundus* or *C. Magnus*; and the *inferior* — *C. parvus*. There are besides, *Cardiac filaments*, (F) *Filets cardiaques*, furnished by the par vagum or pneumo-gastric nerve, and which become confounded with the above.

(F) *Nerfs cardiaques.*

The CAR'DIAC PLEX'US, *Ganglion cardiacum*. A nervous network, formed by the different nerves above mentioned. It is situated at the posterior

part of the aorta, near its origin. It affords numerous branches, which are distributed to the heart and great vessels. The name *Cardiac* has also been given to the glands, vessels, and nerves, which surround the superior or *cardiac orifice of the stomach*.

CARDIAC/RAPHY (*Anat.*) *Cardiagra'phia*, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and γραφη, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the heart.

CARDIAL/GIA (*Path.*) *Cardi'aca Pas'sio*, *Colica Ventriculi*, *Cordo'lium*, *Gastral'gia*, *Gastrodyn'ia*, *Stomacal'gia*, *Cardi'acus Mor'bus*, *Cardiogl'mus*; from καρδια, 'the cardiac orifice of the stomach,' and αλγος, 'pain': *pain of the stomach*. *Heartburn*. Impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium. *Mor'sus ventriculi*, *Sol'da*, *Limo'sis cardial'gia mor'dens*; — a symptom of dyspepsia.

(F) *Cardialgie*. (G) Magen-schmerz, Magendrücken.

WRITERS. J. E. SCHAPER, Rostoch. 1720 (L). STUPANUS, Basil. 1748 (L). H. MARCHAND, Argent. 1754 (L). CLASS, Hal. 1790 (L). SCHEIDLER, Giess. 1800 (L). OTTO, Francof. 1805 (L).

CARDIALO/GIA (*Anat.*) from καρδια, 'the heart,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the heart.

(G) Herzlehre.

CARDIARIUS; same etymology. A name given to worms, said to have been found in the heart or pericardium.

CARDIATO/MIA (*Anat.*) from καρδια, 'the heart,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the heart.

(G) Herzzergliederung.

CARDIM/ELECH (*Med.*) from καρδια, 'the heart,' and מֶלֶךְ, *Meleck* (Hebr.), 'a governor.' A supposititious active principle seated in the heart, and governing the vital functions. **DOLÆUS**.

CARDIOC/MUS (*Path.*) καρδιογμος. HIPPOCRATES employed this word synonymously with *Cardialgia*. In the time of GALEN, it was used, by some writers, for certain pulsations of the heart, analogous to palpitations. SAUVAGES understood, by *Cardiognmus*, an aneurism of the heart or great vessels, when still obscure.

CARDIOTRO/TUS (*Surg.*) καρδιοτρωτος, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and τρωσκω, 'I wound.' One affected with a wound of the heart. GALEN.

CARDITIS (*Path.*) from καρδια, 'the heart,' and the termination *itis*. Inflammation of the fleshy substance of

the heart. *Empresma Carditis*. The symptoms of this affection are by no means clear. They are often confounded with those of *Pericarditis*; — the inflammation of the membrane investing the heart. *Carditis*, indeed, with many, includes both the inflammation of the investing membrane and that of the heart itself. See **PERICARDITIS**.

(F) *Cardite*. (G) *Herzrentzündung*.

WRITER. I. F. DAVIS, Bath, 1808.

CARDO'NIUM (*Pharm.*) Wine, medicated with various plants. **PARACEL-SUS**.

CAR'DUUS MARIA'NUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Car'duus Mariae*, *Sil'ybum*, *Car'duus lacteus*, *Sp'i'na al'ba*, *Common Milk Thistle* or *Ladies' Thistle*. The herb is a bitter tonic. The seeds are oleaginous. It is not used.

(F) *Chardon-Marie*. (G) *Marien Distel*, *Frauedistel*, *Milchdistel*.

CAREBA'RIA (*Path.*) καριβαρια, from καρη, 'the head,' and βαρος, 'weight.' *Scordine'ma*, *σχορδιν'μα*, *Cordine'ma*, *κορδιν'μα*; heaviness of the head. **HIPPOCR.**, **GALEN**.

CARE'NA (*Pharm.*) *Kare'na*. The twenty-fourth part of a drop. **RULAND** and **JOHNSON**.

CARE'NUM (*Anat.*) from καρη, 'the head.' GALEN uses this word for the head: — καρινον.

CARIACOU (*Hyg.*) A beverage, used in Cayenne, and formed of a mixture of cassava, potatoe, and sugar, fermented.

CAR'ICA PAPAY'A (*Mat. Med.* and *Alim.*) The Papaw tree. A native of America, India, and Africa. The fruit has somewhat of the flavor of a pumpkin, and is eaten like it. The milky juice of the plant; and the seed and root have been regarded as anthelmintic.

(F) *Papayer*. (G) *Melonenbaum*.

CAR'ICUM (*Pharm.*) καρικον; — said to have been named after its inventor **CARICUS**. *Car'lycum*. A detergent application to ulcers; composed of black hellebore, sandarach, copper, lead, sulphur, orpiment, cantharides, and oil of cedar. **HIPPOCR.**

CAR'IES (*Path.*) τερηδων, *Nigri'ties os'sium*. An ulceration of bone. *Necro'sis* being the death of the bone. It resembles the gangrene of soft parts. Hence it has been termed *Car'ies gangreno'sa*, *Gangræ'na Car'ies*. It is recognised by the swelling of the bone,

which precedes and accompanies it; by the abscesses it occasions; the fistulæ which form; by the sanious character, peculiar odor and quantity of the suppuration, and by the evidence afforded by probing.

The most common causes of caries are blows;—the action of some virus, and morbid diatheses. When dependant on any virus in the system, this must be combated by appropriate remedies. When entirely local, it must be converted, where practicable, into a state of necrosis or death of the affected part. For this end stimulants are applied, the actual cautery, &c.

(F) *Carie*. (G) *Beinfrass*, Knochenfrass.

WRITERS. J. B. G. FERRAND, Paris, 1765 (L). CH. P. JOFFRION, Paris, 1801 (F). J. F. DELZUELES, Paris, 1802 (F). P. F. MOREAU, Paris, 1803 (F). J. F. LEVERT, Paris, 1805 (F). G. JOUAN, Paris, 1806 (F). WALTER, Helmstad. 1807 (L). F. C. G. A. RENARD, Paris, 1808 (L). C. T. P. MARIGLIER, Paris, 1811 (L).

CARLOTÆ (Pharm.) *Dried Dates*. DIOSCORIDES.

CARIOUS (Path.) *Cario'sus*. Affected with caries.

(F) *Carié*, *Carieux*.

CARLI'NA (Mat. Med.) *Carline Thistle*.

The *CARLI'NA ACAULIS*, *Chamælicon album*, *Cardopati'um*, which grows in the Pyrenees, and on the mountains of Switzerland, Italy, &c., has been recommended as a tonic, emmenagogue, and sudorific.

(F) *Carline sans tige*.

(G) *Eberts wurzel*.

CARLO SANCTO, RA'DIX (Mat. Med.) *St. CHARLES'S ROOT*: found in Mechoachan in America. The bark is aromatic, bitter, and acrid. It is considered to be sudorific, and to strengthen the gums and stomach.

CARLSBAD, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) Carlsbad is a town in Bohemia, 24 miles from Egra, celebrated for its hot baths. It contains about 47 parts in the 100 of purging salts. It is a thermal saline, temp. 165° Fahrenheit.

CAR'MEN, a verse, because charms usually consisted of a verse. A charm, an amulet.

CARMIN'ATIVES (Mat. Med.) *Carminantia* or *Carminat'iva*, from *car'men*, 'a verse' or 'charm,' *Antiphys'ica*, *αντιφυσικα*, *ζαριζα*. Remedies, which allay pain, and cause the expul-

sion of flatus from the alimentary canal. They are generally of the class of aromatics.

The *FOUR GREATER CARMINATIVE HOT SEEDS*, *Quatuor sem'ina cal'ida majora carminat'iva*, were, of old, anise, carui, cummin, and fennel.

The *FOUR LESSER HOT SEEDS*, *Quatuor sem'ina cal'ida minor'a*, were bishop's weed, stone parsley, smallage, and wild carrot.

(F) *Carminatifs*. (G) *Blahungsmittel*.

WRITERS. R. W. KRAUSE, Jenæ, 1699 (L). CH. W. F. STRUVE, Erford, 1751 (L). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Franc. ad Viadr. 1753 (L). J. A. JUNCKER, Halæ, 1753 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1760 (L). J. G. LEONHARDI, Viteimb. 1784 (L). J. G. SCHRÜDER, Hal. 1800 (L).

CARMOT; a name given, by the Alchymists, to the matter, which they believed to constitute the Philosopher's Stone.

CAR'NEOUS (Anat. & Path.) *Car'neus*, *Carno'sus*, *σαρκωδης*, from *car'o*, 'flesh.' Consisting of flesh, or resembling flesh. *FLESHY* or *MUSCULAR FIBRES*, (F) *Fibres charnues* ou *musculaires*, are fibres belonging to a muscle. The *COLUMNÆ CAR'NEÆ* of the heart, (F) *Colonncs charnues*, are muscular projections, situated in the cavities of the heart. They are called, also, *Musculi Papilla'res*. *PANNICULUS CARNO'SUS*, (F) *Panniculus charnu*; — *Carno'sa Cutis*; a muscular membrane, adhering to the skin of certain animals, whose use is to move the integuments with the hair, feathers, &c.

(F) *Charnu*. (G) *Fleischig*.

CARNIC'ULA (Anat.) Diminutive of *Car'o*, 'flesh.' The gums. FALLOPIUS.

CARNIFICA'TION (Path.) *Carnificatio*, from *car'o*, 'flesh,' and *fieri*, 'to become.' *Transformation into flesh*. A morbid state of certain organs, in which the tissue acquires a consistence like that of fleshy or muscular parts. It is sometimes observed in hard parts, the texture becoming softened, as in *Os'teo-sarco'ma*. When it occurs in the lungs, they present a texture like that of liver. *Hepatisation* is, however, the term more usually applied to this condition.

(G) *Verfleischung*.

CARNIFORMIS ABSCESSUS (Path.) An abscess, whose orifice is hard, the sides thick and callous; and which or-

dinarily occurs in the neighbourhood of the articulations. M. A. SEVERINUS.

CARNIVOROUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Carnivorus*, *Sarcophagus*; σαρκοφαγος, from σαξ, 'flesh,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' That which eats flesh. Any substance, which destroys the excrescences in wounds, ulcers, &c.

(F) *Carnivore*. (G) *Fleischessend*.

CARNOSITAS (*Path.*) *Carnosities* or *Caruncles* in the *Urethra*, (F) *Carnosités* ou *Caroncules de l'urètre*. Small fleshy excrescences or fungous growths, which were, at one time, presumed to exist in the male urethra, whenever retention of urine followed gonorrhœa. (F) *Carnosité*.

M. CULLERIER uses the term, *Carnosité vénérienne*, for a cutaneous, cellular, and membranous tumor, dependant upon the syphilitic virus.

CAROLINA, NORTH, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) In the counties of Warren, Montgomery, Rockingham, Lincoln, Buncomb, and Rowan, there are mineral springs. They belong generally to the sulphureous or *acidulous saline*.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) They are numerous. Pacolet Springs, on the west bank of Pacolet River, contain sulphur and iron. Many, with similar properties, but not held in estimation, are scattered about the State.

CAROTICUS (*Path.*) σαρωτικός, comatose. Relating to stupor or *carus*. As a *carotic state*, &c.

(F) *Carotique*. (G) *Schlafsüchtig*.

CAROTID (*Anat.*) *Carotides* (*Artéria*), *Carotica*, *Carotideæ*, *Capitales*, *Jugulares*, *Soporalles*, *Soporalia*, *Soporifera*, *Somnifera*, *Apoplectica*, *Lethargica*, from σαρος, 'stupor.' The *Carotid Arteries*, *Cephalic Arteries*. The great arteries of the neck, which carry blood to the head. They are divided into, 1. *Primitive* or *common*, the left of which arises from the aorta, and the right from a trunk, common to it and the subclavian. 2. *External* or *pericephalic*, a branch of the primitive, which extends from the last to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw: and, 3. *Internal*, *Arteria cerebrialis vel enccephalica*, another branch of the primitive, which, arising at the same place as the external, enters the cranium, and terminates on a level with the fissure of SYLVIVS, dividing into several branches. (F) *A. Carotide*.

(G) *Hauptschlagadern*, *Kopfschlagader*.

The *CAROTID CANAL*, *Canalis Caroticus*, *Canal inflexe de l'os temporal* (CII), is a canal in the temporal bone, through which the carotid artery and several nervous filaments pass.

(F) *Canal carotidien*.

(G) *Hauptschlagadergang*.

The *FORAMINA CAROTICA*, *Carotid Foramina*, are distinguished into *internal* and *external*. They are the foramina at each extremity of the *Canalis Caroticus*.

(F) *Trous carotidiens*.

CARPA'SIUM, CARPASUM, CARPUSUS, and CARPE'SIUM (*Mat. Med.*) Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen, &c., have given these names, and that of καρπασος, to a plant, which cannot now be determined, and whose juice, called *σποκαρπασον*, passed for a violent, narcotic poison, and was confounded with myrrh.

CARPHOLOGIA (*Path.*) *Til'mus*, *τιλμος*, *Carpologia*, *Crocidis'mus*, from καρπος, '*floc'culus*,' and λεινω, 'I collect' or 'pluck.' Action of gathering flocculi. A delirious picking of the bed-clothes, as if to seek some substance, or to pull the flocculi from them. It denotes great cerebral irritability or debility, and is an unfavorable sign in fevers, &c.

(F) *Carphologic*. (G) *das Flokkenlesen*.

CARPIAL OR CARPIAN (*Anat.*) *Carpialnus*, *Carpialis*. Belonging to the Carpus. (F) *Carpien*.

CARPIAL LIGAMENTS, (F) *Ligaments Carpiens*, are, 1. The fibrous fasciæ, which unite the bones of the carpus: and, 2. The annular ligaments, anterior and posterior. (q. v.)

CARPO'ICA (*Nosol.*) from καρπος, 'fruit.' Diseases affecting impregnation. Irregularity, difficulty or danger produced by parturition: — the 3d order, class *Genetica*, of Good.

CARPUS (*Anat.*) *Carpis'mus*, *καρπος*, *Brachiale*, *Rasceta*, *Rasteta*, the *wrist*. The part between the fore-arm and hand. Eight bones compose it (in two rows). In the superior row there are, from without to within — the *Scaphoides* or *navicularè*, *Luna'rè* or *Semiluna'rè*, *Cu'neiformè* and *Orbicula'rè* or *Pi'siformè*. In the lower row — *Trapezium*, *Trapezoides*, *Mag'nium*, and *Un'eiformè*.

(F) *Carpe*, *Poignet*.

(G) *Vorderhand*, *Handwurz*.

CARRELET (*Surg.*) *A'cus triangularis*. A straight needle, two or three inches long, the point of which is triangular; and which the ancients used in different operations.

CARRELET (F) (*Pharm.*) A wooden, triangular frame for fixing a cloth through which different pharmaceutical preparations are passed.

(G) Seiherahmen.

CAR'THAMUS TINCTO'RIOUS (*Mat. Med.*) *κρίζος*, *Am'lyron*, *αυγορον*, *Cni'cus*, *Cro'cus Germanicus*, *Cro'cus Saracenticus*, *Car'thamum officina'rum*, *Car'duus sativus*. *Saffron flower*, *Safrannum*, *Safflower*, *Bastard Saffron*. The seeds are aromatic, cathartic, and diuretic; but to the Parroquet they are an article of food, hence their name, *Graines de Perroquet*. The flowers are employed as a cosmetic.

(F) *Carthame*, *Safran batard*, *Carthame des Teinturiers*.

(G) Saflor.

CARTHEU'SER, JOHN FRED'ERICK (*Biogr.*) Was Professor of Medicine at Frankfort on the Oder, and had much reputation about the middle of the last century, for works on Botany and Pharmacy; born in 1704; died in 1777. **WORKS.** *Pharmacologia theoretico-practica*. Berol. 1745. 8vo. *Dissertationes physico-chymico-medice, annis nuperis de quibusdam materiæ medicæ subjectis exaratae ac publice habitæ, nunc iterum recusa*. Franc. ad Viadr. 1774. 8vo.

CARTILA'GO (*Anat.*) *χορδοσ*, *Car'tilage*. A solid part of the animal body, of a medium consistence between bone and ligament, and which in the fœtus is a substitute for bones, but in the adult exists only in the joints, at the extremities of the ribs, &c. Cartilages are of a whitish color, flexible, compressible, and very elastic, and some of them apparently inorganic. They are composed, according to J. DAVY, of .44 albumen, .55 water, and .01 phosphate of lime.

The **ARTICULAR CAR'TILAGES**, or *Obdu'cent Car'tilages*, invest bony surfaces, which are in contact; hence they are called *investing* or *incrusting cartilages*, (F) *Cartilages de revêtement* or *d'encroûtement*.

(G) Ueberziehenden Knorpel.

The **CAR'TILAGES OF THE RIBS** are, in some respects, only prolongations of the ribs. Those of the nose, of the meatus auditorius, and eustachian tube, present a similar arrangement. Other cartilages resemble a union

of fibrous and cartilaginous textures, hence their name *Fibro-cartilages*.

CAR'TILAGES OF OSSIFICATION are such as, in the progress of ossification, have to form an integrant part of bones; as those of the long bones in the new-born infant. These are termed *temporary*: the others being *permanent*. All the cartilages, with the exception of the articular, are surrounded by a membrane analogous to the periosteum, called *Perichon'drium*. (F) *Cartilage*. (G) Knorpel.

WRITER. D. AUTENREITH, Tübing, 1798 (L).

CAR'UM (*Mat. Med.*) *Καρον*, from Caria, a province of Asia. *καρον*, *Car'ton*, *Ca'reum*, *Ca'rum Car'ui*, *Car'vi*, *Cum'num praten'se*, *Ca'rus*, *Car'uon*, the *Car'away*. The seeds, *Carnaba'dia*, *Car'oua*, are carminative. Dose, gr. x to ʒij, swallowed whole or bruised. The oil, *O'leum Car'ui*, (F) *Huile de Carvi*, has the properties of the seeds. Dose, gr^{tt} ij to vj.

(F) *Carvi*, *Cumin des prés*.

(G) Matten Kümmel, Karve, Feld- or Wiesen-Kümmel.

WRITER. J. L. MILHAU, Argent. 1740 (L).

CAR'UNCLE (*Anat.*) *Caruncula*, diminutive of *caro*, 'flesh.' A small portion of flesh, *Sar'cion*, *σαρκιον*. A fleshy excrescence. *Ecphy'ma caruncula*.

(F) *Caroncule*. (G) Fleischwärtchen.

CARUN'CULA LACHRYM'ALIS. A small, reddish, follicular body, situated at the inner angle of the eye. It secretes a gummy substance.

(F) *Caroncule lacrymale*.

(G) Thränenwarze.

CARUN'CULÆ MAMILLA'RES. The extremities of the lactiferous tubes in the nipples. The olfactory nerves have been so called by some.

CARUN'CULÆ MYRTIFOR'MES, *Glandule myrtiformes*. Small, reddish tubercles, more or less firm, of variable form, and uncertain number, situated near the orifice of the vagina, and formed by the mucous membrane. They are regarded as the remains of the Hymen.

(F) *Caroncules Myrtiformes*.

(G) Myrtenblattförmige Wärtchen, Mutterscheid Wärtchen.

CARUN'CULOUS (*Path.*) Relating to caruncles or carnosities. *Caruncular*.

CA'RUS (*Path.*) *καρος*, *Profound sleep*. The last degree of coma, with

complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove, even for a few instants. *Sopor, Coma, Lethargia, and Carus*, are four degrees of the same condition.

CAR'YCHUS (*Pharm.*) A substance, little known, employed by the ancients in the preparation of an antidote.

CARYOCOSTI'NUS (*Pharm.*) from *καρυζεύω*, 'I season,' and *κόστος*, 'costus.' An electuary prepared of the costus and other aromatic substances, &c. It was cathartic.

CARYO'TI (*Mat. Med.*) *καρυότοι* (*βάραι*). The best kind of dates. **GALEN.**

CAS RARES (*F.*) *Rare cases.* This term is used, by the French, for pathological facts, which vary from what is usual. See a celebrated article under this head in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, Vol. IV.

CAS'CARA, CASCARIL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) Spanish words, which signify *bark and little bark.* Under which appellations the *bark* (*Cinchona*) is known in Peru. They are now applied to the bark of the *Croton cascarilla.*

CASE (*Surg. & Anat.*) *Cap'sa, καψα.* This name is given to boxes for the preservation of instruments; or for medicines necessary in hospital or other service. We say, — *A case of amputating, trepanning, &c. instruments.*

(*F.*) *Caisse.*

CASE (*Path.*) *Cas'sus.* The condition of a patient, as a *case of fever, &c.* Also, the history of a disease.

(*F.*) *Observation.*

CASHOO (*Mat. Med.*) An aromatic drug of Hindusthan, said to possess pectoral virtues.

CASIUS or **CAS'SIUS, IATROSOPIHIS'TA** (*Biog.*) The period at which C. flourished is uncertain. Some suppose him to be the one referred to by **CELSUS.** **WORKS.** *De animal. medica questiones, &c., interprete HADRIANO JUNIO.* Paris. 1541. 4to. Gr. et Lat. cum scholiis **CONR. GESNER.** Tig. 8vo. *Ιατρικαι αποριαι, και προβληματα περι ζωων και τετραποδων.* Lugd. Bat. 1596. 8vo. Gr. Lat. cum notis et Var. Lect. per **AND. RIVIN.** Lips. 1653. 4to. *Naturales et medicinales questiones circa hominis naturam, Latine per Gesner, &c.* Tig. 1562. 8vo.

CASSEBOHM, JOHN FREDERICK (*Biog.*) Professor of Anatomy at Halle in Saxony: died about the year 1740. **WORKS.** *Tractatus quatuor anatomici de auro humanâ, &c.* Hal. 1734. 4to. *Tract. quintus anatomicus de auro humanâ, &c.* Ibid. 1735. 4to. *Methodus secundi et contemplandi corporis hu-*

mani musculos. Halæ. 1739. 8vo. *Methodus secundi viscera.* Ibid. 1740. 8vo.

CASSE'RIUS, JU'LIUS (*Biog.*) A distinguished Anatomist; born at Placentia, in Italy, in 1545; died in 1616. **WORKS.** *De vocis auditusque organis historia anatomica, &c.* Ferrara. 1600. fol. *Pentasthescion, hoc est, de quinque sensibus liber.* Venet. 1609. fol. *Tabule anatomice LXXVIII.* **DANIEL BUCRETIUS** *Vratislaviensis* xx, *quæ deerant, supplavit, &c.* Venet. 1627. fol.

CAS'SIA FIS'TULA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cas'sia nigra, Jēhal, Jēhalagas, Jēttaghas, Cas'sia fistularis, C. Alexandri'na, Chai'arzan'bar, Can'na, Can'na soluti'va, Can'na fistula, Cas'sia soluti'va, Tlai Xiem. Cathartocar'pus. Purging Cassia.* The pulp of the *Cas'sia Fis'tula* or *Cathartocar'pus Fis'tula, Pul'pa Cas'siæ, Cas'siæ Aramentum*, which is contained in long pods, is black, bright, and shining; sweet, slightly acid, and inodorous. It is laxative in the dose of ζ iv to ζ j.

(*F.*) *Casse Caneficier, Casse en bâtons, Casse des Boutiquers.*

(*G.*) *Röhrkassie.*

WRITER. E. DE VILLARS, Paris, 1712 (L).

CAS'SIA MARILAN'DICA (*Mat. Med.*) *American Senna.* The leaves of this plant are similar, in virtue, to the *cassia senna.* They are, however, much inferior in strength.

CAS'SIA SEN'NA (*Mat. Med.*) The name of the plant, which affords *senna.* *Sen'næ Folia, Sen'na Alexandri'na, Sen'na Itali'ca, Sen'na, Senn'a* or *JEgyptian Cassia.* The leaves of *senna* have a faint smell, and bitterish taste. The active part is extracted by alcohol and water. Their activity is injured by boiling water. They are a hydrogogue cathartic, and apt to gripe. Dose of the powder \mathcal{E} j to ζ j. Infusion is the best form.

(*F.*) *Sené, Casse Sené.*

WRITERS. **SENNERTUS,** Altdorf, 1733 (L). **SALVADOR SOLIVA,** Madrid, 1774 (S). **NECTOUX,** Paris, 1808 (F). **COLLADON,** Montpellier, 1816 (F).

CASSOLET'TA (*Pharm.*) A kind of moist fumigation, formerly in use. **MARCELLUS.**

CASSUMUNIAR (*Mat. Med.*) *Casamu'nar, Casmina, Risagon, Benga'le Indorum, Bengal Root.* A root, obtained from the East Indies, in irregular slices of various forms; some cut transversely, others longitudinally. It is an aromatic bitter, and is consequently tonic

and stimulant. It was once considered a panacea.

(F) *Racine de Bengale*.

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a town in Naples, in the Principato Citra, 15 miles S.S.E. of Naples. There are two springs here, the one sulphureous, the other chalybeate.

CASTELLA'NUS, PETER, or DU CHAT'EL (*Biog.*) Born at Grammont in Flanders, in 1585; died in 1632. WORKS. *Vitæ illustrium medicorum*. Antwerp. 1618. 8vo. *De esu carniū libr. quatuor*. Antwerp. 1626. 8vo.

CASTELLET'TO-ADO'NO, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters, situated near Acqui in Italy, are sulphureous.

CASTEL'LU'S or CASTEL'LI, BARTHOLOMEW (*Biog.*) An Italian physician, who lived about the end of the 16th century. WORKS. *Totius artis medicæ, methodo divisa, compendium et synopsis*. Messanæ. 1597. 4to. *Lexicon medicum Græco-Latinum*. Ven. 1607. 4to.: often reprinted.

CASTERA-VIVENT, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a small village in the department of Gers, near which is a cold acidulous chalybeate, and another which is sulphureous and thermal. Temp. 84° Fahrenheit.

CASTLE-LEOD, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A sulphureous spring in Ross-shire, Scotland, celebrated for the cure of cutaneous and other diseases.

CAS'TOR FIB'ER (*Mat. Med.*) καστορω, Fûber, *Canis Ponticus*. The Beaver. It furnishes the CASTOR. RONDELET recommends slippers made of its skin in gout. Its blood, urine, bile, and fat, were formerly used in medicine.

(F) *Castor*. (G) *Biber*.

CASTO'REUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Castor*, from καστορω, 'the beaver,' quasi γαστωρω, from γαστηρω, 'the belly,' because of the size of its belly, or à castrando: — γαστοριον, γαστοριων, *Castoreum Ros'sicum et Canaden'se*. A peculiar matter, found in bags, near the rectum of the beaver. Its odor is strong, unpleasant, and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid; and color orange-brown. It is antispasmodic, and often employed. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

(G) *Bibergeil*.

WRITERS. A. H. FASCH, Jenæ, 1677 (L). J. FRANCK, August. Vindel. 1685 (L). Translated into French, Paris, 1746. J. VESTI, Erford, 1701 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1741 (L). J. W. LINCHE, Lips. 1786 (L). F. T. A. MUCHE, Francf. ad Viadr. (L).

CASTRATION (*Surg.*) *Castratio*, *Ce-*

loto'mia, κηλοτομία, ορχοτομία, *Orchoto'mia*. Operation for removing the testicles. Sometimes, the term is employed for the operation, when performed on one testicle; hence the division into *complete* and *incomplete* castration. Castration renders the individual incapable of reproduction.

(F) *Castration*. (G) *Verschneidung*, *Entmannung*.

WRITERS. J. J. GARDANNE, Paris, 1766 (L). WEBER, Jenæ, 1773 (L). DIECK, Helmstadt. 1797 (L). MEZGER, Regiomont, 1800 (L). ZEMBESCH, Jenæ, 1801 (L). STAUDINGER, Hal. 1802 (L). MERCIER DE LA VILDIÈRE, Paris, 1803 (F).

CASTRAT'US, (I.) *Castrato*, from *castrare*, 'to castrate.' *One deprived of testicles*. This deprivation has a great influence on the development of puberty. It is adopted to procure a clearer and sharper voice; and, in the East, the guardians of the Harem are, for the sake of security, converted into *Castrati*, or *Eu'nuchs*, ευνουχοι. The ancients called those deprived of one testicle, *Spado'nes*. *Eunuchs* have generally both testes and penis removed.

(F) *Castrat*, *Châiré*.

CATAB'ASIS (*Path.*) καταβασις, from καταβαινω, 'I descend.' An expulsion of humors downwards.

CATABLE'MA (*Surg.*) καταβλημα, επιβλημα, περιβλημα. The outermost bandage which secures the rest.

CATACECLIM'ENUS, from κατακλινομαι, 'to lie down.' One who keeps his bed in consequence of the violence of a disease. *Cataclines*, κατακλινης, κατακλιμενος. HIPPOCR.

CATACERAS'TICUS (*Mat. Med.*) κατακεραστικος, from κατακεραυνωμι, 'I temper,' 'I correct.' The same as *Epiccrasticus*. A medicine capable of blunting the acrimony of humors.

CATACHRIS'TON (*Pharm.*) καταχριστον, from καταχρω, 'I anoint.' A species of liniment. HIPPOCR.

CATAC'HYSIS (*Therap.*) καταχυσις, *Effusio*, *Perfusio*, from καταχω, 'I pour upon.' Affusion with cold water. HIPPOCR.

CATAC'LASIS (*Path.*) κατακλασις, *Cam'pylum*, *Campylo'tis*, καμπυλον. Distortion of the eyes. HIPPOCR., VOGEL.

CATACLEIS' (*Anat.*) κατακλεις, from κατα, 'beneath,' and κλεις, 'the clavicle.' This term has been applied to many parts, as to the first rib, the acromion, &c.

CATAclysmus (*Therap.*) κατακλυσμός, *Cataclysmia*, from κατακλύειν, 'to submerge, inundate.' A *Clyster*. HIPPOCR. Others mean, by the term, a shower-bath; or copious affusion of water. *Catæone'sis*, καταιοησις.

CATAGMATICS (*Mat. Med.*) *Catagmatica remedia*, καταγματικά φάρμακα, from κατάγμα, 'fracture.' Remedies supposed to be capable of occasioning the formation of callus.

CATALEN'TIA (*Path.*) Epilepsy or some disease resembling it. PARACELSUS.

CAT'ALEPSY (*Path.*) *Cataleptisia*, *Catalept'sis*, *Cat'ochē*, *Cat'ochus*, *Congelatio*, *Deten'tia*, *Encatalept'sis*, *Aphonia* (HIPPOCR.), *Anau'dia* (ANTIGENES), *Apprehen'sio*, *Contempla'tio*, *Prehen'sio*, *Carus Catalept'sia*, *Trance* (?), *Oppres'sio*, *Comprchen'sio* (CÆL. AURELIAN.), *Aplexia Catalept'sia*, from καταλαμβάνω, 'I seize hold of.' A disease, in which there is sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition: the limbs and trunk preserving the different positions given to them. It is a rare affection, but is seen, at times, as a form of hysteria. Some of the Greek writers have used the word in its true acceptance, of a seizure, surprise, &c.

(F) *Catalept'sie*. (G) *Starrsucht*, *Steifsucht*.

WRITERS. N. TULPIUS, Helmst. 1660 (L). CLOPHTAK, Leid. 1687 (L). ALBINUS, Frankf. 1690 (L). WINTHER, Rintel. 1692 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Franc. 1692 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1708 (L). P. DIONIS, Paris, 1718 (F). J. I. RÖDER, Erford, 1721 (L). COSNIER, Paris, 1773 (F). BAUMER, Giess. 1776 (L). GERSON, Gotting. 1797 (L). OSIUS, Marburg, 1799 (L). ILLGNER, Francof. 1800 (L). FR. HENRY, Paris, 1803 (F). A G. BAUDE, Paris, 1806 (L). J. S. LAURENT, Paris, 1808 (L).

CATALPA (*Mat. Med.*) *C. Arbo'rea*. The decoction of the pods of the *Catalpa* has been recommended in chronic nervous asthma.

CATANTLE'MA and CATANTLE'SIS (*Therap.*) καταντλήμα and καταντλήσις, from κατα, 'upon,' and αντλάω, 'I pour.' Ablution with warm water, expressed from a sponge. MOSCHION, MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS.

CATAPAS'MA (*Mat. Med.*) from καταπασσω, 'I sprinkle': καταπασμα, *Catapastuq*, *Conspers'sio*, *Epipas'ton*, *Pasp'ma*, *πασμα*, *Sympas'ma*, *Empus'ma*, *Xelion*, ξηριον, *Asper'sio*. Compound medicines in the form of powder, employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, &c. PAVLUS of Ægina.

CATAPH'ORA (*Path.*) καταφορά, 'fall,' from καταφροναι, 'I fall from above.' A state resembling sleep, with privation of feeling and voice. According to others, *Cataphora* is simply a profound sleep, which it is difficult to rouse from — in this sense being synonymous with Sopor (q. v.)

CATAPHRAC'TA (*Surg.*) καταφρακτα, a *Cuirass*, from καταφρασσω, 'I fortify.' A name given by GALEN to a bandage applied round the thorax and shoulders. It was also called *Quadri'ga*.

CAT'APLASM (*Therap.*) *Cataplasma*, *Epiplas'ma*, *Bæ'os*, βαιος, *καταπλασμα*, from καταπλάσσειν, 'to apply.' A *Poultice*. A medicine to be applied externally under the form of a thick pap. *Cataplasms* are formed of various ingredients, and for different objects. They may be *anodyne*, *emollient*, *tonic*, *antiseptic*, *irritating*, &c. A simple poultice acts only by virtue of its warmth and moisture. Meal, fatty substances, leaves of plants, certain fruits, crumb of bread, &c., are the most common bases.

(F) *Cataplasme*. (G) *Umschlag*.

The chief poultices which have been official are the following.

ANODYNE.	EMOLLIENT.	TONIC & ASTRINGENT.
<i>C. Cicuta</i> ,	<i>C. Lini</i> ,	<i>C. Alum.</i>
<i>C. Digitalis</i> .	<i>C. Panis</i> ,	<i>C. Goulard.</i>
	<i>C. Mali maturi.</i>	<i>C. Rosæ.</i>
ANTISEPTIC.	IRRITATING.	
<i>C. Carbonis</i> ,	<i>C. Sinapis</i> ,	
<i>C. Dauci</i> ,	<i>C. Mariatis Sodæ</i> ,	
<i>C. Fermenti</i> ,	<i>C. Quercus Marini.</i>	
<i>C. Acetosæ</i> ,		
<i>C. Cumin.</i>		

The Parisian Codex has some other official cataplasms. 1. *Cataplas'ma anodynum*, made of poppy and hyoscyamus. 2. *Cataplas'ma emolliens*, made of meal and pulps. 3. *Cataplas'ma ad suppurationem promovendam*, of pulps and Basilicon. 4. *Cataplas'ma rube-faciens vel antipleuriticum*, formed of pepper and vinegar.

The only cataplasms, the preparation of which it is important to describe, are the following.

CATAPLAS'MA FERMENTI, *C. efferves'cens*, *Yeast Cataplas*m or *Poultice*. — Take of meal ℥j, yeast ℥ss. Expose it to a gentle heat. It is antiseptic, and a good application to bruises.

(F) *Cataplasme de Levure*.

CATAPLAS'MA SINAPIS, *C. Sinap'icos*, *Sin'apism*, *Mustard Cataplas*m or *Poultice*. (*Mustard and Linseed*

meal or meal $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ equal parts. Warm vinegar, q. s.) A rubefacient and stimulant applied to the soles of the feet in coma, low typhus, &c., as well as to the pained part in rheumatism, &c.

(F) *Cataplasme de moutarde* or *Sinapisme*.

CATAPLEXIS (Path.) *καταπλεξις*, *Stu'por*, from *κατα* and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' Appearance of astonishment as exhibited by the eyes, in particular.

CATAPSYX'IS (Path.) *καταψυξις*, from *καταψυχω*, 'I refrigerate'; *περιψυξις*. Considerable coldness of the body, without *ri'gor* and *horripila'tio*. GALLEN. Coldness in the extreme parts of the limbs. HIPPOCR.

CATAPTO'SIS (Path.) *καταπτώσις*, *Deciden'tia*, a fall. This word expresses, sometimes, the fall of a patient, attacked with epilepsy or apoplexy; at others, the sudden resolution of a paralytic limb.

CAT'ARACT (Path.) *Cataract'a*, *Suf'fusio Oculi*, *Pthar'ma cataract'a*, *Cal'igo len'tis*, *Gul'ta opa'ca*, *γλανκωμα*, *Hypoc'hyma*, *Hypoc'hysis*, *υποχυμα*, *υποχυσις*, *Parop'sis cataract'a*, *Glauco'ma Woulhou'si*, *υποχυμα*, *καταρακτης*, from *καταρασσω*, 'I fall.' A deprivation of sight, which comes on, as if a veil fell before the eyes. Cataract consists in opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light, and precludes vision. The causes are obscure. *Diagnosis*. — The patient is blind, the pupil seems closed by an opaque body, of variable color, but commonly whitish: — the pupil contracting and dilating. Cataracts have been divided, by some, into *spurious* and *genuine*. The former, where the obstacle to vision is between the capsule of the lens and the uvea: the latter, where it is in the lens or capsule. A *lenticular cataract* is where the affection is seated in the lens; — a *capsular* or *membranous*, where in the capsule. The *capsular* is divided again, by BEER, into the *anterior*, *posterior*, and *complete capsular* cataract. When the capsule is rendered opaque, in consequence of an injury, which cuts or ruptures any part of it, it thickens, becomes leathery, and has been called *Cataract'a ar'tida siliquo'sa*. *Cataract'a Morgagnia'na lac'tea* or *purifor'mis*, is the *milky* variety, in which the crystalline is transformed into a liquid similar to milk, (F) *Cataracte laiteuse*. The *cap'sulo-lentic'ular* affects both lens and capsule, and BEER conceives the liquor

morgagni, in an altered state, may contribute to it. Cataracts are also called *stony* ((F) *pierreuse*), *milky* or *cheesy* (*laiteuse* ou *caséuse*), according to their density: — white, pearly, yellow, brown, gray, green, black, (F) *blanche*, *perlée*, *jaune*, *brune*, *grise*, *verte*, *noire*), according to their color: — *fixed* or *vacillating* — *cataract'a capsulo-lentic'ularis trem'ula*, (F) *fixe* ou *branlante*, according as they are fixed or movable behind the pupil. They are also called *Cataract'a marmorac'ia*, *fenestra'ta*, *stella'ta*, *puncta'ta*, *dimidia'ta*, &c., according to the appearances they present.

Cataracts may be *simple* or *complicated* with adhesion, amaurosis, specks, &c. They may be *primary* or *primitive*, when *opaque* before the operation; — or *secondary*, when the opacity is the result of the operation.

The cataract is commonly a disease of elderly individuals, although, not unfrequently, *congenital*. It forms slowly: objects are at first seen as through a mist, light bodies appear to fly before the eyes, and it is not until after months or years that the sight is wholly lost.

No means will remove the evil except an operation, which consists in removing the obstacle to the passage of the light to the retina. Four chief methods are employed for this purpose.

1. *Couching* or *Depression*, (F) *Abaissement*, *Déplacement de la Cataracte*. This consists in passing a cataract needle through the sclerotica and subjacent membranes, a little above the transverse diameter of the eye; and at about two lines distance from the circumference of the transparent cornea, until the point arrives in the posterior chamber of the eye. With this the crystalline is depressed to the outer and lower part of the globe of the eye, where it is left. 2. *By absorption*, by the French termed *broiement*, or *bruising*. This is performed in the same manner as the former; except that, instead of turning the crystalline from the axis of the visual rays, it is divided by the cutting edge of the needle, and its fragments scattered in the humors of the eye, where they are absorbed. 3. *By extraction*, which consists in opening, with a particular kind of knife, the transparent cornea and the anterior portion of the capsule of the crystalline; and causing the lens to issue through the opening. Each of the processes

has its advantages and disadvantages, and all are used by surgeons. Some, again, pass a cataract needle through the transparent cornea and pupil, to the crystalline, and depress or cause its absorption. This is called KERATO-NYXIS, which see.

(F) *Cataracte*.

(G) *Staar*, *Graue staar*.

WRITERS. P. ALBINUS, Francof. 1695 (L). TH. WOOLHOUSE, Franc. 1719 (L). A. C. COCCHI, Rom. 1721 (L). J. DESCHEMET, Paris, 1758 (L). R. B. SABATIER, Paris, 1759 (L). J. COLOMBIER, Paris, 1768 (L). J. TAYLOR, Lond. 1736. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1776 (L). BUDDÆUS, Jenæ, 1776 (L). MARCHAN, Nismes, 1784 (F). WENZEL, Paris, 1786 (F). : in Engl. by J. WARE, Lond. 1791. HABERMANN, Jenæ, 1790 (L). J. WARE, Lond. 1795. REIL, Hal. 1797 (L). P. L. CARRE, Paris, 1802 (F). KUPFER, Erlang. 1803 (L). LA COURNÈRE, Strasburg, 1803 (F). FRIEDLANDER, Erfurt, 1803 (L). J. B. FLEURY, Paris, 1803 (F). MAYER, Gött. 1804 (L). J. B. GUERIN, Paris, 1806 (F). A. E. TARTRA, Paris, 1812 (F). A. C. MONTAIN, Paris, 1812 (F). J. H. FREYTAG, Argent. 1721 (L). J. B. BOYER, Paris, 1728 (L). A. FERREIN, Monsp. 1732 (L). J. F. HENCKEL, Franc. ad Viadr. 1744 (L). J. P. SCHNITZLEIN, Lips. 1750 (L). CL. J. GENTIL, Paris, 1752 (L). CHALIBERT, Lond. 1774. A. BISCHOFF, Lond. 1793. W. H. J. BUCHHORN, Hal. 1811 (G). A. G. RICHTER, translated, Lond. 1791. JON. WATHEN, Lond. 1785. R. MUTER, WISSEBACH, 1811. J. STEVENSON, Lond. 1813. SCHMIDT, Wien. 1801 (G). C. CH. CONRADI, Leipz. 1791 (G). C. J. BEER, Wien. 1791 (G). SIR J. EARLE, Lond. 1801. BEER, Wien. 1799 (G). WEINHOLD, 1809 (G). SAM. COOPER, Lond. 1805. GIBSON, Lond. 1811. C. J. M. LANGENBECK, Gott. 1811 (G). SIR W. ADAMS, Lond. 1812 and 1817. SCHIFERLI, Jen. 1797 (G). J. WARE, Lond. 1811. J. BOWEN, Lond. 1824.

CATARACTÉ (F) (*Path.*) *Cataractus*, *Cataractâ vitia'tus*. One affected with cataract. The French use this term, both for the eye affected with cataract and the patient himself.

CATARRH' (*Path.*) *Catar'rhus*, *καταρροος*, *Catarrheu'ma*, *Rheu'ma*, *ρευμα*, *Deflux'io*, from *κατα*, 'downwards,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' A discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane. The ancients considered the catarrh as a simple flux, and not as an inflammation.

Generally it partakes of this character, however. *Catarrh* is, with us, usually restricted to the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages; the French extend it to that of all mucous membranes.

(F) *Catarrhe*, *Flux muqueux*, *Fluxion catarrhale*. (G) *Fluss*.

CATARRH, in the English sense, *Rheu'ma Pectoris*, *Gravel'do* (of many), a cold, *Fe'bris Catarrhal'is*, *Blennotho'rax*, *Bronchit'is*, *Catar'rhus à frigore*, (F) *Catarrhe pulmonaire*, *Rhume de Poitrine*, is a superficial inflammation of the mucous follicles of the trachea and bronchi. It is commonly an affection of but little consequence, but apt to relapse and become *chronic*. It is characterized by cough, thirst, lassitude, fever, watery eyes, with increased secretion of mucus from the air passages. The antiphlogistic regimen and time usually remove it. Sometimes, the inflammation of the bronchial tubes is so great as to prove fatal.

(G) *Brustkatarrh*.

WRITERS on *Catarrh (Pulmonary)*, AVENIUS, Rostoch, 1663 (L). LUDOLFF, Erfurt, 1752 (L). REDEKER, Götting. 1758 (L). REIL, Hal. 1795 (L). ENGELHART, Lundæ, 1799 (L). SEUFFERHELD, Erlang. 1800 (L). B. LA ROCHE, Paris, 1802 (F). T. MUDGE, Lond. 1779. S. P. GILBERT, Paris, 1804 (L). FR. BERTRAND, Paris, 1804 (F). LE JEUNE, Paris, 1806 (F). CABANIS, Paris, 1807 (F). E. R. WHITE, 1807.

CATARRH', *EPIDEMIC*, *Catar'rhus epidemicus*, *C. à contagio*, *Rheu'ma epidemicum*. Catarrh occurring owing to some particular *Constitutio aeris*, and affecting a whole country:—the *Influenza*. (G) *Epidemischer Husten*. See FEVER, ADENOMENINGEAL.

WRITERS. J. G. DEHAHN, Vratislav. 1731 (L). H. P. JUCH, Erfurt, 1743 (L). SAILLANT, Paris, 1780 (F). ROBERT HAMILTON, Lond. 1782. STRACK, Mogunt. 1784 (L). DUNCAN, Edinb. 1785 (L). J. B. VIAULD, Paris, 1803 (F). BRUNET, Paris, 1803 (F). J. HERDMANN, Lond. 1803. FR. BILLERFY, Paris, 1803 (F). J. F. L. AMESTIN and J. LARUE, Paris, 1806 (F). W. GRANT (*E. C. of Lond.* 1775 and 1782), Lond. 1785. R. PEARSON (of 1803), Lond. 1803. S. RICKETSON (*of New York*, 1807), N. York, 1806. W. STOKER (of 1822—3), Dubl. 1823.

CATARRHÆTICA (*Mat. Med.*) *καταρρηγνιτα φαρμακια*, from *καταρρηγνιμι*,

'I break down.' Remedies considered proper for dissolving, as diuretics, &c. HIPPOCR.

CATARRHEUX (F) (*Path.*) *Catarrho'sus*. One subject to catarrh, affected with catarrh.

CATARRHĒX'IA (*Therap.*) *Catarrhex'is*, *καταρρηξίς*; same etymon as *Catarrhēctica*: the action of *CATARRHĒCTICA*. Also, effusion, evacuation. In HIPPOCRATES; — the alvine evacuations.

CATARRHĒCUS (*Path.*) *καταρρηξίος*, from *καταρρῆω*, 'I flow from.' An epithet for disease, produced by a discharge of phlegm.

CATARRHO'PHO PNY'MATA (*Path.*) *καταρροπα φνυματα*. Tubercles tending downwards, or with their apices downwards.

CATARRHO'PIA (*Path.*) *καταρροπία*, *Catarrhysis*, *καταρροΐς*, from *κατα*, 'downwards,' and *ροπή*, 'inclination.' An afflux of fluids towards the inferior parts, and especially towards the viscera of the abdomen. The Greek word *αναρροπία*, expresses an opposite phenomenon, or a tendency towards the upper parts.

CATARTIS'MUS (*Surg.*) *καταρτισμος*, from *καταρτίζειν*, 'to repair,' 'replace.' The coaptation of a luxated or fractured bone.

CATASE'ISIS (*Path.*) *κατασεισις*, from *σειω*, 'I shake.' A shock, extension or distension. HIPPOCR.

CATAS'TASIS (*Path.*) *καταστασις*, from *καθίστημι*, 'I establish.' The constitution, state, condition, &c. of any thing. HIPPOCR. Also, the reduction of a bone.

CATAT'ASIS (*Path.*) *κατατάσις*, from *κατατείνω*, 'I extend.' The extension and reduction of a fractured limb. HIPPOCR.

CAT'ECHU (*Mat. Med.*) The extract of various parts of the *Mimosa Cat'echu*, *Cæl'chu*. An Oriental tree. The drug is also called *Ter'ra Japon'ica*, *Extractum Cat'echu*, *Japan'* Earth, *Fawfel*, *Cas'cheu*, *Cudt'chu*, *Cas'how*, *Cait'chu*, *Cast'joe*, *Cachu*, *Cate*, *Kaath*, *Cult*, *Cutch*, *Coira*, *Suc'cus Japon'icus*. It is a powerful astringent, and is used in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, &c. Dose, gr. xv to ʒss in powder.

(F) *Cachou*. (G) *Cachou* gummi, *Katechus* aft.

WRITERS. E. HAGENDORN, Jenæ, 1679 (L). CH. H. WERTMUELLER, Gotting. 1779 (L).

CATEIAD'ION (*Surg.*) *κατειαδιον*, from *κατα*, and *εια*, 'a blade of grass.' A

long instrument, thrust into the nostrils to excite hemorrhage in head-ache. ARETEUS.

CATEONE'SIS or **CATEONE'SIS** (*Therap.*) *καταιονησις*, from *καταιονεω*, 'I sprinkle.' *Ablution*. An embrocation, the part being, afterwards, covered with a cloth. GORREUS.

CATHĒ'RESIS (*Path.*) *καθαιρέσις*. Subtraction, diminution. Extenuation or exhaustion, owing to forced exercise. HIPPOCR.

CATHAR'MA (*Path.*) *καθασμα*, *Purgamentum*. Matters evacuated by a purgative, or by spontaneous purging.

CATHAR'MUS (*Path.*) Same etymon; a purgation. HIPPOCR. Also, the cure of a disease by magic, &c.

CATHAR'SIS (*Therap.*) *καθασις*, from *καθαίρειν*, 'to purge.' *Purgatio*, *φαρμακεία*, *Apocathar'sis*, *αποκαθασις*, *Copropho'ria*. A natural or artificial purgation by any passage; — mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

CATHAR'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Catharticus*, *καθαρτικος*, *Dejectorium Remedium*, *Eccatharticus*, *Hypacticus*, *Hypel'atos*, *Lapacticus*, *Apocatharticus*, *αποκαθαρτικος*. Same etymon. A medicine, which, when taken internally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. Some substances act upon the upper part of the intestinal canal, as *calomel* and *colocynth*; others, on the lower part, as *aloes*; and some on the whole extent, as the saline purgatives. Hence a choice may be necessary. Cathartics are divided into **PURGATIVES** and **LAXATIVES** (q. v.)

(F) *Cathartique*. (G) *Reinigungsmittel*, *Abführungsmittel*.

CATHERET'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Cathereticus*, *καθαιρετικός*, *Ectylo'vicus*, *εκτυλωτικός*, *Sarcoph'agus*, *σαρκοφαγος*, from *καθαίρειν*, 'to eat,' 'destroy.' Substances applied to warts, exuberant granulations, &c., to eat them down. They are *mild caustics*.

CATH'ETER (*Surg.*) *καθετηρ*, from *καθηρημι*, 'I explore.' *Æne'a*, *Allgalie*. A hollow tube, introduced by surgeons into the urinary bladder, for the purpose of drawing off the urine. Catheters are made of silver or elastic gum. (See **BOUGIE**.) The French generally use the word *catheter* for the solid *sound* or *staff*, and *algalie* and *sonde* for the hollow instrument.

(G) *Harnleiter*, *Blasenröhrchen*.

CATHETERIS'MUS (*Surg.*) *καθετηριςμος*, same etymon. The introduc-

tion of a catheter into the bladder.
P. ÆGINETA.

CATHID'RYSIS (*Surg.*) καθάρσις, from καθάρω, 'I place together.' Reduction of a part to its natural situation.

CATHOL'CEUS (*Surg.*) καθολικός. A long fillet, applied around the bandage of the dead — *Periscepastrum* — to secure it. GALEN.

CATHOLIC HU'MORS, (F) *Humeurs catholiques*, are the fluids spread over the whole body.

CATHOL'ICON or CATHOL'ICUM (*Phar.* & *Phys.*) καθολικός, from κατα, and ολικός, 'universal.' A remedy, believed to be capable of curing all diseases — a panacea.

CATHOL'ICON DU'PLEX, an ancient, purging electuary, chiefly composed of cassia, tamarinds, rhubarb, senna, &c.

CA'TIAS (*Surg.*) κατίας. A scalpel for making an incision into the womb, to extract a dead fœtus, or for opening an abscess of the uterus.

CATIL'LIA (*Pharm.*) A weight of nine ounces.

CA'TO, κατω, 'below.' This word, in the writings of HIPPOCRATES, is often used for the abdomen, especially the intestines. When he advises a remedy — κατω, he means a purgative; when ανω, above or upwards, an emetic.

CATOCATHAR'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Catocatharticus*, κατωκαθαρτικός, from κατω, 'downwards,' and καθαιρω, 'I purge.' A medicine, which purges downwards. One that produces alvine evacuations. The antithesis to *Anacathartic*.

CAT'OCHE or CAT'OCHEIS (*Path.*) κατοχη, from κατεχω, 'I retain,' 'I hold fast.' This word has, by some, been used synonymously with Catalepsy: by others, with *Coma vigil*; by others, with Tetanus.

CATOMIS'MOS (*Surg.*) κατομίσμος, from κατω, 'beneath,' and ομος, 'shoulder.' *Subhumeral'tio*; mode of reducing luxation of the humerus with the ancients, by raising the body by the arm. PAULUS of Ægina.

CATOP'TROMANCY, from κατοπτρον, 'a mirror,' and μαντεία, 'divination.' A kind of divination by means of a mirror.

CATORCHI'TES (*Pharm.*) κατορχιτης. A kind of sour wine, prepared with the orchis and black grape or dried figs. It was formerly employed as a diuretic and emmenagogue. DIOSCORID. Called, also, *Sycites*, συκιτης. GALEN.

CATOT'ICA (*Nosol.*) from κατω, 'be-

neath.' Diseases infecting internal surfaces. Pravity of the fluids or emunctories, that open on the internal surfaces of organs. The second order in the class *Ec critica* of GOOD.

CATULOT'ICUS (*Mat. Med.*) κατουλοτικός, from κατουλωειν, 'to cicatrize.' A remedy for removing cicatrices. GALEN. A medicine, proper for producing cicatrization.

CAU'DA EQUI'NA (*Anat.*) The spinal marrow, at its termination, about the 2d lumbar vertebra, gives off a considerable number of nerves, which, when unravelled, resemble a horse's tail, — hence the name.

(F) *Queue de Cheval*, *Q. de la Mollé Epinière*. (G) *Pferdeschweif*.

CAUDA'TIO (*Path.*) An extraordinary elongation of the clitoris. BLASIVS.

CAUDIEZ, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Caudiez is a small town, nine leagues from Perpignan, where there is a thermal spring, containing a little sulphate of soda and iron.

CAUL (*Anat.*) The English name for the omentum; also, when a child is born, with the membranes over the face, it is said to have been "born with a Caul." In the catalogue of superstitions, this is one of the favorable omens. The caul itself is, likewise, supposed to confer privileges upon the possessor; hence the membranes are dried, and sometimes sold for a high price. (L) *Pillus*, *Pileolus*, *Ga'lea*, *Vit'ta*. (F) *Coeffe*, *Coiffe* — (*Etre né coeffé* — "to be born with a caul.")

CAULE'DON (*Path.*) καυληδον, *Sicye'don*, σικυηδον, from καυλος, 'a stalk.' GALEN calls thus, a transverse fracture with separation of the fragments.

CAULIAC, CHAULIAC, or CHAULIEU, GUY DE (*Biogr.*) A celebrated French anatomist and writer; born at Gévaudan, on the frontiers of Auvergne, in the commencement of the 14th century. He was physician to Popes CLEMENT VI. and URBAN V. *Works*. *Chirurgia tractatus septem cum antidotariis*. Venet. 1490. Translated into most modern languages; and much valued and commented upon.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESC'ENCE (*Path.*) *Excrescentia Syphilitica*. A syphilitic excrescence, which appears about the origin of the mucous membranes; chiefly about the anus and vulva, and which resembles, in appearance, the head of the cauliflower.

(F) *Choufleur*.

CAU'MA (*Path.*) καυμα. Great heat of the body or atmosphere,

CAUSE (Path.) *Cau'sa*, αἰτία, αἰτίον. An act, which precedes another, and seems to be a necessary condition for the occurrence of the latter. The causes of disease are generally extremely obscure; although they, sometimes, are evident enough. The *predisponent* and *occasional* causes are the only two, on which any stress can be laid; but as authors have divided them differently, a short explanation is necessary.

(G) *Ursache*.

CAUSES, ACCESSORY, (F) Causes Accessoires, are those, which have only a secondary influence, in the production of disease.

ACCIDENTAL CAUSES, or COMMON CAUSES, (F) Causes accidentelles, are those, which act only in certain given conditions; and which do not always produce the same disease. Cold, e. g., may be the accidental cause of pneumonia, rheumatism, &c.

The **PROXIMATE CAUSE, Cau'sa proxima** vel *continens* vel *conjuncta*, (F) *Cause continente* ou *prochaine*, is the disease itself. Superabundance of blood, e. g., is the proximate cause of plethora.

EXTERNAL CAUSES, (F) Causes externes, are such as act external to the individual; as air, cold, &c.

CAUSES FORMELLES (F) are such as determine the form or kind of the disease. They differ from the *Causes matérielles*, which are common to a set of diseases; as, to the neuroses, phlegmasiæ, &c.

INTERNAL CAUSES, (F) Causes internes, are those, which arise within the body;— as mental emotions, &c.

MECHANICAL CAUSES, (F) Causes mécaniques, are those, which act mechanically, such as pressure upon the windpipe in inducing suffocation.

NEGATIVE CAUSES, (F) Causes négatives, comprise all those things, the privation of which may derange the functions;— as abstinence too long continued. They are opposed to *positive causes*, which, of themselves, directly induce disease;— as the use of indigestible food, of spirituous drinks, &c.

OCCASIONAL or EXCITING CAUSES, (F) Causes occasionelles, προφασεις, are those which immediately produce the disease.

OCCULT or HIDDEN, or OBSCURE CAUSES, (F) Causes occultes ou *cachées* ou *obscures*. Any cause with

which we are unacquainted;— also, certain inappreciable characters of the atmosphere, which give rise to epidemics.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CAUSES, (F) Causes Physiologiques, those, which act only on living matter;— narcotics, e. g.

PHYSICAL CAUSES, (F) Causes Physiques,— those, which act by virtue of their physical properties; as form, hardness, &c. All vulnerating bodies belong to this class.

PREDISPONENT or REMOTE CAUSES, Cau'sæ prædeterminatæ, Cau'sæ abditæ, (F) Causes predisponentes, Causes éloignées, Cau'sæ remotæ;— those, which render the body liable to disease. These may be *general*, affecting a number of people, or they may be *particular*, affecting only one.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES, (F) Causes principales;— those which exert the chief influence on the production of disease, as distinguished from the *accessory causes*.

PROCATARCTIC CAUSES, Cau'sæ procatarticae, Cau'sæ præincipientes, from προκαταρκτησις;— the origin or beginning of a thing, from καταρχω, 'I begin,' and προ, 'before.' These words have been used, in different significations. Some have employed them synonymously with *predisponent* or *remote causes*; others, with *occasional* or *exciting causes*.

SPECIFIC CAUSES, ESSENTIAL CAUSES, &c. (F) Causes spécifiques, C. essentielles, Causes déterminantes; those, which always produce a determinate disease; contagion, for example.

CAUSTIC (Mat. Med.) Causticus, Cautereticus, Diareticus, Ero'dens, Pyroticus, καυστικός, from καίω, 'I burn.' Bodies, which have the property of causticity; and which, consequently, burn or disorganize animal substances. The word is also used substantively. The most active are called *Escharotics*. Caustics are also called *corrosives*.

(F) *Caustiques*. (G) *Atzendesmittel*.

WRITERS. H. VAN SANDEN, *Regiom.* 1697 (L). F. M. REMOND, *Paris*, 1808 (F).

CAUSTICITY (Mat. Med.) Causticitas, from καυστικός, 'that which burns.' The impression, which caustic bodies make on the organ of taste; or, more commonly, the property which distinguishes those bodies.

(G) *Atzkraft*.

The *CAUS'TICUM COMMUNE*, (*Pharm.*) *Potential Caustery*, *Common Caustic*, *Caute'rium potentiale*, *La'pis sep'ticus*. *Caust'icum Commune nit'ius*, consists of *quicklime* and *black soap*, ãã equal parts.

CAU'SUS (*Path.*) from *καω*, 'I burn.' A highly ardent fever, *καωσος*, *Deu'rens*. PINEL regards it as a complication of bilious and inflammatory fever; BROUSSAIS, as an intense gastritis, accompanied with bilious symptoms. See *SYNOCHA*.

WRITERS. J. WERNER, *Basil*, 1611 (L). TH. SCHENK, *Jena*, 1664 (L).

CAUTE'RIUM (*Mat. Med., Surg.*) *Caustery*, *καυτηριον*, *Inusto'rium*, *Rupto'rium*, from *καω*, 'I burn.' A substance, used for burning or disorganizing the parts to which it is applied. Causteries were divided, by the ancients, into *actual* and *potential*. The word is now restricted to the red-hot iron; or to positive burning. It was, formerly, much used for preventing hemorrhage from divided arteries; and also, with the same views, as a blister. The term, *Potential Caustery*, (F) *Feu potentiel*, was generally applied to the *causticum commune*, but is now used synonymously with *CAUSTIC* in general.

(F) *Caute're*, *Feu actuel*.

(G) *Brennmittel*.

Caute're also means an issue.

WRITERS. J. CRASSO, *Utin*. 1594 (L). TH. FIENUS, *Lovan*. 1598 (L). CH. SCHORER, *Augsburg*, 1664 (F). J. COSTEO, *Ven*. 1595 (L). M. DE VILLENENA, 1646 (L). FR. CHAUVIN, *Mons*. 1778 (L). J. B. CROLL, *Lugd. Bat*. 1777 (L). R. RESTAURAND, *Lugd*. 1681 (L). E. G. BOSE (*in rheumatism and gout*), *Lips*. 1771 (L). J. RESSIG, *Vienn*. 1777 (L). J. CH. SPIRITUS, *Gotting*. 1784 (L). A. RIBOLI, *Milan*, 1807 (I). P. F. PERCY, *Metz*. an. iii. ðvo. AULAGNIER, *Paris*, 1805 (F). A. B. IMBERT-DELONNES, *Paris*, 1812 (F). MOREL, *Paris*, 1813 (F). L. VALENTIN, *Nancy*, 1815 (F).

CAUTERETS, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a *bourg* seven leagues from *Baréges* (*Hautes-Pyrénées*), France. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal. They are used in the same cases as the *Baréges* water.

CAUTERIZA'TION (*Surg.*) *Cauterisa'tio*, *Exus'tio*, *Inus'tio*, *Caus'tica adus'tio*. The effect of a caustery.

The French, amongst whom cauterization is much used, distinguish five kinds: 1. *Caute'risation inhérente*, which consists in applying the actual

caustery freely, and with a certain degree of force, so as to disorganize deeply. 2. *Caute'risation transcurrente*, which consists in passing the edge of the *Caute're cultellaire*, or the point of the *Caute're conique* lightly, so as not to disorganize deeply. 3. *Caute'risation par pointes*, which consists in applying on the skin here and there the hot point of the conical caustery with sufficient force to cauterize the whole thickness of the skin. 4. *Caute'risation lente*, *slow cauterization*, by means of the *moxa*. 5. *Caute'risation objective*, which consists in holding the caustery at some distance from the part to be acted upon by it.

To *CAU'TERIZE* (*Surg.*) *Caus'tico adu'rere*. To apply the caustery. To burn with a caustery.

(F) *Caute'riser*.

CA'VA, *VE'NA* (*Anat.*) The hollow or deep-seated vein. A name given to the two great veins of the body, which meet at the right auricle of the heart. The *ve'na ca'va super'ior* or *Thorac'lica* or *descen'dens*, is formed by the union of the *subclavians*; and receives, successively, before its termination at the upper part of the right auricle, the *inferior thyroid*, *right internal mammary*, *superior diaphragmatic*, *azygos*, &c. The *ve'na ca'va inf'e'rior*, *abdominalis* or *ascen'dens*, arises from the union of the two *primary iliacs*, opposite the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, receives the *middle sacral*, the *lumbar*, *right spermatic*, *hepatic*, and *inferior diaphragmatics*, and opens at the posterior and inferior part of the right auricle.

(F) *Veine cave*. (G) *Hohlader*.

CAVER'NA (*Anat.*) *αιτρον*, *An'trum*. A *Cavern*. This term has been used for the female organs of generation.

CAV'ERNOUS (*Anat.*) *Caverno'sus*. Filled with small cavities or caverns, as a sponge.

(F) *Caverneux*.

CAV'ERNOUS TEX'TURE or *TIS'SUE*, (F) *Tissu caverneux*. The spongy substance, which forms the greater part of the penis and clitoris. It seems to consist of a very complicated lace-work of arteries and veins; and, probably, of nervous filaments, with small fibrous plates, which form, by their decussation, numerous cells, communicating with each other. This spongy texture produces erection, by dilating and swelling on the influx of blood; and probably, also, by virtue of some property inherent in it.

CORPORA CAVERNO'SA of the Penis, *Corpora nervo'sa*, *C. Ner'vo-spongio'sa Pe'nis*, (F) *Corps cavernoux*. The corpus cavernosum is a kind of cylindrical sac, separated, through its whole extent, by a vertical, incomplete septum; and forming nearly two thirds of the Penis. The *corpus cavernosum*, on each side, arises from the ascending portion of the ischium, and terminates obtusely behind the glans. The arteries of the corpora cavernosa come from the internal pudic. Nerves are found on the surface of the outer membrane, but they do not appear to penetrate into the substance.

The **CORPORA CAVERNO'SA CLITORIDIS**, are two hollow crura, forming the clitoris.

The **CORPUS CAVERNO'SUM VAGINÆ**, *Plex'us retifor'mis*, is a substance, composed of blood-vessels and cells, similar to those of the penis and clitoris, which covers the outer extremity of the vagina, on each side. It serves to contract the entrance to the vagina, during coition.

SINUS CAVERNO'SUS, *Sinus polymor'phus*, *seu Receptaculum*, (F) *Sinus cavernoux*. The *Cavernous Sinuses* are venous cavities of the dura mater, filled with a multitude of reddish, soft filaments, intersecting each other; and, as it were, reticulated. They commence behind the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, pass backwards, on the sides of the fossa pituitaria; and terminate by opening into a cavity, common to the superior and inferior petrosal sinuses. They receive some meningeal veins, the ophthalmic veins, &c.

CAVIARE (*Mat. Alim.*) *Kaviac*. A culinary preparation, much used by certain people, and made, on the shores of the Black and Caspian Sea, from the roe of the sturgeon, mixed with salt and other condiments.

CAVIC'ULA or **CAVIL'LA** (*Anat.*) from *ca'vus*, 'hollow.' The *Ancle*, or space between the malleoli. Some have given this name to the os cuneiforme.

CAVITAS ELLIP'TICA (*Anat.*) *Amput'la*. A dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear.

CAV'ITY (*Anat.*) *Cav'itas*, *Ca'vum*, *κοιλότης*, *κοίλον*. Every thing hollow, as the cranium, mouth, nasal fossæ, &c.

(F) *Cavité*. (G) *Höhlung*, *Höhle*.

The **SPLANCH'NIC CAVITIES**, (F) *Cavités splanchniques*, are those, which

contain the viscera. They are three in number;—the cranium, chest, and abdomen. The cavities of bones, connected with joints or otherwise, are described under their particular denominations.

CE'BI GALLI'NÆ (*Mat. Med.*) The liver of the fowl, bruised. **CASTELLI**.

CEBIP'ARA (*Mat. Med.*) A large Brazilian tree, whose bitter and astringent bark is used in making antirheumatic baths and fomentations.

CE'D'MA (*Path.*) *κε'dμα*, from *κε'dω*, 'I disperse.' A fluxion or rheumatic affection of the joints, especially of the hips. A form of gout or rheumatism.

CE'DRELE'UM (*Mat. Med.*) *κεδρε'λαιον*. The oil of the cedar. **PLINY**.

CE'DRIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Ced'rium*, *Cedri'num*, *Cedri lach'ryma*, *Alkitran*, *κεδρια*, *κεδριον*, *κεδρινον*. The oil or resin, which flows from the Cedar of Lebanon. It was supposed to possess great virtues. **HIPPOCR.**, **FOËSIUS**, **SCRIBONIUS LARGUS**, **DIOSCORIDES**.

CE'DRINUM VINUM (*Pharm.*) *Ced'rar Wine*. A wine, prepared, by steeping half a pound of bruised cedar berries in six French pints of sweet wine. It is diuretic and subastringent.

CE'DRITES (*Pharm.*) from *κεδρος*, 'the cedar.' A wine, prepared from the resin of cedar and sweet wine. It was formerly employed as a vermifuge, &c.

CELAS'TRUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Celas'tus*, *Ceano'thus America'nus*, *New Jersey Tea*. Used by the American Indians, in the same manner as the Lobelia, for the cure of syphilis.

(G) *Amerikanische Seckelblume*.

CELA'TION (*Leg. Med.*) (F) *Concealment*. A word used, by French Medico-legal writers, for cases where there has been concealment of pregnancy or delivery.

CE'LE (*Path.*) *κηλη*, a *Tumor*, *Protusion* or *Rupture*; hence *Hydrocele*, *Bubonocoele*, &c.

CEL'ERY (*Mat. Alim.*) The English name for a variety of the *Apium graveolens* (q. v.)

(F) *Celeri*. (G) *Seleri*.

CE'LIS (*Path.*) *κηλεις*. A *macula* or spot on the skin.

CEL'LULAR (*Anat.*) *Cellula'ris*;—composed of cells or cellules, from *cella* or *cellula*, 'a cell.'

(F) *Cellulaire*.

The **CEL'LULAR TISSUE**, *Tella cellula'ris*, *T. cellulo'sa*; *reticula'ted*, *lamina'ted*, *crib'riform*, *porous*, *arc-*

olar, and mucous Tissue, Reticular or cellular substance, *Cortexus cellulosis*, is the most common of all the organic tissues. Anatomists do not agree, regarding its intinate structure. It seems to contain cellulæ or irregular areolæ between the fibres and plates; as well as serum, fat, and the adipous tissue. The cellular tissue or texture unites every part of the body;—the shape of which it determines: and, by its elasticity and contractility, and by the fluid, which it contains in its cells, facilitates the motions of parts on each other.

(F) *Tissue cellulaire, réticulé, laminaire, criblé, poreux, aréolaire, muqueux, &c.*

(G) Zellengewebe, Zellgewebe, Schleimgewebe, Zellstoff, Schleimstoff.

The *CEL'LULAR SYSTEM*, is the whole of the cellular tissue of the human body.

The *CEL'LULAR MEMBRANE*, *Membrana cellulosa*, *M. Cellularis*, *Panniculus adiposus*, — *M. adiposa*, *pinguedinosa*, of some, — is membrane formed of cellular tissue. Generally it is used for the tissue itself.

(F) *Membrane cellulaire.*

(G) *Zellenhaut.*

WRITERS. C. A. BERGEN, Francof. ad Viadr. 1732 (L). D. CHR. SCHÖNINGER, Gotting. 1748 (L). TH. BORDEU, Paris, 1707 and 1701 (F).

CELLULE (Anat.) *CELLULA*, diminutive of *cella*, 'a cavity.' A small cavity. *Cellules* are the small cavities between the laminae of the cellular tissue, corpora cavernosa, &c.

The term *BRONCHIC CELLS*, *Cellula Bronchica*, has been given to the air cells of the lungs, — the *vesicula pulmonales*.

(F) *Cellule.* (G) *Zelle, Fach.*

CELOTOMIA (Surg.) *Kelotomia*, *κηλοτομία*, from *κηλη*, 'a tumor,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An operation, formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia; and which consisted, principally, in passing a ligature round the hernial sac and spermatic vessels. It necessarily occasioned atrophy and loss of the testicle; and did not secure the patient against the return of the disease. The intestines were of course not included in the ligature.

(G) *Bruchschnitt.*

CELSA (Path.) A term, used by PARACELUS for a cutaneous disease, dependant, according to him, on a false or heterogeneous spirit or vapor, con-

cealed under the integuments, and endeavoring to escape. Perhaps the disease was the *Urticaria*.

CEL'SUS, AURELIANUS CORNELIUS (Biogr.) An ancient and elegant medical writer, who flourished in the first century, under AUGUSTUS and TIBERIUS. WORKS. *De medicina libr. viii.* Florent. 1475. fol. Numerous editions of this excellent work have appeared. It was translated into English by JAMES GREIVE, M. D. Lond. 1756. 8vo.: into French, by M. M. FOCQUIER and RATTIER. Paris. 1824. An edition of the original Latin, with Lexicon, by C. F. COLLIER, M. D. Lond. 1829 (L).

CENEANGIA (Path.) *κενεαγγεια*, from *κερος*, 'empty,' and *αγγος*, 'a vessel.' Inanition. Empty state of vessels. GALEN.

CENOTE'MIUM (Pharn.) A cathartic medicine, formerly given in syphilis: supposed to have been mercurial.

CENIPLAM (Surg.) *Cenigdam*, *Cenigotam*, *Cenipolam*. The name of an instrument, anciently used for opening the head in epilepsy. PARACEL.

CENO'SIS (Path.) *κενοσις*, from *κερος*, 'empty.' *In'esis*, *In'ethmos*, *ιρησις*, *ιρηθμοσις*. Evacuation. It is sometimes employed synonymously with inanition, and opposed to repletion. *Exinanitionio*.

CENOTHIC (Mat. Med.) *Cenothicus*, *κενοθικος*, same etymon; synonyme of DRASTIC.

CENOTHICA (Nosol.) *κενοθικα*, from *κενοσις*, 'evacuation.' Diseases affecting the fluids. Morbid discharges or excess, deficiency or irregularity of such as are natural. The first order, class *Genetica*, of GOOD.

CENTAUREA BEHEN (Mat. Med.) *Behmen ab'iad*, *Behen album* or white Behen. Astringent.

(G) *Weisser Behen.*

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA (Mat. Med.) *Carduus benedictus*, *Cnicus sylvestris*, *Cnicus benedictus*, *Cardiobotlanum*, *καρδιοβοτανον*, *Blessed* or *Holy Thistle*. A strong decoction of the herb is emetic; — a strong infusion, diaphoretic (?); a light infusion, tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj of powder.

(F) *Chardon bénit.* (G) *Kardebenediktenkraut*, *Spinnendistel*.

WRITERS. G. CH. PETRI VON HARTENFELS, Jenæ, 1669 (L). G. CHR. OTTO, Argent. 1738 (L).

CENTAUREA CALCITRAPA (Mat. Med.) *Calcitrapa*, *Calcatreppola*, *Carduus solstitialis*, *Carduus stellatus*,

Ja'cea ramosis'sima, Cacotrib'ulus, Calcitrap'pa stella'ta, Stella'ta rupi'na, Centau'drea stella'ta, Common Star-Thistle, Star-Knapweed. It is possessed of tonic properties, and has been used in intermittents, dyspepsia, &c. It is now not much used.

(F) *Centaurée étoilée, Chardon étoilé, Chausse-trappe, Pignerole.*

(G) *Ritterspornwurz, Sterndistel.*

CENTAUREA CENTAURIUM (Mat. Med.) Rhaponticum vulgare, Centaurium mag'num, κενταύριον, ραζή, Centaurium majus, Greater Centaury, Centaurium officinale. It is a bitter; and was formerly used as a tonic, especially the root.

(F) *Centaurée grande.*

(G) *Grosses Tausendguldenkraut.*

CENTAUREA CYANUS (Mat. Med.) Cyanus, Blue-bottle, Corn-flower. The flowers were once much used as cordial, tonic, &c. They are now forgotten.

(G) *Blaue Kornblumen.*

(F) *Blavelle, Blavéole, Blaverolle.*

CENTIGRAMME (F) from *centum*, 'a hundred,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme.' *Centigram'ma.* The hundredth part of a gramme. A centigramme is equal to about the 5th part of a grain (F).

CENTILITRE, Centilitrum, from *centum*, 'a hundred,' and *λίτρον*, 'litre,' an ancient Greek measure for liquids: — the hundredth part of a litre — equal to nearly ten grammes or a spoonful. Two and a half drachms. French.

CENTIMETRE, Centim'etrum. The hundredth part of a metre — equal to about four lines.

CENTRAL ARTERY OF THE RETINA (Anat.) Arteria Centralis Retinae. Central Artery of Zinn. This artery is given off from the arteria ophthalmica, and penetrates the optic nerve a little behind the ball of the eye; running in the axis of the nerve, and spreading out into many small branches upon the inside of the retina. When the nerve is cut across near the eye, the orifice of the divided artery is observable, which was formerly called *Porus opticus.*

CENTRE OF ACTION (Phys.) The viscus in which the whole or a great part of any function is executed, and to which several other organs contribute. Thus the vital activity seems to be wholly centred in the stomach, during chymification; in the duodenum, during chylication. In like

manner, the uterus becomes a centre of action during gestation.

CENTRE OF FLUXION (Path.) The part towards which fluids are particularly attracted. An irritated or inflamed organ is said to be a centre of fluxion.

CENTRE OF SYMPATHETIC IRRADIATIONS (Phys.) Any organ, which excites, sympathetically, the action of other organs, more or less distant from it; and with which it seems to have no immediate communication. *MARJOLIN.*

(F) *Centre d'irradiations sympathiques.*

CENTRE, EPIGASTRIC (Anat., Phys.) The ganglions and nervous plexuses, formed by the great sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves, in the epigastrium, around the cœliac artery; where the impressions received from various parts of the body seem to be centred.

CENTRE, NERVOUS (Anat.) or *Nervous Centres.* The organs, whence the nerves originate; as the brain and spinal marrow.

(F) *Centres nerveux.*

CENTRE, OVAL (Anat.) Centrum ovale, C. O. Vieussel'nii. When the two hemispheres of the brain are sliced away, till on a level with the corpus callosum; the medullary part is of an oval shape: hence called *centrum ovale.* *VIEUSSENS* supposed all the medullary fibres to issue from that point, and that it was the *great dispensatory of the animal spirits.*

CENTRE, PHRENIC, or Tendinous Centre of the Diaphragm (Anat.) Centrum Phrenicum, C. Nervæum, or C. Tendinosum. The central aponeurosis of the diaphragm.

(F) *Centre phrénique ou C. tendineux du Diaphragme.*

CENTRIUM (Pharm.) κεντρον, from *κεντρον*, 'I prick.' A plaster, used by *GALEN* in stitches, shoots, pains of the side, &c.

CEPHALÆA (Path.) κεφαλαία, Headache. Some use the term synonymously with Cephalalgia. Others, for a periodical headache: — others, again, for a more violent headache than Cephalalgia implies; and others for a chronic headache.

The *Cephalæa spasmodica, Cephalalgia spasmodica* or *Sick-headache*, is characterized by partial, spasmodic pain; often shifting from one part of the head to another: chiefly commencing in the morning, with sickness and

faintness. It is extremely apt to recur, notwithstanding every care.

(F) *Cephalée*.

WRITERS. J. LE PRÉVÔT, Paris, 1644 (L). J. CORDELLE, Paris, 1674 (L). J. PH. STRUVE, Jenæ, 1676 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1735 (L). M. HESSLER, Erford. 1743 (L).

CEPHALAGRAPHIA (*Anat.*) from κεφαλή, 'the head,' and γραφή, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the head.

CEPHALAL'GIA (*Path.*) κεφαλαλγία, *Cephalorronia*, κεφαλοπονία, *Homonopragia*, from κεφαλή, 'the head,' and άλγος, 'pain.' *Pain in the head; headache*. Every kind of headache, whether symptomatic or idiopathic, is a *cephalalgia*. It is ordinarily, however, symptomatic, and has to be treated accordingly.

(F) *Cephalalgie*, *Mal à tête*.

(G) Kopfschmerz, Hauptwehe.

WRITERS. S. PORZIO, Neapol. 1538 (L). J. FABRICIUS, Rostoch, 1617 (L). S. SCHILLING, Lips. 1619 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1671 (L). J. MASIUS, Region. 1640 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1672 (L). J. G. AREND, Lugd. Bat. 1675 (L). J. BOHN, Lips. 1680 (L). J. P. BRUNO, Altdorf, 1682 (L). M. MAPPUS, Argent. 1691 (L). FR. VAUGHAN, Lugd. Bat. 1692 (L). J. W. PAULI, Lips. 1697 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Halæ, 1731 (L). J. JUNKER, Hal. 1741 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1763 (L). W. G. PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1787 (L). W. VAUGHAN, Lond. 1825.

CEPHALALOG'IA (*Anat.*) from κεφαλή, 'the head,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' An anatomical dissertation on the head.

CEPHALATOM'IA (*Anat.*) from κεφαλή, 'the head,' and τέμνειν, 'to cut.' Anatomy or dissection or opening of the head. *Cephalotomia*.

CEPHAL'IC (*Anat.*) *Cephalicus*, κεφαλικός, *Capitalis*, from κεφαλή, 'the head.' Relating to the head.

(F) *Céphalique*.

The *CEPHAL'IC VEIN*, *Ve'na Cephalica*, *Ve'na Capitis*, (F) *Veine céphalique*, *Veine radiale cutanée* of CHAUSSIER. (G) Hauptader. The great superficial vein at the outer part of the arm and forearm. It begins on the back of the hand, by a number of radicles, which unite into a single trunk, called the *Cephalic of the Thumb*, *Cephalica Pollicis*, (F) *Veine céphalique du pouce*. It ascends along the anterior and outer part of the forearm,

where it forms the *superficial radial*. At the fold of the elbow it receives the *median cephalic*, ascends along the outer edge of the biceps, and opens into the axillary vein.

The name, *Cephalic*, was given to it by the ancients, because they thought it had some connexion with the head, and that V. S. must be performed in this vein, in head affections.

CHAUSSIER calls the internal jugular, *Veine céphalique*, and the primary or common carotid, *Artère céphalique*.

CEPHAL'IC REMEDIES (*Mat. Med.*) *Cephalica vel Capita'lia remedia*, are remedies capable of relieving affections of the head, especially headache:—*Cephalartica*, κεφαλαρτιζα φαρμακα.

CEPHAL'INE (*Anat.*) κεφαλίνη. The base or root of the tongue. GORRÆUS.

CEPHALOM'ETER (*Surg.*) *Cephalometrum*, from κεφαλή, 'the head,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument for measuring the different dimensions of the foetal head, during the process of accouchement. A kind of forceps.

(G) Kopfmesser.

CEPHALON'OSUS (*Path.*) from κεφαλή, 'the head,' and νόσος, 'disease.' This term has been applied to the *Felbris Hungarica*, (G) Hauptkrankheit, in which the head was much affected. Others have so called,—any cerebral disease or fever.

CEPH'ALO-PHARYNGÆ'US (*Anat.*) from κεφαλή, 'the head,' and φάρυγξ, 'the pharynx': belonging to the head and pharynx. WINSLOW has given this name to the portion of the *constrictor pharyngis superior*, which is attached, above, to the inferior surface of the basillary process of the Os occipitis. The *Cephalo-pharyngeal Aponeurosis* is a thin, fibrous membrane, which is attached to the basillary process, and gives insertion to fibres of the *constrictor superior pharyngis*.

CEPH'ALO-SPI'NAL (*Anat.*) *Cephalo-spinalis*. Belonging to the head and spine.

The *CEPH'ALO-SPI'NAL FLUID*, is an exhaled fluid, which is found to exist between the encephalon and pia mater; and which seems to have a protecting office, and to keep up a certain degree of pressure on the organ, at least in the spinal canal.

CEPHALOT'RIBÈ (*Obstet.*) An instrument invented by Dr. BAUDELLOCQUE, the nephew, for crushing the head of the fetus in utero, from κεφαλή, 'the head,' and τριβω, 'I bruise.' It consists of a strong forceps, the blades of

which are solid : 16 lines broad, and 3 thick. The handles are perforated at their extremity to receive a screw with three threads, the direction of which is very oblique, so as to allow great rapidity of rotation, and the screw is moved by a winch 6 inches long, to increase the force of the pressure. The bones of the head are easily crushed by it.

CERA FLAVA et ALBA (*Mat. Med.*) κηρός, *Yellow and White Wax*. An animal substance, prepared by the bee, and by some plants, as the *Ceroxylon* and *Myrica cerifera*. Its color is yellow, and smell like that of honey, but both are lost by bleaching. It is a demulcent and emollient : is sometimes given, in the form of emulsion, in diarrhœa and dysentery, but is chiefly used in cerates and ointments.

(F) *Cire jaune et blanche.*

(G) *Wachs.*

CERÆ (*Anat.*) from κέρας, 'a horn.' κεραιαί. The *Cornea of the Uterus*. RUFUS of Ephesus.

CERAMICÆ, CERAMITIS (*Mat. Med.*) κεραμική, κεραμίτις. A sort of earth, used as a cataplasim in peripneumony. HIPPOCR.

CERAMITES (*Pharm.*) κεραμίτις. A troch, of which GALEN speaks.

CERASIA'TUM (*Pharm.*) A purgative compound, so called because it contained the juice of cherries : — from *cerasus*, 'a cherry.'

CERASIOS (*Pharm.*) Name of two ointments referred to by MESUE — the great and little *cerasios*.

CERASMA, κερασμία, from κεραυνεύω, 'to mix.' A mixture of hot and cold water. *Metacerasma*. GORREUS.

CERATE (*Pharm.*) *Cera'tum*, κηρωτόν, κηρωτή, from κηρός, 'wax.' *Cerelæ'tum*, *Cerol'ma*, *Cerol'nium*, *Cerol'tum*, *Ceratomalag'ma*, κηρωτομαλαγμία. A composition of wax, oil or lard, with or without other ingredients.

(F) *Cérat.* (G) *Wachssalbe.*

CERATE, SIMPLE CERATE, *Cera'tum*, *Cera'tum sin'plex*, P. L. (*Yellow wax* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *olive oil* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.) It is applied as an emollient to excoriations, &c.

(F) *Cérat simple.*

CERATE OR POMMA'TUM FOR THE LIPS, *Cera'tum labia'le ru'brum*, *Pomma'tum ad lab'ia demulcen'da*. Ph. P. (F) *Cérat ou pommade pour les lèvres.* (*Wax*, 9 parts; *oil*, 16 parts; — colored with *alkanet*.)

CERATE OF CALAMINE, *Cera'tum Calami'næ*. C. *Carbonat'is zin'ci*

impuri, *Cera'tum lap'idis Calamina'ris*, *Cera'tum epulot'icum*, *Turner's Cérate*, *Healing Salve*. (*Olive oil* $\frac{1}{2}$ i, *yellow wax* $\frac{1}{2}$ ss; melt, cool, and, when it begins to set, stir in of *calamine* $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.)

(F) *Cérat de Pierre Calaminaire*, C. de *Calamine*.

CERATE OF CANTHARIDES, *Cera'tum Canthar'idis*, *Blister Ointment*, *Ointment of Spanish Flies*, *Unguen'tum ad vesicato'ria*, *Unguen'tum Pullveris Mello'es vesicato'rii*, *Ung. epispas'ticum fortius*, *Cera'tum Lyt'tæ*. (*Spermaceti cerate* $\frac{3}{4}$ vj, *cantharides*, in powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies.) It is used to keep open blisters, issues, &c. See UNGUENTUM LYTTÆ.

(F) *Cérat de Cantharides.*

CERATUM CETACEI, *Cera'tum spermaceti*, *Cera'tum al'bum*, *Cera'tum sin'plex*, C. *Ceti*, *Unguen'tum adipocera' cetol'rum*, *Linimen'tum al'bum*, *Emplas'trum Spermat'is Ceti*, *Spermaceti Cerate*. (*Spermaceti* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *white wax* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, *olive oil* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.) A good emollient to ulcers, &c.

(F) *Cérat de blanc de baleine.*

CERATUM GALENI, *Cera'tum al'bum*, C. *refrig'erans* GALENI, *Unguen'tum cera'tum*, U. *amygdal'num*, U. *sin'plex*, *Emplas'trum ad fontic'u'los*, *Oleo-cera'tum aqud subactum*, *Cold Cream*. (*White wax* 4 parts, *oil of sweet almonds* 16 parts; add, when melted, *water or rose water* 12 parts. Ph. P.) A mild application to chaps, &c.

(F) *Cérat blanc ou de GALIEN.*

CERATUM CONII, *Cera'tum Cieu'tæ*. (*Ung. conii* $\frac{1}{2}$ j, *cetacei* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, *cera albæ* $\frac{3}{4}$ iij.) A formula in Bartholomew's Hospital : occasionally applied to cancerous, scrophulous sores, &c.

CERATE, KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL. (*Diachyl.* $\frac{3}{4}$ viij, *olive oil* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, prepared *chalk* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv : when nearly cool, add *Acet. dist.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *plumb. superacet.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iij.) A cooling emollient.

CERATE, MARSHALL'S. (*Palm oil* $\frac{3}{4}$ v, *calomel* $\frac{3}{4}$ j, *sugar of lead* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, *ointment of nitrate of mercury* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.)

CERATUM PLUMBI SUPERACETATIS, *Unguen'tum Cerussa' Acetata'*, *Cerate of superacetate or Sugar of Lead*, *Cera'tum Plum'bi Acetata'tis*, *Unguen'tum Acetata'tis Plum'bi*. (*Acetate of lead* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij; *white wax* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, *olive oil* $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.) Cooling and astringent.

(F) *Cérat de suracétate de Plomb.*

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM, *Cera'tum Lithar'gyri Acetata'ti*

Compositum, Goulard's Ointment, Ceratum subacetati plumbi medicatum, Ceratum Saturni, Compound Lead Cerate. (Liq. plumb. acet. ℥iiss, ceræ flavæ ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ix, camphoræ ℥ss.) Its virtues are the same as the last.

(F) *Cérat de Goulard, C. de plomb composé.*

CERATUM RESINÆ, C. Resinæ flavæ, C. citrinum, Unguentum basilicon flavum, Ung. Resinæ flavæ, Ung. Resinosum, Resin Cerate or Ointment, Yellow Basilicon. (Resin. flav., Ceræ flav., āā ℥bj, ol. oliv. ℥bj.) A stimulating application to old ulcers, &c. Digestive.

DR. SMEL'LOME'S Ointment for the Eyes, consists of finely powdered verdigris ℥ss, rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of *ceratum resinæ.*

CERATUM SABINÆ, Unguent. Sabinæ, Savine Cerate. (Fresh Savine leaves, bruised, ℥bj, yellow wax ℥ss, hog's lard ℥bj.) Irritative, drawing. Used in the same cases as the Cerate of Cantharides.

(F) *Cérat de Sabine.*

CERATUM SAPO'NIS, Soap Cerate. (Hard soap ℥viii, yellow wax ℥x, semivitreous oxide of lead ℥bj, olive oil ℥bj, vinegar 1 gallon.) Boil together the vinegar and oxide of lead, over a slow fire, stirring constantly, till they combine: add the soap and boil again, until the water be evaporated: then mix in the oil and wax previously melted.) It is applied in cases of sprains or fractures.

(F) *Cérat de Savon.*

CERATOCELE (Path.) from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *κίλη*, 'tumor.' A protrusion of the transparent cornea, or rather of the membrane of the aqueous humor through an opening in the cornea.

CERATOGLOSSUS or *KERATOGLOSSUS (Anat.)* *κερατογλωσσοσ*, from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' A muscle, extending from the great cornu of the os hyoides to the base of the tongue. It is a part of the hyoglossus.

CERATO-PHARYNGEUS or *KERATO-PHARYNGEUS (Anat.)* from *κερας*, 'a horn,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' The great and small *Cerato-pharyngeli*, are small fleshy bundles, forming part of the *Hyopharyngeus* of WINSLOW.

CERATO-STAPHYLINUS or *KERATO-STAPHYLINUS (Anat.)* from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *σταφυλη*, 'the uvula.' Some

fleshy fibres of the *Thyro-staphylinus* of WINSLOW.

CERATONIA SILIQUA (Mat. Med.) The Carob Tree. *Ceratium, Ceratia, Siliqua dulcis, Caroba, Alnabati, the Sweetpod.* This—the fruit of the *Ceratonia siliqua*—is mucilaginous, and employed where mucilages are indicated—in decoction.

(F) *Caroubier (Fruit, Carouge).*

(G) *Johannisbrod, Bockshorn, Soodbrod.*

CERATOMIA (Surg.) from *κερας*, 'horn,' 'cornea,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' *Section of the transparent cornea.* This incision is used in the operation for the cataract;—to give exit to pus effused in the eye, in case of hypopyon, &c.

CERATOMUS (Surg.) *Keratotomy, Keratotomy,* from *κερας*, 'cornea,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A name given by WENZEL to his knife for dividing the transparent cornea, in the operation for cataract. Many modifications of the instrument have been made since WENZEL'S time.

CERAUNION (Therap.) *κεραυνιον*, from *κεραυνος*, 'thunder.' *Lapis fulmineus.* A kind of stone, which was believed to be formed during thunder; and to be possessed of the power of inducing sleep, and numerous other prophylactic virtues. It was rubbed on the knee, breast, &c. in swellings of those parts. A. CHIOCCHI.

CERARIA (Zool.) A genus of agastric, infusory animalcules, one of the most curious of which inhabits the tartar of the teeth.

CERCHNOS (Path.) *κερχνος*, from *κερχνο*, 'I make a hoarse noise.' GALEN describes, under this name, the wheezing and hoarseness which precede cough. The words *κερχναλειον*, *κερχνον*, *κερχνασμοι*, have nearly the same meaning.

CERCIS (Pharm., Anat.) *κερκις*, *Radiis.* A sort of pestle for reducing substances to powder. Also, the radius or small bone of the arm.

CERCO'SIS (Anat., Path.) *κερκωσις*, from *κερκος*, 'a tail.' *Mentula muliebris, the Clitoris.* Some authors have employed the word as synonymous with Nymphomania and elongation of the clitoris, and with *Polypus Uteri*—the *Sarco'ma Cerco'sis* of SAUVAGES.

CEREA'LIA (Hyg.) from *Ceres*, 'goddess of corn.' The cerealia are gramineous plants, the seed of which serve for the nourishment of man;—as wheat, barley, rye, &c. Sometimes

the same term is applied to some of the leguminous plants.

(F) *Céréales (Plantes).*

(G) Getreidepflanzen.

CEREBEL'LA URINA. Urine of a whitish appearance, of the color of the brain, from which PARACEL'SUS thought he could distinguish diseases of that organ.

CEREBELLI'TIS (*Path.*) Inflammation of the cerebellum: a variety of PHRENITIS.

CEREBEL'LOUS (*Anat. & Path.*) *Cerebellousus*, from *cerebellum*, 'the little brain.' CHAUSSIER has given this name to the vessels of the cerebellum. These are three in number: two of which are inferior: the larger (*Inferior Cerebelli*), which arises from the posterior cerebral or vertebral; and the smaller, whose existence is not constant, from the meso cephalic or basiliary:—the third, called *A. cérébelleuse supérieure (superior cerebelli)*, is also a branch of the basiliary.

CEREBEL'LOUS AP'OPLEXY, is apoplexy of the cerebellum. It is often accompanied with irritation of the genital organs, as erection, &c.

(F) *Cérébelleux.*

CEREBEL'LUM (*Anat.*) Diminutive of *Cerebrum*. *Cerebrum posterius, Encranion, Encranis, εγκρανιον, εγκρανις, Epencranis, επεγκρανις, Parencephalis, παρεγκεφαλις, the Little Brain.* A portion of the medullary mass, contained in the cavity of the cranium. It fills the lower occipital fossæ, below the tentorium, and embraces the tuber annulare and medulla. It is composed, like the brain, of cortical and medullary substance arranged in laminæ, as it were; so that, when a section is made of it, it has an arborescent appearance, called *Arbor vitæ*. The cerebellum is divided into two lobes or hemispheres, or lateral masses, and each lobe is again subdivided into *Monticuli* or *Lobules*. In the cerebellum are to be observed the *Crura cerebelli*, the *fourth ventricle*, the *valvula magna cerebri*, the *processus vermiculares*, superior and inferior, &c.

(F) *Cervelet.* (G) *Kleine Gehirn.*

WRITER. V. MALACARNE, Turin. 1777 (I).

CER'EBRAL (*Anat.*) *Cerebra'tis*, from *cerebrum*, 'the brain.' Belonging to the brain, and similar to the brain.

The CER'EBRAL ARTERIES are three on each side: the *anterior* or *artery of the corpus callosum*, and the

middle, Arte'ria Sylvia'na, are furnished by the internal carotid: the *posterior* or *posterior and inferior artery of the brain, A. profunda cerebri*, arises from the vertebral. CHAUSSIER calls these arteries *lobaires*, because they correspond with the anterior, middle, and posterior lobes, whilst he calls the trunks, whence they originate, *cerebral*.

The CEREBRAL NERVES are those which arise within the cranium, all of which, perhaps, with the exception of the olfactory, arise from the medulla oblongata.

In *Pathology*, an affection is called *cerebral*, which specially occupies the brain. *Fièvre cérébrale, Cerebral fever*, is a variety of typhus, in which the head is much affected. See TYPHUS.

(F) *Cérébral.*

CER'EBRUM (*Anat.*) The brain. This term is sometimes applied to the whole of the contents of the cranium: at others, to the upper portion;—the posterior and inferior being called cerebellum. The *brain*, properly so called, extends from the os frontis to the superior occipital fossæ. Anteriorly, it rests on the orbital vaults; behind this on the middle fossæ of the base of the cranium; and, behind, on the *tentorium cerebello superextensum*. The upper surface is divided by a deep median cleft (*Scissure interlobaire, CH.*) into two halves, called *hemispheres*, which are united at the base by the *corpus callosum*. At its surface is a number of *convolutions*. The inferior surface exhibits, from before to behind, three lobes, distinguished into *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*. The middle is separated from the anterior, by the *fissure of SYLVIVS*; and from the posterior, by a shallow furrow which corresponds to the upper portion of the *pars petrosa*. Internally, the brain has, on the median line, the *corpus callosum, septum lucidum, fornix, pineal gland*, and third ventricle:—and, laterally, the *lateral ventricles*, in which are the *corpora striata, optic thalami, &c.*

The brain is contained in a triple envelope (See MENINGES). Its texture is pulpy, and varies according to age. Two substances may be distinguished in it—the *medullary*, (G) *Marksubstanz*, and *cortical* or *cineritious*, (G) *Rindensubstanz*. The former is white; and occupies all the interior and base of the brain. The latter is grayish and softer. It is situ-

ated particularly at the surface of the organ.

The brain receives several arterial vessels, furnished by the internal carotid and vertebral. Its veins end in the sinuses. It is the material organ of thought: — of the mental and moral manifestations.

According to M. GALL, each part is the special seat of one of those faculties, and the brain and cerebellum, inclusive, are called by him "the nervous system of the mental faculties."

The following Table, from HALLER and CUVIER, exhibits the proportion between the mass of the brain and that of the body in man and in animals.

A child of 6 years (HALLER)	} 1-22.
♏ij, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	
Adult (HALLER)	} 1-35.
(From ♏2, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to ♏3, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. SÖMMERING.)	
Gibbon (<i>Simia Lar.</i>)	1-48.
Spagous	from 1-41 to 1-22.
Apes	from 1-48 to 1-24.
Baboons	from 1-104 to 1-86.
Lemurs	from 1-84 to 1-61.
Bat (<i>Vespertilio Noctula</i>)	1-96.
Mole	1-36.
Bear	1-265.
Hedgehog	1-168.
Fox	1-205.
Wolf	1-230.
Beaver	1-290.
Hare	1-228.
Rabbit	1-140 to 1-152.
Rat	1-76.
Mouse	1-43.
Wild Boar	1-672.
Domestic, Do.	1-512 to 1-412.
Elephant (7 or ♏10)	1-500.
Stag	1-290.
Roebuck (young)	1-94.
Sheep	1-351 to 1-192.
Ox	1-750 to 1-860.
Calf	1-219.
Horse	1-700 to 1-400.
Ass	1-154.
Dolphin	1-25, 1-36, 1-60, 1-102.
Eagle	1-260.
Goose	1-360.
Cock	1-25.
Canary-bird	1-14.
Humming-bird	1-11.
Turtle	1-5688.
Tortoise	1-2240.
Frog	1-172.
Shark	1-2496.
Pike	1-1305.
Carp	1-560.

(F) *Cerveau, Cervele.* (G) Hirn, Gehirn.

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CEREVISIA (*Mat. Alim.*) ζυθος, *Liquor cerleris, Vinum hordeaceum, Barley Wine, Bira, Brylton, βυτον*, from CERES, 'corn'; whence it is made. *Ale, Beer, Porter*. These fluids are drunk by the inhabitants of many countries, habitually. In Great Britain the greatest consumption occurs. They are nourishing, but not very easy of digestion. The old dispensaries, contain numerous medicated Ales, which are no longer in use.

(F) *Bière, Cervoise.* (G) Bier.

WRITERS. J. BRETTSCHEIDER OF PLACOTOMUS, Regiom. 1549 (L). TH. VON HAYCK, Francof. 1585 (L). M. SCHOOCK, Groning. 1661 (L). J. H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1668 (L). R. LE CONTE, Paris, 1695 (L). L. FR. JACOBI, Erford, 1704 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1743 (L). B. L. DE LAUREMBERT, Paris, 1751 (L). J. C. STOCK, Jenæ, 1756 (L). J. C. TODE, Hafn. 1775 (L).

CERNIN, SAINT, WATERS OF, (*Mat. Med.*) St. C. is a parish in the diocese of St. Flour, Upper Auvergne, France.

The water is a chalybeate. It is called *Eau du Cambon*.

CEROE'NĒ, CEROU'NĒ, or CIROU'E'NĒ (*Pharm.*) *Ceroe'num*, from κηρος, 'wax,' and οἶνος, 'wine.' A plaster, composed of *yellow wax, mutton suet, pitch, Burgundy pitch, Bole Armeniac, thus, and wine*. It was used as a strengthening plaster. Sometimes it contained neither wax nor wine.

CEROMANTI'A, from κηρος, 'wax,' and μαντεία, 'divination.' The art of foretelling the future from the figures, which melted wax assumes, when suffered to drop on the surface of water.

CEROPIS'SUS (*Pharm.*) from κηρος, 'wax,' and πῖσσα, 'pitch.' A depilatory plaster, composed of pitch and wax: κηροπίσσος.

CERU'MEN (*Anat.*) from *cera*, 'wax.' *Cerumen Aurium, Cere'a, Aurium Sor'des, Marmora'ta Aurium, Cyp'selē, Ceru'minous Hu'mor, Cyp'selis, Fw'gilē, ωτος ρυπος, νυψελις*. A name given to the unctuous humor, similar to wax in its physical properties, which is met with in the *meatus auditorius externus*. It is secreted by follicles, situated beneath the membrane lining the meatus. It lubricates the meatus, preserves the suppleness of the lining membrane, prevents the introduction of bodies floating in the atmosphere, and by its bitterness and unctuousness prevents insects from penetrating.

(F) *Cire des Oreilles*. (G) *Ohrenschmalz*.

WRITERS. N. PAPIŃ, Salmur. 1648 (L). M. MAPPUS, Argent. 1548 (L).

CERU'MINOUS (*Anat.*) *Cerumino'sus*. Relating to cerumen.

(F) *Cérumineux*.

CERU'MINOUS GLANDS or FOLLICLES, (F) *Glandes cérumineuses ou Follicules Cérumineuses*. Glands or follicles, which secrete the cerumen.

CERUSIA'NA (*Pharm.*) ζερουσιανή. Name of a medicine, used by GALEN in phthisis.

CERUS'SEA URI'NA (*Path.*) Terms used, by PARACEL'SUS, for the urine, when of a dull color, like ceruse.

CERVICAL (*Anat.*) *Cervical'is*, from *cer'vix*, 'the back of the neck.' *Trachelian*. Every thing, which concerns the neck, especially the back part.

The **CERVICAL ARTERIES** are three in number: 1. The *ascending, anterior, or superficial*, a branch of the inferior thyroid, distributed to the scapular muscles and integuments. 2. The *transverse* (*Cervico-scapulaire* CH.), a

branch of the axillary artery, or of the subclavian: distributed to the *levator scapulae, trapezius, &c.* 3. The *posterior or profound, A. transversalis colli* (*Trachelo-cervicale* CH.), a branch of the subclavian, distributed to the deep-seated muscles on the anterior and posterior parts of the neck.

The **CERVICAL VEINS** have nearly the same distribution as the arteries.

The **CERVICAL NERVES** are eight in number, on each side; and form the *eight cervical pairs*, which are the first given off from the spinal marrow.

The **CERVICAL PLEXUS**, (*Plexus Trachelo-souscutané* CH.). The nervous network, formed by the anterior branches of the three first cervical nerves, above the posterior scalenus muscle, and at the outer side of the pneumogastric nerve, carotid artery, and jugular vein.

CERVICAL GLANDS. The three ganglions of the great sympathetic. The *cervical glands* or lymphatic glands of the neck are, also, so called.

CERVICAL VER'TEBRÆ. The seven first vertebræ of the spine.

CERVICAL LIG'AMENTS. These are two in number. 1. The *anterior*, extending from the basilar process of the occipital bone to the anterior part of the first cervical vertebra. 2. The *posterior or supraspinous, Ligamentum Nuchæ*, which extends from the outer occipital protuberance to the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. In animals with large heads it is very strong.

CERVIX (*Anat.*) The neck. A neck. (G) *Nakken, Genick, Hals*. As:—

CERVIX U'TERI. The neck of the uterus; also the vagina. The term *cervix* is applied to other parts, as the *cervix* of a bone, or the part between the head and body, &c. See COL-LUM.

CERVUS, CERVA, ελαφος, (Mat. Med.) The horn of the *Cervus Elaphus*, called *Cor'nu, Cer'vi Elaphi Cor'nu, Cor'nu Cervinum, Hartshorn*. contain 27 parts of gelatine in the 100. A jelly made from the shavings is emollient and nutritive.

(F) *Corne de cerf*.

The **STAG'S PIZZLE**, *Priapus Cer'vi*, was once considered to be aphrodisiac. Dose, ℥j to ʒj in powder.

CERVUS AL'CES (*Mat. Med.*) The *Elk*. The *hoof* of this animal was an-

ciently used as an anti-epileptic. The animal, it was asserted, was subject to attacks of epilepsy, and always cured them by putting its hoof into the ear. The hoof was also worn as an amulet.

(F) *Elan*. (G) *Elent*.

The *Cor'nu Us'tum* or *Burnt Harts-horn* has been used as an antacid, but it consists of 57 parts of *phosphate*, and but one of *carbonate*, of lime. It is, therefore, useless.

CESTRITES (*Pharm.*) A wine prepared from betony (*κεστόρον*, 'betony').

CETA'CEUM (*Mat. Med.*) from *χιτος*, 'a whale.' *Album Ceti*, *Adipocera cetosa*, *Spermaceti*. An inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, unctuous substance, obtained from the brain of the *Physeter Macrocephalus* or *Spermaceti Whale*, and other varieties of whale. S. g. 9.433: melts at 112°. It is demulcent and emollient; has been given in coughs and dysentery, but is mostly used in ointments. Dose, ʒss to ʒiiss rubbed up with sugar or egg.

(F) *Blanc de Baleine*, *Cétine*, *Adipocire de Baleine*.

(G) *Wallrath*.

WRITERS. M. ELMULLER, Lips. 1671 (L). J. VESTI, Erford, 1701 (L). J. S. HENNINGER, Argent. 1711 (L).

CHÆROPHYLUM (*Mat. Med.*) *χαίροφυλλον*, from *χαίρω*, 'I rejoice,' and *φυλλον*, 'a leaf.'

CHÆROPHYLUM SYLVES'TRE, *Cicutaria*, *Chærophyl'ium Tem'ulum*, *Cerofol'ium Sylves'tre*, *Eastard Hemlock*, *Wild Chervil* or *Cow-weed*. It is a slightly fetid aromatic; but is not used.

(F) *Cerfeuil sauvage*, *Persil d'Ane*.

(G) *Wilder Kôlberkropf*, *Waldkôlberkropf*.

CHÆROPHYLUM ODORA'TUM, *Scandix Odora'ta*, *Myrrhis Odora'ta*, *Cerofol'ium Hispan'icum*, *Sweet Cic'ely*, has the smell of aniseed, and is cultivated on account of its aromatic properties.

(F) *Cerfeuil Musqué* ou *d'Espagne*.

(G) *Myrrhenkerbel*.

CHÆROPHYLUM SATIVUM, *Scandix Cerofol'ium*, *Chærophyl'ium*, *Chærofol'ium*, *Cerofol'ium*, *Garden Chervil*, *Cher'vil*. The juice has been considered aperient and diuretic. It is used only as a pot herb.

(F) *Cerfeuil*, *C. des Jardins*, *C. cultivé*.

(G) *Kerbelkraut*, *Gartenkôrbel*.

WRITER. F. G. NARCISUS, Gryphis-

wald, 1711 (L).

CHA'FING (*Path.*) *Erythe'ma Intertri'go*, *Paratrim'ma*, *πρωστριμμα*, from *échauffer*, 'to heat.' Fret, erosion of the skin, *Attri'ta*. The red excoriations, which occur, in consequence of the friction of parts; or between the folds of the skin, especially in fat or neglected children. Washing with cold water and dusting with hair powder is the best preventive.

(F) *Échauffement*, *Écorchure*.

CHALAS'TICUS (*Mat. Med.*) *χαλαστικός*, from *χαλαω*, 'I relax.' A medicine proper for removing rigidity of the fibres. GALEN. An emollient or relaxant (q. v.)

CHALA'ZA, CHALA'ZION, CHALAZO'SIS (*Path.*) *χαλαζα*, *χαλαζιον*, *χαλαζωσις*, *Grando*, *Hail*. Certain hard, round, transparent tumors, developed in different parts of the body, more especially in the substance of the eyelids.

(F) *Grêle*, *Gravelle*.

CHALIC'RATON, *χαλικρατον*, from *χαλις*, or *χαλιξ*, an old word for wine. A mixture of wine and water. *Vinum mistum*.

CHAL'MERS, LI'ONEL (*Biog.*) A physician of Charleston, S. Carolina. He was a native of Great Britain, and settled in Carolina about the commencement of the eighteenth century. WORKS. *Essay on fevers &c.*, and *on the crisis of disorders*. Lond. 1768. 8vo. *An account of the weather, and diseases of South Carolina*. Lond. 1776. 2 vols. 8vo.

CHALYBEATE (*Mat. Med.*) *Chalybeatus*, *Ferrugin'eus*, *Ferruginosus*, *Martial'is*, from *chalybs*, 'iron or steel.' Of, or belonging to iron. Any medicine, into which iron enters; as, a *chalybeate mixture*, *pills*, *waters*, &c. See WATERS, MINERAL.

(F) *Ferrugineux*. (G) *Eisenhaltig*.

CHAL'YBS (*Mat. Med.*) from CHAL'YBES; a people of Pontus who dug iron out of the earth. *Acies*, *Steel*. The *Protocarburet of Iron*. As a medicine, steel does not differ from iron.

(F) *Acier*. (G) *Stahl*.

Steel has, also, been called *Biladen*, *Faulex*.

CHAMÆDRYTES (*Pharm.*) *χαμαιδρυτης* (*οινος*). A wine, in which the *Teucrium Chamæ'drys* has been infused.

CHAMÆLAITES (*Pharm.*) *χαμαιλαιτης* (*οινος*). A wine, impregnated with the *Chamæ'lea* or *Daphne Alpina*.

CHAMÆPITUINUM VINUM (*Pharm.*) χαμαιπιτυνός (οίνος). A wine, in which the leaves of the *Chamæpitys*, the *Teucrium Chamæpitys*, have been infused.

CHAMÆRAPHANUM (*Mat. Med.*) χαμαίραρον, from χαμαί, 'on the ground,' and ραρονός, 'the raddish.' So PAULUS of AEGINA calls the upper part of the root of the *Apium*.

CHAMBER (*Anat.*) *Cam'era*, χαμαρα. This term is used in speaking of the eye; in which there are two chambers: — an *anterior* and a *posterior*. The *anterior* is the space between the cornea and the anterior part of the iris: — the *posterior*, the space between the iris and anterior surface of the crystalline. They are filled with the aqueous humor, and communicate by the opening in the pupil.

(F) *Chambre* (*antérieure et postérieure*).

(G) *Augenkammer*.

CHAMBERLAIN, CHAMBERLEN, or CHAMBERLAYNE, HUGH, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent London obstetrical practitioner, born in 1664; died in 1725. WORKS. *Midwife's practice*. Lond. 1665. 8vo. *Practice of physic*. Lond. 1664. 12mo. *Manuale medicum, or a small treatise of the art of physic in general, and of vomits and the Jesuit's powder in particular*. Lond. 1685. 12mo.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS (*Pharm.*) This nostrum, recommended in scrophula, and all impurities of the blood, has been analyzed by Dr. PARIS, and found to consist of *cinnabar*, *sulphur*, *sulphate of lime*, and a little vegetable matter. Each pill weighs 3 grains.

CHAMBERLAINE, WILLIAM (*Biogr.*) A Surgeon-Apothecary, who practised in England, towards the end of the last, and commencement of the present, century. WORKS. *A practical treatise on the efficacy of stizolobium or cowhage in cases of worms*. Lond. 1784. 8vo. *Tirocinium medicum, or a dissertation on the duties of youth apprenticed to the medical profession*. Lond. 1812. 8vo.

CHAMBRE, MARIN CUREAU DE LA (*Biog.*) An eminent French physician, who died in 1669. WORKS. *Novvelles coniectvres sur la digestion*. Paris. 1636. 4to. *Novvelles observations et coniectvres sur l'iris*. Paris. 1650. 12mo.

CHANCRE (F) (*Path.*) *Ulcus cancro'sum*, *Ulcus'culum cancro'sum*. A sore, which arises from the direct ap-

plication of the venereal virus; hence it is almost always seated, in men, on the penis. The French use the word *Chancre*, in popular language, for cancerous ulcers, the malignant apthæ of children, &c. Formerly, the terms *Carro'li* and *Ca'ries Pudendo'rum* were used for venereal pustules or sores on the parts of generation.

WRITER. MECKEL, Hal. 1790 (L).

CHANCREUSE (F) (*Path.*) *Cancro'sus*, *Carcino'des*. Having the nature of chance or cancer.

BOUTON CHANCREUX is a small tumor of a cancerous nature, which makes its appearance on the countenance, being frequently on the upper lip — *Nolli me tan'gere*.

CHAOMANTI'A. The Alchymists meant, by this word, the art of predicting the future from observation of the air. The word *Chaos* was used by PARACEL'SUS for the air.

CHAP'MAN, ED'MUND (*Biogr.*) A Surgeon-Accoucheur in London, about the commencement of the last century. WORKS. *Treatise on the improvement of midwifery, chiefly with regard to the operations, to which are added 57 cases*, &c. Lond. 1733. 8vo. *Reply to Douglas's short account of the state of midwifery in London*. Lond. 1737. 8vo.

CHAPPETONADE (F) (*Path.*) *Vom'itus rabio'sus*. Vomiting, accompanied with furious delirium, which attacks strangers in hot countries.

CHARACTER (*Path.*) χαρακτηρ. A mark or impression. In Pathology, it is used synonymously with stamp or appearance. We say, "A disease is of an unfavorable character" — "The prevailing epidemic has a bilious character," &c. In *Mental Philosophy* it means — that which distinguishes one individual from another, as regards his understanding and passions.

(F) *Caractère*.

CHARA'DRIUS (*Mat. Med.*) ÆLIAN thus calls a bird, which was reputed to cure jaundice. The word now means the plover: χαράδριος.

CHARBONNEUX (F) (*Path.*) *Anthraco'des*. Having the nature of *Charbon* or *Anthrax*.

CHARLATAN, *Circula'tor*, *Circumfora'neus*, *Periodew'tes*, περιουδευτής, *Pseudomed'icus*, *Agy'pta*, αγυπτίς, *Anocyc'leon*, ανακυκλεων. A Quack, an *Empyrical Pretender*, *Empiric*. Properly, one who goes from place to place to sell any medicine, to which he attributes marvellous properties. By

extension — any individual, who endeavors to deceive the public by passing himself off as more skilful than he really is. According to MÉNAGE, the word comes from *circulatanus*, a corruption of *circulator*.

(G) Quacksalber, Marktschreiber.

WRITERS. P. TALPA, Antwerp, 1653 (L). J. WITTICH, Eisleben, 1565 (L). L. VON HÖRNICK, Argent. 1631 (L). J. VESTI, Erford, 1709 (L). J. PH. EYSEL, Erford, 1712 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford, 1747 (L). A. EYEREL, Breslau, 1801 (G). H. CH. M. FENNER, Gies-sen, 1804 (G). L. ROSTAN, Paris, 1812 (F).

CHAR/LATANRY; the conduct or ac-tion of a charlatan. *Quack'ery*.

(F) *Charlatanerie, Charlatanisme*.

(G) Marktschreierei.

CHARLE/TON or CHARL/TON,

WALTER, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A learned physician, and voluminous writer. He was physician to CHARLES II. during his exile, and after his restoration. Born in Somersetshire in 1619; died in 1707. WORKS. *De lithiasi diatriba*. Lugd. Bat. 1650. 12mo. *The errors of physicians concerning defluxions, de-liramenta catarrhi*. Lond. 1650. 4to. *Natural history of nutrition, life, and voluntary motion, containing all the new discoveries of anatomists, &c.* Lond. 1658. 4to. *Exercitationes Phy-sico-anatomicæ de æconomiâ animalî*. Lond. 1659. 8vo. *Exercitationes pa-thologicæ, &c.* Lond. 1660. 4to. *De morborum naturâ, generatione et causis*. 1661. 8vo. *Dissertationes duæ, de anatome cerebri pueri de cælo tacti, et altera de proprietatibus cerebri humani*. Lond. 1665. 4to. *De scorbuto liber singularis*. Lond. 1672. 8vo. *Inquisi-tiones medico-physicæ de causis cata-meniorum sive fluxûs menstrui, &c.* Lond. 1635. 8vo.

CHARM, *Carmen, Cantatio, Incan-tamentum*. A sort of magic; or super-stitious practice, by which it was believed, that individuals might be struck with sickness or death, or be restored to health.

(F) *Charme*.

CHAR/MÈ or CHAR/MIS (*Therap.*) *χαρμη*, and *χαμης*. An antidote re-ferred to by GALEN.

CHAS (F) (*Surg.*) *Alcûs fora'men*. The eye of a needle. Sometimes, this opening is near the point of the instru-ment, as in the ligature needle.

CHASSE (F) (*Surg.*) *Mann'brîum*. A kind of handle, composed of two

movable laminæ of horn, shell, or ivory, united only at the extremity, which holds the blade of the instrument, — as in the common bleeding lancet.

CHASSIE (F) (*Physiol.*) *Le'ma, Lip'pa, Gla'ma, Gra'mia, γλαμα, λιμη, γλημη*; the gum of the eye. A sebaceous humor, secreted by the follicles of MEIBOMIUS, which sometimes glues the eyes together.

(G) Augentriefe.

CHASSIEUX (F) (*Path.*) *Lip'pus*; covered with *Chassie* — as *Paupières chassieuses*.

CHATEAU-LONDON, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A town, three leagues from Nemours, in France. The waters contain alum and iron.

CHATEAU-SALINS; a town in the department of La Meurthe, France. The waters contain carbonate of lime, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and muriates of magnesia and soda.

CHATEL-GUYON MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A village in France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, near which there are five thermal and acidulous springs. Temperature, 86° Fahren-heit.

CHATON (F) (*Anat.*) *Husk*. The *Chaton de l'apophyse styloïde* is a bony lamina, turned upon itself, which embraces the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone. See VAGINAL PROCESS.

In *Pathology*, it means a *fun'da*, or cavity formed by the irregular or *hourglass contraction* of the uterus, in which the placenta is often retained or *enchatonné* after the birth of the child.

CALCUL CHATONNÉ (F) *Cal'culus incarcera'tus, Encys'ted Cal'culus, Cal-cul enkysté*. A urinary calculus, ad-herent to the inner surface of the blad-der, so that it is immovable, and cannot pass to the different parts of that organ. This happens when calculi form in some natural or accidental cavity of the bladder; or when the organ, by ulceration, gives rise to fungi, which surround the calculus; or when it is lodged in the orifice of the ureter or urethra.

PLACENTA CHATONNÉ (F). The placenta when retained as above de-scribed. See CHATON.

CHATONNEMENT (F) (*Obstet.*) *In-carcera'tio, Chatonnement du placenta, Enkystement. Hourglass contraction of the uterus*. See CHATON.

CHATOUILLEMENT (F) (*Phys.*) This word sometimes means the action

of tickling or titillation (*Titillatio*), and, at others, the sensation which gives rise to the action (*Pruritus*): *Itching*.

CHAUDEBOURG, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is three quarters of a league from Thionville in France. The waters contain iron, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

CHAUDES-AIGUES, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A small town in the department of Cantal, France, where there are a number of saline springs. Temp. 190° Fahrenheit.

CLAUFFOIR (F). *Lin'teum Calefacto'trium*. According to the *Académie*, a warmed cloth, used either for the purpose of warming a patient, or to apply to a female recently delivered.

CHAUSSE (F). *Chausse d'Hippocrate* (*Pharm.*) *Manche d'Hippocrate*, *Man'ica Hippoc'ratis*, *Man'ica*, *Hippocrates' Sleeve*. A conical bag, made of flannel, for straining certain liquids.

CHEESE (*Mat. Alim.*) *Ca'seus*, τυρος. An aliment, prepared from the caseous and oleaginous parts of milk. Fresh cheeses differ but little in their medical properties from cream or the immediate principle, essentially cheesy, to which the name *ca'seum* has been applied. Those, which have been recently salted, are digested with comparative facility. The flavor of cheese is owing to an ammoniacal caseate. On the whole, cheese itself is not easy of digestion, although it may stimulate the stomach to greater exertion, and thus aid in digestion.

(F) *Fromage*. (G) Käse.

CHEE'SY (*Mat. Alim. &c.*) *Casea'ri-us*; — having the nature of cheese.

(F) *Caseux* or *Caseux*.

CHEILO'ACĒ (*Path.*) χειλοκαχη, from χεῖλος, 'a lip,' and κακος, 'evil.' *Labrisul'cium*. A disease, characterized, it is said, by swelling, induration, and slight redness of the lips without inflammation, reputed, but without any authority, to be common in England and Scotland, amongst children.

CHEIRANTHUS CHEI'RI (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Common Yellow Wallflower*, *Viola lutea*, *Leucoum luteum*; *Keyri Chei'ri*: the flowers have been esteemed nervine, narcotic, and deobstruent.

(F) *Geroflée* ou *Violer jaune*.

(G) Gelbe Veilchen, Gold-lack.

CHEIRAP'SIA (*Path.*) χειραψια. The action of rubbing or scratching, from

χειρ, 'the hand,' and απτω, 'I touch. A troublesome symptom in the itch.

CHEIRIS'MA (*Surg.*) *Cheiris'mus*, χειρισμα or χειρισμος. The act of touching; — handling. Any manual operation.

CHEIRONO'MIA (*Hyg.*) χειρονομια, *Chirono'mnia*, from χειρονομειω, 'I exercise with the hands.' An exercise, referred to by HIPPOCRATES, which consisted in using the hands, as in our exercise of the dumb-bells.

CHE'LA (*Surg. & Anat.*) χηλη. This word has several significations. *Chela*, a forked probe, used for extracting polypi from the nose. *Chelæ* — chaps or cracks on the feet, organs of generation, &c. *Chelæ* likewise means claws, especially those of the crab. See CANCRO'UM CHELE.

CHELI'DON (*Anat.*) χελιδων; the hollow at the bend of the arm. *Hirun'do*.

CHELIDO'NIUM MA'JUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Papa'ver Cornicula'tum*, *Lu'teum*, *Common Celandine*, χελιδονιον, *Tetterwort*. The root and recent plant have been considered aperient and diuretic. Externally, the juice has been employed in some cutaneous diseases.

(F) *Chélideine grande*, *L'Éclairé*.

(G) Schellkraut, Schwalbenkraut.

WRITERS. CREUZBAUER, Argent. 1785 (L). J. A. GLUMM, Duisburg, 1786 (L). TH. A. J. DE SCHALLERN, Erlang. 1790 (L).

CHELIDO'NIUS LA'PIS (*Mat. Med.*) χελιδονιος λιθος. A name given to stones, which, it was pretended, existed in the stomach of young swallows. They were formerly believed capable of curing epilepsy.

CHELO'NE (*Surg.*) χελωνη, 'a tortoise.' An instrument for extending a limb; so called because, in its slow motions, it resembled a tortoise. ORIBASIVS.

CHELO'NION (*Anat.*) χελωνιον, *Che-lo'nium*, from χελωνη, 'a tortoise,' from its resembling in shape the shell of that animal. The upper, gibbous part of the back. GORRÆUS.

CHELOPH'AGI (*Hyg.*) from χελωνη, 'the tortoise,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' An ancient name for certain tribes, who dwelt on the coasts of the Red Sea, and who lived only on tortoises. PLINY, DIODORUS of Sicily.

CHEL'SEA PEN'SIONER (*Pharm.*) An empirical remedy for rheumatism is sold under this name. (*Gum guaiac*, ʒj, powdered rhubarb ʒij, cream of

tartar ζ j, *flowers of sulphur* ζ j, *one nutmeg*, finely powdered: made into an electuary with a pound of *clarified honey*.) Dose, two spoonfuls.

CHELTENHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a town in Gloucestershire, England, nine miles from Gloucester, and 94 W. of London. Its water is one of the most celebrated natural purgatives in England. It is a saline, acidulous chalybeate, and is much frequented.

WRITERS. D. W. LINDEN, Lond. 1751. 8vo. A. FOTHERGILL, Bath, 1785. JOHN BARKER, Birmingham, 1786. J. SMITH, Lond. 1786. 8vo. THOMAS JAMESON, Lond. 1803. 8vo.

ARTIFICIAL CHELTENHAM WATER may be made from *Epsom salt*, gr. xij, *iron filings*, gr. j: *Glauber's salt*, ζ iv, *water*, 4 gallons: impregnated with the gas from *marble powder* and *sulphuric acid*, aa ζ ij.

CHELTENHAM SALTS (*Mat. Med.*) These are sometimes made from the waters, at others, factitiously. The following is a formula. *Sodæ muriat.*, *magnes. sulphat.*, *sodæ sulph.*, aa ℥ ij: dissolve, filter, evaporate to dryness, then add *Ferri sulph.* ℥ ss.

CHELYS'CION (*Path.*) χελύσιον, from χελύς, 'the chest.' A short, dry cough. GALEN, HIPPOCR., FOESIUS.

CHEME, CHAMA, CHE'RAMIS, χημη, χημα, χηραμης. An ancient measure, equivalent to about two tea-spoonfuls.

CHEMO'SIS (*Path.*) χημοσις, from χημη, 'an aperture.' A name given to ophthalmia, when the conjunctiva, surrounding the cornea, forms a high ring, making the cornea seem as it were at the bottom of a hole. By some, it is used synonymously with *ophthalmia membranarum*.

CHENAY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a town in France, two leagues from Rheims. The waters are chalybeate.

CHENO'OPRUS (*Mat. Med.*) from χην, 'a goose,' and οπρος, 'dung.' The *dung of the goose*, χηροοπρος, is so designated in some old Pharmacopœias. It was formerly employed as a febrifuge and diuretic.

CHENOPO'DIUM AMBROSIOIDES (*Mat. Med.*) from χην, 'a goose,' and πους, 'a foot.' *Bo'trys Mexica'na*, *Chenopodium Mexicanum*, *Bo'trys Ambrosioides Mexica'na*, *Bo'trys America'na*, *Mexico Tea*, *Spanish Tea*, *Artemisia Bo'trys*. The infusion was once drunk as tea. It has been used in paralytic cases.

(F) *Ansérine*, *Thé du Mexique*. *Ambrosie du Mexique*.

CHENOPO'DIUM ANTHELMINTICUM, *Chenopodium*, *Wormseed*, *Worm-goosefoot*, *Jerusalem Oak of America*. This plant grows plentifully in the United States. It is much used in cases of worms. Dose of the powder, from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful or more. The oil, from 8 to 10 drops, is more frequently exhibited. It is as much used in America as the *Sc'men Santon'ici* with the English.

(F) *Ansérine anthelmintique*, *A. vermifuge*.

(G) *Wurmtreibender Gänsefuss*.

CHENOPO'DIUM BO'NUS HENRICUS. *Chrysolach'anum*, *Mercuria'lis*, *Bo'nus Henricus*, *To'ta bo'na*, *Lap'athum unctuo'sum*, *Chenopodium*, *English Mercury*, *Allgood*, *Angular-leaved goosefoot*. The leaves are emollient, and have been applied to ulcers, &c. It has also been considered refrigerant and eccoprotic.

(F) *Ansérine Bon Henri*, *Épinard sauvage*.

(G) *Smerbel*, *Dorngänsefuss*, *guter Heinrich*.

CHENOPO'DIUM BO'TRYS, *Bo'trys*, *Bo'trys vulga'ris*, *Ambrosia*, *Artemisia*, *Chenopodium*, *A'triplex odora'ta*, *A'triplex suave'olens*; the *Jerusalem Oak* (Eng.). It was once given in diseases of the chest, palsy, &c. It is useless.

(F) *Ansérine Botrys*.

(G) *Traubenkraut*.

CHENOPO'DIUM VULVA'RIA, *A'triplex foetida*, *A'triplex ollida*, *Vulva'ria*, *Garos'mum*, *Ra'phex*, *Chenopodium foetidum*, *Blitum foetidum*, *Stinking Orach* or *Goosefoot*. The foetid smell has occasioned it to be used as an antispasmodic and nervine.

(F) *Vulvaire*, *Arroche puant*, *Ansérine fétide*.

(G) *Stinkendemelten*, *Hundsmelten*.

CHES'ELDEN, WILLIAM, (*Biogr.*) An eminent Surgeon and Anatomist in London; born in Leicestershire in 1688; died in 1752. WORKS. *Syllabus of a course of lectures on anatomy*, &c. Lond. 1711. 4to. *Index partium corporis humani anatomicus*. Lond. 1711. 4to. *The anatomy of the human body*. Lond. 1713. 8vo. *Treatise on the high operation for stone*, with 17 copperplates. Lond. 1723. 8vo. *Osteographia, or anatomy of the bones*, with plates. Lond. 1728. large fol.

CHESNE, JOSEPH DU, or QUER-

CETA'NUS (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician of the 16th century; — died in 1609. *WORKS.* *Sclopetarius, sive de curandis vulneribus quæ sclopetorum et similium tormentorum ictibus acciderent liber, &c.* Lugd. 1576. 8vo.

CHEVALIER, THOMAS (*Biog.*) A London Surgeon; born in ; died in 1823–4. *WORKS.* *Introduction to a course of lectures on the operations of surgery.* Lond. 1801. 8vo. *A treatise on gunshot wounds, which obtained the premium given by the Royal College of Surgeons in London for 1803.* Lond. 1804. 12mo. *Observations in defence of erecting the corporation of surgeons of London into a college: with a history of surgery in England.* Lond. 1797. *Lectures on the general structure of the human body, and on the anatomy and functions of the skin.* Lond. 1823.

CHEVAUCHEMENT (F) (*Surg.*) *Ossium superpositio, vel equitatio, Parallaxis, Parallagma, παραλλαξις, παραλλαγμα.* The riding of one bone over another after fracture; giving rise to shortening of the limb.

CHEVETRE OF CHEVETRE (*Surg.*) *Copis'trum*, from *caput*, 'the head.' A bandage, applied round the head in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. According to the mode in which it is made, it is called *simple, double, oblique, &c.*

CHEYNE, GEORGE (*Biog.*) A physician of great celebrity, and a singular character: born in Scotland in 1671; died in 1743. *WORKS.* *A new theory of acute and slow continued fevers, &c.* Lond. 1702. 8vo. *Observations concerning the nature and true method of treating the gout; with an account of the nature and qualities of the Bath waters, &c.* Lond. 1720. 8vo. *De naturâ fibræ ejusque laxæ sive resolutæ morbis tractatus.* Lond. 1725. 8vo. *Essay on health and long life,* Lond. 1725. 8vo. *The same in Latin.* Lond. 1726. 8vo. *An essay on sickness and health.* Lond. 1725. 8vo. *The English malady, or a treatise of nervous diseases, &c.* Lond. 1733. 8vo. *An essay on regimen, &c.* Lond. 1739. 8vo. *The natural method of curing the diseases of the body and the disorders of the mind, depending on the body.* Lond. 1742. 8vo.

CHEZANAN'CĒ (*Pharm.*) *χεζανανη,* from *χεζω*, 'I go to stool,' and *ανανη*, 'necessity.' An ointment, composed of honey and alum, and rubbed on the anus to occasion evacuations. PAULUS of Ægina.

CHI'A (*Mat. Med.*) *Chi'a terra, Χία γη,* from *Χιος*, an island where it was found. A kind of white earth, formerly used in burns. GALEN.

CHIA'CUM COLLYRIUM (*Pharm.*) *Χιαζορ κολλυριον.* A collyrium consisting of several drugs and Chian wine. PAULUS of Ægina.

CHIAS'MOS (*Anat.*) *Chias'ma,* from *χιάζω*; to form like the letter χ . The crucial union of parts, as the decussation of the optic nerves.

CHIAS'TOS (*Surg.*) Same etymon. A bandage, so called because it resembles the letter χ . ORIBASIVS.

CHI'CA (*Mat. Alim.*) A drink made in Peru with Indian meal, dried in the sun, and fermented with water. Its taste is that of bad cider.

CHICOYNEAU, FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) Physician to the King of France; born at Montpellier in 1672; died at Versailles in 1752. *WORKS.* *Observations et réflexions touchant la nature, les événements et la traitement de la peste de Marseilles.* Paris. 1721. 12mo.: in this he contends that the plague is not contagious. *The practice of salivation shown to be of no use or efficacy in the cure of the venereal disease, but greatly prejudicial thereto;* illustrated with notes, by C. WILLOUGHBY, M. D. Lond. 1723. 4to. *Traité des causes &c. de la peste.* Paris. 1744. 4to.

CHIFFLET, JOHN JAMES (*Biogr.*) A physician and politician; born at Besançon in France in 1588; died in 1660. *WORKS.* *Singulares tam ex curationibus quam cadaverum sectionibus observationes.* Paris. 1612. 8vo. *Acia Cornelii Celsi propria significationi restituta.* Antwerp. 1633. 4to. He thinks the *Acia* to be a thread. *Pulvis febrifugus orbis Americani ventilatus.* Paris et Lovan. 1653. 4to. and 8vo. He condemns the cinchona in intermittents.

CHIL'BLAIN (*Path.*) *Per'nio, Bungan'tia, Erythema Per'nio, Erythema à Frig'lore, χιμεθλον, χειμεθλον, Chcemeth'lon.* An erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, &c., occasioned by cold. It is very common in youth, not so in the adult or advanced age. It is apt to degenerate into painful, indolent ulcerations, called *Kibes*. Chilblains are prevented by accustoming the parts to exposure; and are treated by stimulant, terebinthinate washes and ointments.

(F) *Engelure.* (G) *Frostbeule.* WRITERS. C. C. MYLIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1671 (L.) J. CHR. MAYER, Altdorf,

1680 (L.). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1680 (L.). J. J. WALDSCHMIDT, Marburg, 1687 (L.). L. ROBERG, Upsal. 1722 (L.). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1745 (L.). M. A. POISSON, Paris, 1786 (L.). J. BERRUT, Paris, 1786 (L.).

CHILI, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The most celebrated mineral springs of Chili, in South America, are those of Peldehués and Cauquenes. The former are not far from St. Jago. They consist of two springs, one thermal, the other cold. The hot spring is clear, inodorous, and contains soda and carbonic acid. The cold spring contains iron and sulphate of soda. Cauquenes is much resorted to by invalids during the summer. Mineral waters are very common in Chili.

CHILON (*Path.*) *Cheilitis*, from $\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, 'a lip.' Inflammation of the lips. VOGEL.

CHINESE, MEDICINE OF THE, *Medicina Sinica*. Medicine has been long, but most imperfectly, practised by the Chinese. From their therapeutics we have obtained the old operations of Acupuncture and Moxibustion.

WRITERS. A. CLEYER, Francf. 1682 (L.). FR. A. LEPAGE, Paris, 1813 (F.). J. P. A. REMUSAT (*Glossosemeiotice*, especially amongst the Chinese), Paris, 1803 (F.). The works of TEN RHYNE and KÆMPFER.

CHIQUÉ (F). *Pullex penetrans*, Tick. A small insect in America, which gets under the epidermis, and excites great irritation.

CHIRAC, PETER (*Biog.*) An eminent French physician, born in Languedoc in 1650; died in 1732. **WORKS.** *Lettre sur la structure des cheveux*. Montpellier. 1688. 12mo. *De motu cordis adversaria analytica*. Monsp. 1698. 12mo. *Questio de vulneribus*. Mons. 1711. 8vo. *Traité de fièvres malignes avec des consultations sur plusieurs maladies*. Paris. 1742. 12mo. *Dissertations et consultations médicales de M. M. CHIRAC et SILVA*. Paris. 1744. 2 vols. 12mo.

CHIRAGRA (*Path.*) $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\rho\alpha$, from $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, 'hand,' and $\alpha\rho\alpha$, 'a seizure.' Gout in the hand. (G) Handgicht.

CHIROMANCY, *Chiromanti'a*, $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha$, from $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, 'the hand,' and $\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha$, 'divination.' Art of divining by inspection of the hand.

(F) *Chiromancie*. (G) Handwahrsgerei.

WRITERS. B. COCLITIS, Eonoh. 1515 (L.). J. TAINIERII HANNONII, Colon. Agripp. 1583 (L.). A. DALDIANUS,

Paris, 1603 (L.). R. GOCLERIUS, Franc. 1621 (L.). J. DE INDAGINE, Argent. 1630 (L.). R. FLUDD, Franc. 1631 (L.). J. PRÆTORIUS, Jenæ, 1661 (L.). J. FRENZEL, Wittenberg. 1663 (L.). PH. MAY, La Haye, 1665 (F.). M. C. DE LA CHAMBRE, Paris, 1666. 4to. (F.). N. POMPEIUS, Venet. 1682 (L.). G. S. SCHULZE, Regiom. 1691 (L.).

CHIRONIA (from CHIRON, $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\tau$, the Centaur, who is said to have discovered its use.) A genus of plants.

CHIRONIA ANGULARIS (*Mat. Med.*) *American Centoury*, *Sabbatia Angularis*. Every part of this plant is a pure and strong bitter, which property is communicated alike to alcohol and to water. It is used as a tonic and stomachic.

CHIRONIA CHILENSIS, *Gentiana Cachen-lahuen*, *Cachen-laguen*. A very bitter plant, indigenous in Chili. It possesses the virtues of the *Chironæa*.

CHIRONIA CENTAURIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Centaurium minus vulgare*, *Centaurium parvum*, *Gentiana centaurium*, *Centaurium minus*, *Erythræa Centaurium*, *Smaller Centaury*, *Lesser Centaury*, $\chi\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$. The tops of the Lesser Centaury, *Centaurii Cacumina*, are aromatic and tonic, and are sometimes employed as such.

(F) *Centaurée petite*.

(G) Tausend Guldenkraut.

WRITERS. S. LEDEL: Francof. 1694 (L.). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1713 (L.). J. A. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1713 (L.).

CHIRONIUM (*Surg.*) from $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\tau$, 'bad, malignant': $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\tau\epsilon\iota\omicron\iota\varsigma$. An ulcer difficult of cure: — of a swollen, hard, and callous nature. GALEN. Some have supposed the word to come from CHIRON, the Centaur; who, it is said, first cured such ulcers.

CHIROPODIST (*Surg.*) One who treats diseases of the hands and feet, or rather whose profession it is to remove corns and bunions; from $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, 'the hand,' and $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, 'the foot.'

(F) *Pédicure*. (G) Fuss-arzt.

CHIROTRI'EBIA (*Med.*) $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha$, from $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, 'the hand,' and $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$, 'I rub.' Friction with the hand. According to others, dexterity in an art. HIPPOCR., GALEN.

CHISHOLM, COLIN, M.D. F.R.S. (*Biog.*) A physician at Bristol, previously a surgeon in Grenada: born in ; died in . **WORKS.** *An essay on the malignant pestilential fever, introduced into the West India islands from Boulam on the coast of Guinea, as it appeared in 1793 and 1794*. Lond.

1795. 8vo. *Letter to Dr. Haygarth, exhibiting further evidence of the infectious nature of the pestilential fever in Grenada during 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796, and in America from 1793 to 1805, &c.* Lond. 1809. 8vo. *Diseases &c. of tropical climates.* Lond. 1822.

CHIST; an Arabic word, which signifies the 6th part. The sixth part of the *Congius* or gallon.

CHI'UM VI'NUM (*Pharm.*) from *Χιος*, the island where it was produced: *χιος οινος*, *Chian wine*, used by the physicians of antiquity in cases of defluxions and ophthalmiæ. SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

CHLI'AROS (*Path.*) *χλιαρος* 'tepid.' A name given to slight fevers, in which the heat is not great. GALEN.

CHLIAS'MA (*Therap.*) *χλιασμα*, same etymon. A tepid and moist fomentation. HIPPOCR.

CHLO'RINE (*Mat. Med.*) from *χλωρος*, 'green.' *Chlora*, *Oxy muriatic Acid Gas*, *Oxygenated Muriatic Acid Gas*, *Dephlogisticated Marine Acid*, *Halogene*, *Mu'rigene*, *Chlorum*. So far as we know, this is an elementary substance. It is a greenish, yellow gas, of a strong suffocating smell, and disagreeable taste: incapable of maintaining combustion and respiration, and very soluble in water. One of its characteristics is, that of destroying, almost immediately, all vegetable and animal colors. It is employed in fumigations, as a powerful disinfecting agent. A very dilute solution has been administered internally, in certain cases of diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. Immersion of the hands and arms in it has often removed itch and other cutaneous affections. It has also been inhaled in a dilute state in the early stage of phthisis. (G) Chlor.

CHLORO'SIS (*Path.*) from *χλωρος*, 'green.' *Pallidus Morbus*, *Fœ'dus Vir'ginum color*, *Pallidus color virgin'eus*, *Icteri'tia al'ba*, *Ic'terus al'bus*, *Morbus virgin'eus*, *Dyspep'sia chloro'sis*, *Icteri'tia al'ba*, *Cachex'ia vir'ginum*, *Fœ'bris al'ba*, *Ancpithym'ia chloro'sis*, *Green-sickness*, *Chloras'ma*, *χλωρασμα*, *Citto'sis*. A disease, which affects young females, more particularly, who have not menstruated. It is characterized by a pale, lurid complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, palpitation, &c. The disease generally goes off on the occurrence of the menstrual flux: but sometimes it is long before this is established. Tonics are usually required

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in the treatment: it most commonly occurs in those in whom there is considerable torpor of the system.

(F) *Chlorose*, *Pâles-couleurs*.(G) *Bleichsucht*.

WRITERS. J. H. HUBNER, Franc. 1688 (L). SCHEFFELIUS, Gryphiswald, 1747 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Genev. 1753 (L). HERMANN, Argent. 1767 (L). J. J. BALLARD, Paris, 1803 (F). CERTZ, Franc. 1804 (L). PICHON-VEUDEUL, Paris, 1808 (F). J. A. STUPANUS, Basil, 1619 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1665 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1681 (L). J. FR. DE PRÉ, Erford, 1727 (L). J. P. CAGNION, Paris, 1809 (F). E. J. LUCAS, Paris, 1811 (L). D. C. VALLÉE, Paris, 1811 (F).

CHLOROT'IC (*Path.*) *Chlorot'icus*. Affected with chlorosis, or pertaining to chlorosis;—as a *chlorotic female*, *chlorotic symptoms*, &c.

(F) *Chlorotique*. (G) *Bleichsüchtig*.

CHOA'CUM EPLAS'TRUM NI'GRUM (*Pharm.*) *χοαζον*. A black plaster, mentioned by CELSUS, and composed of equal parts of litharge and resin. The litharge was first boiled in oil.

CHOC'OLATE (*Mat. Alim.*) *Cocola'ta*, *Succola'ta*. DR. ALSTON says, that this word is compounded of two Indian words;—*choco*, 'sound,' and *atle*, 'water,' because of the noise made in its preparation. *Chocola'tum*. An alimentary paste prepared from the kernels of the *Theobro'ma ca'cao* or *Cacao* with sugar, and often aromatics. (See CACAO.) The chocolate, thus simply prepared,—as it is met with, indeed, in commerce,—is called in France, *Chocolat de santé*. It is not very easy of digestion.

The *Chocolat à la vanille* contains 3 ounces of *vanilla* and 2 of *cinnamon* to 20 pounds of *common chocolate*. The addition of the aromatics renders it somewhat more digestible. Chocolates may likewise be medicated.

(G) *Schokolade*.

WRITERS. J. DE CARDENAS, Mexico, 1609 (S). A. COLMENERO DE LEDESMA, 4to. Madrid, 1631 (S).: translated into various languages. M. DUPONT, Paris, 1661 (L). H. STUBBE, Lond. 1662. F. M. BRANCACCIO, Rom. 1664 (L). S. BACHOT, Paris, 1684 (L). J. PH. EYSEL, Erford, 1694 (L). M. MAPPUS, Argent. 1695 (L). J. B. FELICE, Florence, 1710 (I). J. G. KÜHNE, Nürnberg, 1719 (G). Y. J. STAHL, Erford, 1736 (L). TH. H. BARON, Paris, 1739 (L). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Franc.

ad Viadr. 1763 (L). CH. VON LINNÉ, Upsal. 1765 (L).

CHÆNIX, *χαινίξ*. A measure of the Greeks, equivalent to three cotylæ or heminæ, or to one sectarius and a half. (A pint and a half.)

CHOL'AGOGUE (*Mat. Med.*) *Cholagogus*, *χολαγογός*, *Chole'gon*, *χολήγογος*, from *χολή*, 'bile,' and *αγω*, 'I expel.' The ancients gave this name to cathartics, which were reputed to cause the flow of bile. GALEN.

CHOL'AS (*Anat.*) *χολάσ*. The cavity of the hypocondres. *Chola'go*. It would seem to have been occasionally used for the intestines. HOMER.

CHOLECYSTITIS (*Path.*) from *χολή*, 'the bile,' and *κυστίς*, 'bladder.' Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

CHOL'EDUCH (*Anat.*) *Chole'dochus*, *χολήδοχος*, from *χολή*, 'bile,' and *δοχος*, 'containing or receiving.' The *Ductus chole'dochus*, *Ductus communis chole'dochus*, is the duct, formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts; and which pours the hepatic and cystic bile into the duodenum.

(F) *Conduit ou Canal Cholédogue.*

(G) *Gemeinschaftliche Gallengang.*

WRITER. A. VATER, Wittemb. 1720 (L).

CHOLEDOGRAPHY (*Phys.*) *Choledographia*, from *χολή*, 'bile,' and *γραφειν*, 'to describe.' A description of what relates to the bile.

CHOLEDOLOGY (*Phys.*) *Choledologia*, from *χολή*, 'bile,' and *λογία*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the bile.

CHOL'ERA and CHOL'ERA-MORBUS (*Path.*) *Cholerrhagia*, *Felliflua passio*, *Hol'era*, *χολέρα*, from *χολή*, 'bile,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' According to others, from *χολαδεις*, 'intestines.' A disease, characterized by anxiety, gripings, spasms in the legs and arms, and by vomiting and purging (generally bilious); vomiting and purging are, however, the essential symptoms. The disease is most common in hot climates and in temperate climates, during summer. In India the *spasmodic cholera*, (F) *Mort de Chien*, is frightful in the rapidity of its progress, the patient sometimes dying in a few hours from the first onset. In temperate climates, it is not usually a disease of much consequence. It requires that the stomach and bowels should be cleared, and afterwards the irritation be allayed by full doses of opium. In the *spasmodic cholera* of India, bleeding at the outset, without regard to the signs of apparent

depression, and large doses of calomel, with opiates, form the great reliance of the practitioner.

(F) *Cholera, Trousse-galant.*

(G) *Gallenkrankheit*, *Gallensucht*, *Gallenruhr.*

WRITERS. J. BONN, Lips. 1666 (L). CH. M. ADOLPHI, Lips. 1710 (L). G. E. STAHL, Erf. 1733 (L). J. S. SENGENSE, Paris, 1803 (F). M. ESME-NARD, Paris, 1808 (F). J. J. BORY, Paris, 1808 (L). TH. BROWNE (*Cholera of India*), Edinb. 1824. A. T. CHRISTIE (Do.), Edinb. 1828. R. H. KENNEDY (Do.), Calcutta, 1827. AINSLIE (Do.), Lond. 1825. JAMES ANNESLEY (Do.) Lond. 1825. CH. SEARLE (Do.), Lond. 1830.

CHOL'ERA INFAN'TUM (*Path.*) The *Cholera of Children*. A disease, so termed by American physicians. It occurs generally in the middle states of the Union, in June or July, and continues during the hot weather. The chief symptoms are vomiting, purging of green or yellow matter, slime, or blood, attended with pain or uneasiness: swelling of the abdomen with some pyrexia generally. The heat of the weather seems to be the predisposing, if not the exciting, cause. It is a fatal disease in towns; differing little, if at all, from what is vulgarly called the *Watery Gripes* in England. Clearing, gently, the alimentary canal, so as to remove the offending matter, and then exhibiting chalk mixture and laudanum;—is the most satisfactory plan of treatment.

CHOL'ERIC (*Path.*) *Choler'icus*. Belonging to cholera morbus or to the bile. The French use the term *Fèvre cholérique* for the fever accompanying cholera.

Choleric Temperament is the same as *Bilious Temperament*.

CHOLESTERINE, CHOLESTERINA (*Anim. Chym.*) from *χολή*, 'bile,' and *στερεος*, 'soid.' An inodoruous, insipid substance, in white, shining scales; fusible and crystallizing in radiated fibres, on cooling. Soluble in alcohol. It forms the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi.

CHOL'ICELĒ (*Path.*) from *χολή*, 'bile,' and *κνήλη*, 'tumor.' A swelling, formed by the bile morbidly accumulated in the gall-bladder.

CHOL'OMA (*Path.*) *χολωμα*, from *χολος*, 'lame, maimed.' Distortion of a limb: incapacity of moving it. Also, the act of limping.

CHOL'OSIS (*Path.*) *χολωσις*, from *χολος*, 'lame.' *Claudication*. HIPPOC-

RATES employs this word particularly for the deformity of the hand, which renders a person one-handed or *man-chot* (F). (G) *Einhändig*.

CHOLOSIS (*Nosol.*) from *χολη*, 'bile.' M. ALIBERT includes, under this head, every morbid affection of the liver and spleen.

CHOMEL, JAMES FRANCIS (*Biog.*) A French physician; born at Paris about the end of the 17th century. WORKS. *Universæ medicinæ theoreticæ pars prima, seu physiologia ad usum scholæ accommodata*. Monspel. 1709. 12mo. *Traité des eaux minérales bains et douches de Vichi*. 1734. 12mo.

CHOMEL, JOHN BAPTIST LEWIS (*Biogr.*) Physician to the king of France; born at Paris; died in 1765. WORKS. *Dissertation historique sur la mal de gorge gangreneux, qui a regné parmi les enfans en 1748*. Translated into English. Lond. 1753. 8vo. *Essai historique sur la médecine en France*. 1762. 12mo.

CHONDROGLOS'SUS (*Anat.*) from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' A fasciculus of fleshy fibres, passing from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides to the tongue. It forms part of the HYOGLOSSUS.

CHONDROGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Chondrographia*, from *χονδρος*, 'cartilage,' and *γραφη*, 'description.' A description of cartilages.

(G) Knorpelbeschreibung.

CHONDROLOGY (*Anat.*) *Chondrologia*, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on cartilages. (G) Knorpellehre.

CHONDRO-PHARYNGE'US (*Anat.*) from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, which arise from the lesser cornea of the os hyoides, and form part of the *Constrictor medius*.

CHONDROS (*Anat.*) *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage.' The *Xiphoid cartilage*, in particular.

CHONDROSYNDES'MUS (*Anat.*) *χονδρσυνδεσμος*, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *συνδεσμος*, 'a ligament.' Union of bones, by means of fibro-cartilage. GAL.

CHONDROTOMY (*Anat.*) *Chondrotomia*, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of cartilages.

CHOP'INE, CHOP'NO, CHEOP'NA. A measure, which contains 16 ounces. A pint measure.

CHO'RA (*Anat.*) *χωρα*, 'region.' GALEN uses the term for any void space. Also, for the orbit of the eye.

CHOR'DA or COR'DA (*Anat. & Path.*) *χορδή*. A string of an instrument. (G) *Saite*. It has several meanings. A *tendon*;—the *intestines* (*Chordæ*). PARACELSUS calls the *genital organs*, *chor'dæ*. *Chor'da* or *Funiculus Tym'pani*; a branch of the 7th pair of nerves, which passes through the tympanum, *Nerf Tympanique* (CH.), *Corde du Tambour, ou du Tympan*. *Chordæ Willis'ii*: the small fibres, which cross the sinuses of the dura mater: so called from their first describer, WILLIS. *Chordæ Tendin'æ*; the tendinous and cord-like substances, which connect the *columnæ carnæ* of the ventricles to the valves, &c.

CHORDAP'SUS (*Path.*) *χορδαπος*, from *χορδη*, 'intestine,' and *αιτειν*, 'to tie.' Constriction or twisting of the intestines. CELSUS. The *Col'lica Ileus*.

WRITERS. A. SCHEDES, Duisburg, 1797 (L). A. VATER, Wittem. 1738 (L). J. E. HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1757 (L).

CHORDEE' or CORDEE' (*Path.*) *Chordæ, Chorda'ta Gonorrhœ'a*. A painful affection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa: and happening chiefly at night. It occurs when the violence of the inflammation is such, that the urethra cannot expand as much as the corpora cavernosa, during erection, and consequently the glans seems painfully drawn downwards. Application of cold water topically and opium internally palliate it.

(G) Bogentripper, Spann-tripper.

CHORE'A (*Path.*) *Chore'a Sanc'ti Viti*, from *χορεια*, 'a dance.' Sometimes called *Sceloty'r'be, Viti saltus, Salla'tio SANC'TI VITI, Ballis'mis, Convulsio habitua'lis, Siph'ita pra'va, Syn'clonus Chore'a, Myoty'r'be*, and *Choreoma'nia*, because the movements resemble dancing. The characteristics are;—irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs, and of the face and trunk. It is a disease, which usually occurs before puberty; and is generally connected with torpor of the system, and of the digestive system in particular. Its duration is long, but it is devoid of danger; although frequently but little under the control of medicine. The spasms do not continue during sleep. The indications of treatment are:—to strengthen the general system, and stimulate the intestinal canal. Purgatives, once or twice a week, and chalybeates,—with appropriate regimen—will fulfil these.

(F) *Chorée, Danse de SAINT-WITT, Danse de St. GUY*.

(G) St. Veitstanz.

WRITERS. J. H. FURSTENAU, Rintel. 1750 (L). DETHARDING, Rostoch, 1760 (L). BEER, Vienna, 1769 (L). J. EWART, Edinb. 1786 (L). ENGELHART, Lunda, 1798 (L). KETTERLING, Erf. 1803 (L). E. M. BOUTEILLE, Paris, 1810 (F).

CHOREGIA, χορηγία, from χορος, 'a troop of dancers and singers,' and αγω, 'I lead.' HIPPOCRATES uses this term for the whole of the apparatus, necessary for a physician or surgeon.

CHORION (*Anat.*) χορίον, or χορίον, from χορειν, 'to contain,' 'include.' *Camisia Fœtus*, the chemise or shirt of the fœtus in utero. A thin, transparent membrane, which surrounds the fœtus in utero on every side. It is exterior to the amnion.

(G) Lederhaut.

CHORION also means the true skin. See CUTIS.

CHOROID (*Anat.*) *Choroïdeus*, *Choroïdes*, χοροειδής, from χορίον, 'the chorion,' and εἶδος, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Several parts are so called, which resemble the chorion, in the multitude of their vessels.

MEMBRANA or TUNICA CHOROÏDEA, or simply the *Choroid*. A thin membrane, of a very dark color, which lines the sclerotica, internally: the part, behind the iris, is called *Uvea*. It is situated between the sclerotica and retina, has an opening, posteriorly, for the passage of the optic nerve; and terminates, anteriorly, at the great circumference of the iris, where it is continuous with the ciliary processes. The internal surface of the membrane is covered with a dark pigment, called *Pigmentum nigrum*, *Æthiops animal*, (F) *Enduit choroïdien*. Its use seems to be, to absorb the rays of light after they have traversed the retina.

(F) *Membrane choroïde*, *Choroïde*.

(G) Braune Augenhaut.

PLEXUS CHOROÏDES, *Plexus choroïdeus*, *Choroid Plexus*. Two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater, situated in the lateral ventricles. They are fixed to the *Tela choroïdea* by one edge, and are loose and floating at the other.

(G) Adergewebe.

TELA CHOROÏDEA. A kind of vasculo-membranous prolongation of the pia mater, which lines the lower surface of the fornix, united with the corpus callosum. It is stretched above the third ventricle, and covers the posterior commissure and corpora quadrigemina. Anteriorly the tela choroïdea

is continuous with the plexus choroïdes.

(F) *Toile choroïdienne*.

VENÆ GALE'NI, or *Ve'næ choroïde'æ*. Two veins, which creep along the tela choroïdea, and into which almost all those of the lateral ventricles, of the upper part of the cerebellum, of the pineal gland, and the corpora quadrigemina open. The Venæ Galeni open into the *sinus quartus* or *fourth sinus*.

(F) *Veines choroïdiennes*.

CHRIS'ISIS (*Therap.*) χρισίς, from χρίω, 'I anoint.' The action of anointing.

CHRIS'TI MA'NUS (*Pharm.*) Troches, prepared from refined sugar boiled in rose-water, with or without prepared pearls.

CHRIS'TOS (*Therap.*) χριστός, from χρίω, 'I anoint.' Any medicine applied under the form of liniment or ointment.

CHRON'IC (*Path.*) *Chronicus*, *Chro'nicius*, *Polychro'nicius*, χρονικός, χρονικός, πολυχρονικός, from χρόνος, 'time.' Of long duration. (G) Chronisch.

CHRON'IC DISEA'SES, *Mor'bi chron'ici*, are those, whose duration is long, and whose symptoms proceed slowly. The antithesis to *chronic* is *ACUTE* (q. v.)

(F) *Maladies Chroniques*.

WRITERS. P. LEGIER, Paris, 1664 (L). PH. HECQUET, Paris, 1695 (L). P. LALOUETTE, 1751 (L). SCHMIDT, Helmst. 1718 (L). M. LISTER, Amstel. 1698 (L). DE BÜCHNER, Hal. 1753 (L). A. J. B. M. GUENET, Paris, 1765 (L). C. J. L. COQUEREAU, 1770 (L). A. STÖRCK, Vindob. 1766 (L). J. QUARIN, Viennæ, 1771 (L).: — translated into French by ET. SAINTE-MARIE, Paris, 1807 (F). FR. DE BORDEU, Paris, 1775 (F). EUS. VALLI, Pavia, 1792 (I). H. BOERHAAVE, by A. J. N. CORVISART, Paris, 1802 (L). G. F. BACHER, Paris, 1772 (F). M. STOLL, Vienn. 1788 (L). J. F. MARTINET, Paris, 1803 (F). H. M. HOUNAU, Montpellier, 1807 (F). CH. L. DUMAS, Paris, 1812 (F).: — by ROUZET, BERARD, &c., Paris, 1824 (F). TH. CHR. CRUGIUS, M. Catt. 1766 (L). JOHN PECHEY, Lond. 1692. P. V. DUBOIS, Paris, 1725–33 (F). Supplement thereto, Paris, 1731 (F). JOHN WINTER, 1725. WM. CADOGAN, Lond. 1764. JOHN MORLAND, Lond. 1774. W. FR. DREYSSIG, Leipz. 1796 (G). SALADIN, Francof. ad Viadr. 1804 (L). J. CH. HACKEL, Vienna, 1807 (G). G. POILROUX, Paris, 1812 (F). J. G. NEUBURG, Francof. 1814 (G). FR. JAHN, Erfurt, 1815 (G). L. V. J. BERLIOZ, Paris, 1816 (F). W. LAMBE (*regimen*

in), Lond. 1815. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Lond. 1818. JAS. CLARK (*influence of climate in*), Lond. 1830.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM (*Mat. Med.*) χρυσανθεμόν, from χρυσός, 'gold,' and άνθος, 'a flower.' The *Ox-eye-daisy*, *Mauðlin-Wort*, *Bellis maj-jor*, *Euphthalmum majus*, *Leucanthe-mum vulgare*, *Bellidiorides*, *Consolida me'dia*, *Oculus Bovis*. The flowers and herb are slightly acrid; and were once used in pulmonary diseases.

(F) *Chrysanthème*, *Chrysène*, *Grande Marguerite des prés*.

(G) *Grosse Wucherblume*.

CHRY'SĒ (*Pharm.*) χρυσή, from χρυ-sός, 'gold.' The name of a yellow plaster, described by PAULUS of Ægina, and composed of thus, alum, lead, colophony, resin, oil, and orpiment, boiled in vinegar.

CHRYSOLITHUS (*Therap.*) χρυσολίθος, *Chrysolite*, from χρυσός, 'gold,' and λίθος, 'stone.' A precious stone, of a golden color, regarded, by the ancients, as cardiac, cephalic, &c.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAÏNITO (*Mat. Alim.*) *Caïnito*, *Sideroxylon*, *Broad-leaved Star-apple*. A tree of the Antilles, which produces one of the best fruits of the country. There are several varieties of it.

CHRYSUM (*Pharm.*) χρυσόν, *Aureum*. The name of a collyrium, and also of a pessary, so called probably on account of their color. AËTIUS.

CHUS, *Choa*, or *Chus*, χυς, *Cho'cus*. A liquid measure amongst the Greeks, answering to the *Congius* of the Romans, and containing six sextarii, or 12 Attic cotylæ, or nine pints. GALEN.

CHYLE (*Physiol.*) *Chylus*, χυλος. The word, in HIPPOCRATES, means *Tisane* or *Decoction of Barley*, *Chyla'rion*, χυλαρίον. GALEN first used it in its present sense; — i. e. for a nutritive fluid, extracted from the food by intestinal absorption; after the food has been subjected to the action of the digestive organs. It is of a whitish appearance; — is separated from the chyme in the duodenum, and the rest of the small intestine: and is absorbed by the chy-liferous vessels, which arise at the mucous surface of the intestine. Along these it passes, through the mesenteric glands, to the thoracic duct, and is finally poured into the left subclavian. It is composed, like the blood, of a coagulable part and of serum.

(F) *Chyle*. (G) *Milchsaft*, *Nahrungssaft*, *Speisesaft*.

WRITERS. FR HOFFMANN, Halæ,

1704 (L). PH. L. BRUCKMANN, Argent. 1720 (L). J. G. BRENDLIUS, Gotting. 1738 (L). G. CH. HAHN, Lips. 1740 (L). P. MACQUER, Paris, 1743 (L). CHR. E. LOSSIUS, Erford, 1745 (L). VOGT, Witteb. 1804 (L). J. PECQUET, Paris, 1651 (L).: translated into Eng-lish, Lond. 1653. FISCHER, Erfurt, 1728 (L). FR. CARTHEUSER, Franc. 1753 (L). N. HENSHAW, Dublin, 1664.

CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS (*Anat.*) *Va'sa chyli'fera*, *Ve'næ lact'ea*, *Va'sa lact'ea*. The *Lact'eads*. Vessels, which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

(F) *Vaisseaux chyli'fères*, *V. lactés*.

WRITERS. G. ASELLI, Mediol. 1627 (L). P. GASSENDI, Lugd. 1649 (L). T. BARTHOLIN, Hafn. 1652, 4to. &c. J. RIOLAN, Paris, 1653 (L). C. LE NOBLE, Rothomag. 1654 (L). J. A. MUNIERUS, Genuæ, 1654, 8vo. (L). P. GUIFFART, Rouen, 1638 (F). J. MAR-TET, Paris, 1664 (F). SAUVAGES, Paris, 1683 (F). J. J. HARDER, Basil, 1650 (L). J. GOTTSCHED, Regiom. 1702 (L). E. P. WIUM, Hafn. 1717 (L). A. VA-TER, 1722 (L). P. J. BIUMI, Milan, 1727, 8vo. (L). J. C. DOHLIUS, Regiom. 1741 (L). J. B. BIANCHI, Turin, 1743 (L). H. P. JUCH, Erfurt, 1744 (L). C. F. KALTSCHMIDT, Jenæ, 1752 (L). B. S. ALBINUS, Leid. 1757, fol. plates, (L). JOHN SHELDON, Lond. 1785, 4to. REGOLO-LIPPO, Florence, 1825 (I).

CHYLIFICATION (*Physiol.*) *Chylifi-ca'tio*, *Chylo'sis*, *Chylopoie'sis*, from *chylus*, 'chyle,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Formation of chyle by the digestive processes.

(G) *Milchsaftbereitung*.

CHYLOG'RAPHY (*Anat.*) from χυλος, 'chyle,' and γραφή, 'a description.' A description of the anatomy &c. of the chy-liferous vessels, &c.

CHYLOPŒT'IC (*Anat.*) *Chylopoiet'icus*, from χυλος, 'chyle,' and ποιω, 'I make.' Any thing, connected with the formation of chyle. Chiefly applied to the organs immediately concerned in it; as the stomach, intestines, omen-ta, and mesentery. *Assistant Chylo-poietic*: — those viscera, which aid in the formation of chyle, as the liver and pancreas.

CHYLOSTAG'MA DIAPHORET'ICUM MINDERE'RI (*Pharm.*) A compound, prepared by distilling the *theriaca* of ANDROMACHUS, the *mithridate* of DAMOCRATES, and other alexipharmics, &c. It is nearly the same preparation as the *A'qua Theriaca'lis Bezoar'dica*.

CHY'LOUS or CHY'LAR (*Phys.*) *Chylo'sus* or *Chylat'ris*. Relating to the chyle; or having some analogy with that fluid. (F) *Chyleux*, *Chylaive*.

CHYMA'TI'ON (*Pharm.*) *χυματιον*. A penetrating remedy, referred to by MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS.

CHYME (*Physiol.*) *Chymus*, from *χυμος*, 'juice.' A kind of grayish or homogeneous pulp, formed by the food, after it has been, for some time, in the stomach. It continues in the state of chyme as far as the biliary and pancreatic ducts, which open into the duodenum; where the conversion into chyle occurs, which is absorbed by the chyloferous vessels:—the excrementitious portion of the food traversing the large intestine to be evacuated *per anum*. CASTELLI asserts, that *Chyme* and *Chyle* were used in an inverse sense, by the ancients, from that accepted at present.

(F) *Chyme*. (G) *Speisebrei*.

CHYMIAT'ER or CHIMIA'TER, from *χυμια*, 'chymistry,' and *ιατρος*, 'a physician.' *Iatro-chymicus*. A chemical physician.

CHYMIATRI'A or CHIMIATRI'A, *Iatro-chymia*, *Ars Chymiat'rica*, from *χυμια*, 'chymistry,' and *ιατροεια*, 'cure.' The art of curing by chemical means.

CHYMICAL (*Mat. Med.*) A medicine, formed by the aid of chymistry, in contradistinction to *Galenical*.

CHYMIFICA'TION (*Phys.*) *Chymificatio*, from *χυμος*, 'juice,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Formation of chyme. *Chymo'sis*.

CHYM'IST or CHEM'IST, *Chymico-phan'ta*, *Chym'icus*. One acquainted with chymistry. In Great Britain it has, also, the signification of "one who sells chemicals."

(F) *Chimiste* or *Chymiste*.

(G) *Scheidekünstler*, *Chemiker*.

CHYM'ISTRY or CHEM'ISTRY, *Chymia*, *Chimia*, *Spagyria*, *Pyrotech'nia*, *Pyrosol'phia*, *Ars hermet'ica*, *Archim'al'gia*, *Ars mago'rum*, *Ars separato'ria*, *Ars sphag'ica*, from *χυμος*, 'juice,' or from Arab. *chema*, 'a secret.' A branch of the natural sciences, whose object is to investigate the principles of bodies;—to examine the properties, enjoyed by the different compounds, produced by the union of those principles; and to study the force or power, by virtue of which every combination is effected. It investigates the action between the integrant molecules or atoms of bodies.

(F) *Chimie* or *Chymie*.

(G) *Scheidekunst*, *Chymik*.

ANIMAL CHYM'ISTRY is the chymistry substances, afforded by the dead or living animal body. This branch of chymistry has been farther subdivided into *physiological*, when it considers the changes produced in animal substances by the action of life:—*pathological*, when it regards those produced by organic or other diseases. *Anthropochymy* is the chymistry of the human body.

Chymistry is called THERAPEUTICAL or PHARMACEUTICAL, when it is engaged in the analysis of simple medicines; in improving the prescribing and preparing of chemical and galenical medicines; in the means of preparing them, and detecting adulterations, &c. HYGIENIC CHYM'ISTRY is that, which is applied to the means of rendering habitations healthy, of analyzing the air we breathe, preventing the occurrence of disease, pointing out healthy aliments, and appreciating the influence of professions &c. on the health of man. All these different subdivisions, with vegetable chymistry, are, at times, included under the head of MEDICAL CHYM'ISTRY: at others, the term comprehends only the *Animal*, *Vegetable*, and *Pharmaceutical* subdivisions.

A knowledge of chymistry is of great importance to the physician. Many of the functions are of a chemical nature: many diseases require a chemical mode of treatment: and without an acquaintance with it, two or more substances might be given in combination, which, by forming a chemical union, might give rise to other compounds, possessing very different virtues from the components taken singly, and thus the prescriber be disappointed in the results.

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W. B. JOHNSON, Lond. 1803, 3 vols. BERZELIUS, Stockholm, 1812 (Sw.). THOMAS YOUNG, in his *Introduction to Medical Literature*, a translation from BERZELIUS, Lond. 1812, 1823. Another translation by G. BRUNNMARK, Lond. 1813.

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J. A. STISSER, Helmst. 1700 (L). CH. HELVIG, Grphiswald, 1713 (L). H. A. MYNSICHT, Lubec, 1662 (L). B. LAVAGNOLI, Patav. 1732 (L). F. W. D. MUZEL, Hal. 1772 (L). A. VAN STIPRIAAN LUISCIUS, Delft. 1791 (D). HARTWIG, Lips. 1781 (L). J. CH. REIL, Hal. 1790 (L). S. F. HERBSTÆDT, Berlin, 1792 (G). A. F. FOURCROY,

Paris, 1797 (F). J. B. TH. BAUMES, Nismes, 1798; Montpellier, 1801-2 (F). FR. BLANCHET, N. York, 1800. NAY, Heidelb. 1807 (L). G. CH. F. KAPP, Hof. 1805 (G). L. F. TROLLIET, Paris, 1806 (F). W. RUFF, Mogunt, 1806 (F). A. J. F. DE LENS, Paris, 1811 (F). THOMAS MUFFETT, Franc. 1584 (L). M. UNTZER, Hal. 1614 (L). P. PELLETAN, Paris, 1812 (F). J. D. MYLIUS, Francf. 1618, 4to. (L). E. MAYNWARRING, Lond. 1645 (L). A. SALA, VICENTIVS CHEMICUS, Francf. 1647 (L). F. MULLER, Francf. 1661 (L). J. SCHRODERUS, English translation, Lond. 1669. H. N. GRIM, Batav. 1679 (L). J. HARTMANN, Francf. 1690 (L). L. HELLWIG, Francf. 1711 (L). A. DEIDIER, Montp. 1697 (L): another work, Lyons, 1715 (F). P. J. MALOUN, Paris, 1775 (F). DONALD MONRO, Lond. 1788. F. PENROSE, Lond. 1794. M. P. ORFILA, Paris, 1817 (F). J. A. PARIS, Lond. 1825, and Philad. 1826.

CHYT'LEN, RA'DIX (*Mat. Med.*) A cylindrical root, bitter and inodorous, brought from China. It is held by the Chinese to be stomachic. MURRAY.

CHYT'LON (*Therap.*) *χυθλον*, from *χew*, 'I pour out.' A fomentation of oil and water. EROTIAN.

CIBA'RIVS PA'NIS (*Mat. Alim.*) *Coarse Bread*. Bread, made of second flour. CELSUS.

CIBA'TIO (*Phys.*) The taking of food, τροφή. In Pharmacy, it is the same as *Incorporation*.

CICATRIC'ULA (*Surg.*) Diminutive of *Cicatrix*. A *small cicatrix*. The term is, also, applied to a small white spot, called the *tread*, observable at the surface of a fecundated egg.

CICATRISAN'TIA (*Mat. Med.*) *επουλωτικά*, *Epulot'ica*, *Apulot'ica*. Remedies, formerly considered to be capable of producing cicatrization.

(F) *Cicatrisans*. (G) *Vernarbende Mittel*.

CICA'TRIX (*Path.*) *Cæca'trix*, *ελη*, from *cæcare*, 'to conceal,' because it conceals the wound. The union of parts, which have been divided. A *scar* or formation, of a reddish color, afterwards whitish, and more or less thick; which takes place at the surface of wounds or ulcers after their cure. A cicatrix may vary much in shape, consistence, and thickness. The cicatrix of a bone is called *CALLUS*. A *vic'ious cicatrix*, (F) *Cicatrice vicieuse*, is one, which interferes with the action of the parts on which it occurs.

The succession of phenomena, in the

formation of a cicatrix, by suppuration, is as follows.

1. Afflux of blood and inflammation.
2. Formation of cellular and vascular shoots or granulations.
3. Suppuration.
4. Subsidence, union, and desiccation of the shoots.

In wounds, which cicatrize by the *first intention*, as it is called, there are:—

1. Inflammation.
2. Effusion of coagulable lymph from the lips of the wound.
3. Cellular organization of the lymph.
4. Inoculation of the vessels of the lips of the wound.

The *scars*, which occur after small-pox, are called *Pits* or *Pockmarks*, (F) *Coutures par la petite vérole*.

(F) *Cicatrice*. (G) *Narbe*, *Maser*. WRITER. H. J. MEIBOMIUS, Jenæ, 1739 (L). A. BELLEMAIN, Paris, an. xii (F).

CICATRIZA'TION (*Path.*) *Cicatriza'tio*. The process by which a cicatrix is formed. Every tissue, except the nails, epidermis, hair, and enamel, is, probably, capable of cicatrization.

(G) *Vernarbung*.

CIC'ER ARIETI'NUM (*Mat. Med. &c.*) The *Cic'cer* plant. *Erebin'thus*. The seeds are ground into flour, and used as bread in some countries.

(F) *Cicerole*, *Pois Chiche*.

(G) *Kickererbse*n.

CIC'ERA TAR'TARI (*Pharm.*) Small pills of turpentine and cream of tartar—of the size of a vetch or *cicer*.

CICHO'RIVM ENDIV'IA (*Mat. Alim.*) The systematic name of the *End'ive*. *Endiv'ia*, *Endiv'a*, *σειρις κικτεντη*, *In'tubum*, *In'tybum* (*Antiq.*) *Scar'iola*, *In'tybus horten'sis*. It is a common potherb, and is eaten as salad.

(F) *Chicorée des Jardins*, *Scariole*.

WRITER. R. J. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1690 (L). Another dissertation, Tubing. 1691 (L).

CICHO'RIVM IN'TYBUS (*Mat. Med. & Alim.*) *σειρις*, *Ser'is*, *ζιχορειον*, *In'tubum errat'icum*. The systematic name of the *Wild Suc'cory*, *Wild Cich'ory*, *Cich'ory*, *Wild En'dive*, *Ambule'ia*, *Heliotro'pion*, *Catanan'cæ*, *Cichore'um*. It is bitter, and was once used as a tonic. The root, roasted and ground, is often used instead of, or mixed with, coffee.

(F) *Chicorée sauvage*. (G) *Wegwart*, *Hind-läufte*, *Zichorienwurz*el.

CICINDE'LA (*Therap.*) *Lampy'ris*,

λαμπυρίς, *Noctiluca*, *Nited'ula*. The *Glow-worm*. This insect was once thought anodyne and lithontriptic.

(F) *Ver luisant*. (G) *Johanniswurm*.

CICONGIUS; an ancient Greek measure, containing 12 pints.

CICUTA AQUATICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cicutta viro'sa*, *Cicutta'ri aquatica*, *Water Hem'lock*, *Cow'bane*. A violent poison, often eaten by mistake for the *Wild Smalloge*, *Apium Graveolens*, when it produces tremors, vertigo, burning at the stomach, and all the symptoms occasioned by the *Narcotico-Acrid* class of poisons.

(F) *Cigue aquatique* ou *vireuse*.

(G) *Wasserschierling*, *Wütherich*.

WRITERS. J. J. WEPFER, Basil, 1679 (L). Edited by TH. ZWINGER, Lugd. Bat. 1733 (L).

CIDER (*Mat. Alim.*) *Poma'ceum*. This word is said to have been, formerly, written *sidre*; and to have come from *σιζειρα*, which signifies any kind of fermented liquor, other than wine. It is made from the juice of apples, and when good, is a wholesome drink.

(F) *Cidre*. (G) *Obstmost*, *Apfelwein*.

WRITER. CHR. F. REUSS, Tubing. 1781 (G).

CIG'NUS; an ancient measure, which contained about two drachms.

CILIARY (*Anat.*) *Cilia'ris*. Relating to the eyelashes. This epithet has, also, been applied to different parts, which enter into the structure of the eye; — from the resemblance between some of them (*the ciliary processes*) and the eyelashes.

(F) *Ciliaire*.

CORPUS CILIARE, *Ciliary Body*. A ring, surrounding the crystalline, in the manner of a crown; placed behind the iris and the ciliary circle. It resembles the disk of a radiated flower, and is formed by the union of the ciliary processes.

(F) *Corps ciliaire*.

CILIARY PROC'ESSES, *Proces'sus cilia'ris*, (*Rayons sous-iriens* (CH).) Triangular folds, sixty or eighty in number, placed at the side of each other, and radiating, so as to resemble the disk of a radiated flower. They are lodged in depressions in the anterior part of the vitreous humor. The uses of these processes are not known.

(G) *Strahlenfasern*.

(F) *Procès ciliaires*.

CILIARY LIG'AMENT, or *C. Circle*,

Com'missure of the Uve'a, (*Commissure de la Choroïde*, (CH).) A species of grayish ring, of a pulpy consistence, situated between the choroid, iris, and sclerotica. It seems to be nothing more than cellular tissue.

(F) *Ligament ou Cercle ciliaire*, *Cercle de la Choroïde*, *Ceinture blanche de la Choroïde*. (G) *Strahlenband*.

WRITERS. J. G. PLATNER, Lips. 1738 (L). J. G. ZINN, Gotting. 1753 (L).

CILIARY AR'TERIES, *Arte'riæ cilia'ris*. These are furnished by the ophthalmic artery. They are distinguished into, 1. *Short* or *posterior* (*Art. uvéales*, CHAUSS.), 30 or 40 in number, which are distributed to the ciliary processes. 2. *Long* (*Art. Iriennes* of CHAUSS.), two in number, which, by the anastomoses of their branches, form two arterial circles at the anterior surface of the iris: and, 3. The *anterior*, *Arte'riæ cilia'ris antero'ris* of HALLER, the number of which is variable. These pierce the sclerotic a few lines from its union with the cornea; and are principally distributed to the iris.

(F) *Artères ciliaires*.

(G) *Haarschlagadern*.

The CILIARY STRIÆ are numerous, pale, radiated striæ, in the posterior portion of the *Corpus ciliare*, but so covered by the *Pigmentum nigrum*, as not to be distinctly seen till the point is removed. The ciliary processes are formed by these striæ.

ZO'NULA CILIA'RIS vel *Membran'ula Coro'næ Cilia'ris*. Under the corpus ciliare, the capsule of the vitreous humor sends off an external lamina, which accompanies the retina, and is inserted, with it, into the forepart of the capsule of the lens, a little before its anterior edge. This is the *Zonula ciliaris*. It is of a striated appearance and circular form, and assists in fixing the lens to the vitreous humor.

The CILIARY VEINS follow nearly the same course as the arteries. In the choroid they are so tortuous, that they have received the name *Va'sa vortico'sa*. They open into the ophthalmic vein.

(F) *Veines ciliaires*.

CILIARY NERVES (*Nerfs Iriens*, CHAUSS.) These are 12 or 16 in number. They arise from the nasal nerve, and particularly from the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion. They unite in two fasciculi, which pass around the optic nerve, and pierce the sclerotica, near the entrance of that nerve into the

eye. They are lost in the ciliary ligament. (F) *Nerfs ciliaires*.

CIL'IARY or *TAR'SAL MARGIN* of the eyelids; — the edge in which the cilia or eyelashes are situated.

(F) *Bord ciliaire*.

CIL'IARY MUS'CLE, *Mus'culus ciliaris*. The part of the orbicularis palpebrarum in the vicinity of the ciliary margin.

CIL'IA (*Anat.*) βλεφαριδες. The eyelashes. The hairs on each eyelid. Their use seems to be, to prevent the entrance into the eye of light bodies flying in the atmosphere; and to diminish, in certain cases, the intensity of light. Also, the tarsi, ταρσοι.

(F) *Cils*. (G) *Augenwimpern*.

CIL'LO (*Path.*) A name given by some authors to those, whose upper eyelid is perpetually tremulous. A trembling, which in some cases is called *Life's blood*. "To have life's blood in the eye;" in other words, is to have this affection. *VOGEL* calls it *CILLO'SIS*.

CI'MEX (*Mat. Med.*) κομης, *CI'mex lectula'rius*. The *Wall* or *House* or *Bed bug*, or *CHINTZ*. Six or seven of these, given internally, are said to have prevented ague! There is scarcely anything, which is sufficiently disgusting, that has not been exhibited for this purpose, and with more or less success. The bug has also been esteemed emmenagogue.

(F) *Punaise*. (G) *Haus-Wanze*.

CIMO'LIA PURPURES'CENS (*Mat. Med.*) *Fullers' Earth*. A compact, solar earth, employed in the arts. Used at times as a cooling application to inflamed breasts, legs, &c. *Ter'tra Saponaria*, *Ter'tra Fullo'nica*.

CIMO'LIA TER'RA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cimo'lia alba*, *Smecltis*, *Smecltris*, σμηκτις, σμηκτρις, κμωλια, from *Κμωλιος*, an island in the Cretan Sea, where it is procured. It was formerly used as an astringent, &c. *SCRIBONIUS LARGUS*, *PLINY*. Probably the same as the last.

CINCHO'NA (*Mat. Med.*) So called from the Spanish Viceroy's Lady, the *COUNTESS DE CINCHON*, who was cured of fever by it at Lima, about 1638. Called also *Cor'tex* or *Pul'vis Jesuiticus*, *Jesuit's Bark* or *Powder*, *Cor'tex Pal'trum*, because it was introduced into Europe by them; and also *Pul'vis Comitissæ* or the *Countess's Powder*, and also *Cardinal del Lu'go's Powder*, *Cor'tex Cardinalis de Lu'go*, because he introduced it at Rome. It is the pharmacopœial name of several kinds of barks. Called, also, *Cor'tex Bark*, *Peruvian Bark*, *English Remedy*, *Cor'*

tex Chi'na, *Cor'tex Chi'na Relgius*, *Chi'na*, *Chinchi'na*, *Pa'los de calentu'ra*, *Ki'na Ki'na* (*Bark of Barks*), *Kinki'na*, *CI'na CI'na*, *Qui'na Qui'na*, *Quinquina*, *Magnum Dei do'num*.

(F) *Quinquina*. (G) *Fieherrinde*.

CINCHO'NÆ LANCIFO'LIÆ COR'TEX, *Cor'tex Peruvia'nus*, *Cor'tex pallidus*, *Cincho'na officinalis cor'tex communis*, *Cincho'na pallida*. — *Pale Bark*. Its odor is aromatic; taste pleasant, bitter, and astringent. The pieces are rolled in double or single quills. Epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous. Internally of a cinnamon color. Its active principle is the *Cinchonine*.

(F) *Quinquina gris de Loza*, *Quinquina orangé*.

CINCHO'NÆ CORDIFO'LIÆ COR'TEX, *Cor'tex flavus*, *Cincho'næ officinalis cor'tex flavus*, *Yellow Bark*. Odor aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent. Not rolled; often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert: light, friable; fracture fibrous. Active principle *Quinine*.

(F) *Quinquina jaune* or *jaune royal*, *Calasaya*.

CINCHO'NÆ OBLONGIFO'LIÆ COR'TEX, *Cor'tex ruber*, *Cincho'næ officinalis Cor'tex ruber*. *Red Bark*. Odor and taste the same as the pale, but more intense: in large flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry: fracture short and smooth; of a deep brownish-red color. Active principles, *Cinchonine* and *Quinine*.

(F) *Quinquina rouge*.

CINCHO'NÆ CARIBBE'Æ COR'TEX. *Exoste'ma Caribæ'a* (C). *Saint Lu'cia Bark*, *Ch'nchi'na Caribæ'a*, *C. Jamaicenis*. A useful substitute for the cinchona of Peru. It grows in Jamaica, and is there called the *Sea-side Beech*.

(F) *Quinquina des Antilles*, *Écorce de Saint-Lucie*, *Quinquina de la Jamaïque*.

All these barks are bitter, astringent, tonic, and eminently febrifuge. The yellow bark is, at least, equal to any of the others, although the red contains more active principle. The discovery of their active principles is one of the most important gifts of modern chymistry. Still, in pernicious intermittents, the bark, in substance, is often demanded. It is employed in every disease in which there is deficient tone: but, in cases where the stomach is much debilitated, the powder had better be avoided, in consequence of the woody fibre, which might disagree.

Externally, it is used in enemata, gargles, &c, and in gangrenous ulcerations. When it excites nausea, an aromatic may be added to it: if purging, opium; if costiveness, rhubarb, &c. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

The *ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK*, as it is called, is an extract, prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation.

WRITERS. BARBA, Hispal. 1642 (L). CHIFFLET, Paris et Lovan. 1653 (L). AMTİMUS CONYGIUS, Rom. 1655 (L). R. STURM, Hag. Comit. 1681 (L). P. AMMANN, Lips. 1663 (L). S. BADI, Genue, 1668 (L). N. DE BLEGNY, Paris, 1682 (F). FR. M. NIGRISOLI, Ferrar. 1687-1700 (L). GIDEON HARVEY, Lond. 1606. HORBIUS, Alt. 1693 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1694 (L). Another dissertation, Hal. 1728 (L). Translated by BRAHIER, Paris, 1746 (F). M. B. VALENTINI, Giess. 1695 (L). PRISSON, Paris, 1696 (L). H. HEINRICI, Hal. 1713 (L). J. C. SPIES, Helmst. 1721 (L). DOUGLAS, Lond. 1722. A. O. GÖLİCKE, Franc. ad Viadr. 1729 (L). P. A. KLÖCK, Lugd. Bat. 1727 (L). J. VAN BAALEN, Tubing. 1730; Lugd. Bat. 1735 (L). A. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1730 (L). A. VATER, Wittemb. 1735 (L). V. KREUYFELDT, Duisb. 1738 (L). J. B. NEBEL, Steidelberg, 1740 (L). EV. ROSEN, Lund. 1744 (L). J. A. SCRINCİUS, Prag. 1750 (L). BUCHWALD, Hafn. 1751 (L). PH. S. LUERSENİUS, Lugd. Bat. 1751 (L). J. G. GMELIN, Tubing. 1754 (L). J. JÜNCKER, Hal. 1756 (L). J. G. KRUGER, Helmst. 1757 (L). C. LINNÆUS, Upsal. 1758 (L). A. G. FRETZEL, Altdorf. 1761 (L). MARTINI, Buceph. 1763 (L). TORACEA, Rom. 1765 (L). CAPELL, Vienn. 1766 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1766 (L). Another work, Hal. 1768 (L). E. G. BALDINGER, Jenæ, 1769 (L). FR. A. ACKERMANN, Cen. 1769 (L). CHR. G. KRAZENSTEIN, Hafn. 1773 (L). WM. WRIGHT, (*Cinch. caribbæa*), Lond. 1778. P. J. VASLAPONI, August. Taurin. 1779 (L). G. F. SIGWART, Tubing. 1782 (L). D. G. J. UHLAND, Tubing. 1782 (L). A. J. ORLOW (*Cinch. rubr.*), Regiom. 1783 (L). A. H. VAN NAHUY, Lugd. Bat. 1784 (L). AD. M. BIRKHOŁZ, Lips. 1785 (L). TH. SKEETE, Lond. 1786. ASTI (*a Cinchona from Santa Fé*), Mantua, 1786 (I). M. VAHL, Copenh. 1790 (Dan.) J. A. C. GRAVENHORST, Götting. 1791 (L). H. RUIZ, Madrid, 1792 (S). COMPARETTI, Padua, 1794

(I). MECKEL, Hal. 1795 (L). M. O'RYAN (*Yellow Bark*), Lond. 1794. A. B. LAMBERT, Lond. 1797. FR. MARABELLI, Venice, 1799 (I). TREHET, Paris, 1804 (F). DUFAU, Paris, 1805 (F). H. VAN DER SMİSSEN, Kilon. 1813 (L). TORTI, Moden. 1715 (L). PULTENEY, Edinb. 1764. WM. SAUNDERS (*Cinch. rubr.*), Lond. 1781. KENTISH (*Cinc. carib.*), Lond. 1784. RÆMER, Alt. 1792 (G). W. VAUGHAN, (*Cinch. flav.*), Lond. 1795. J. RELPH (*Do.*), Lond. 1794, 8vo.

CINCHONINE (*Mat. Med.*) *Cinchonina*, *Cinchonin*, *Cinchonia*. The active principle of the *Cinchona lancifolia*. An organic, crystalline alkali; of a white color, and bitter, slightly astringent taste: very soluble in alcohol and ether, but almost insoluble in water.

The *sulphate of Cinchonine*, which is formed directly from the cinchonine, is soluble in water and alcohol. The action of the sulphate of cinchonine is similar to that of the sulphate of quinine; but it is less energetic, and consequently requires to be given in a stronger dose.

CINCLİSIS (*Path.*) *κινκλισις*, agitation; *Cinclis'mus*, *κινκλισμος*; limited and frequent motion. The movement of the thorax in dyspnœa. HIPPOCR. It has been used, also, synonymously with NICTATION (q. v.)

CINERİTIOUS (*Anat.*) *Cinereus*, from *cineris*, 'ashes'; of the color of ashes. The *cortical substance* of the brain has, by some, been so called.

(F) *Cendré*.

CINETHİCS (*Physiol.*) from *κινεω*, 'I move.' The science of movements in general.

CINETHICA (*Nosol.*) from *κινεω*, 'I move.' Diseases affecting the muscles, and characterized by irregular action of the muscles or muscular fibres; commonly denominated *Spasm*. The 3d order in the class *Neurotica* of Good.

CINGULUM (*Anat. Mat. Med.*) *ζώνη*, from *cin'go*, 'I bind.' The part of the body, situated below the ribs, to which a girdle is applied. The *waist*.

(F) *Ceinture*. (G) *Gürtel*.

CINGULUM HILDANI, *Zo'nula Hildani*. A leathern girdle, formerly used for the reduction of luxations and fractures of the extremities.

(F) *Ceinture de Hildane*.

CINGULUM MERCURIÆ, *C. Sapien'tiæ*, *C. Stulti'tiæ*. A woollen girdle, containing mercurial ointment. It

was used as antisyphilitic, and in diseases of the skin.

(F) *Ceinture de vif argent.*

CIONIS (*Anat. & Path.*) The *Uvula*, *κίονις*. Also, tumefaction, or elongation of the uvula.

CIRCEA LUTETIANA (*Mat. Med.*) *Enchant'er's Night'shade*. This plant, common in the vicinity of Paris, was formerly considered to be resolvent and vulnerary. It was also supposed to possess wonderful magical and enchanting properties.

(F) *Herbe de Saint-Étienne, Herbe aux Sorciers.*

CIRCUIRUS (*Path.*) *Cir'cuit*. In Pathological language, this generally means *period, course*.

CIRCULAR (*Anat. & Surg.*) *Circula'ris*, from *cir'culus*, 'a circle.' Having the form or figure of a circle. As *Circular Amputation, &c.*

(F) *Circulaire.*

The French use the expression "*Une circulaire*," for a *turn* of a bandage around any part.

CIRCULATION (*Phys.*) *Circula'tio*, from *cir'culus*, 'a circle'; or rather, from *circum*, 'around,' and *ferre, latum*, 'to carry.' Physiologists give this name to the motion of the blood through the different vessels of the body: — to that function, by which the blood, setting out from the left ventricle of the heart, is distributed to every part of the body by the arteries; — proceeds into the veins, returns to the heart, enters the right auricle, and passes into the corresponding ventricle, which sends it into the pulmonary artery to be distributed to the lungs, whence it issues by the pulmonary veins, and passes into the left auricle. From this it is sent into the left ventricle, and is again distributed by means of the arteries.

The PULMONIC or LESSER CIRCULATION, is the circle from the right to the left side of the heart, by the lungs. — The GREATER or SYSTEMATIC, that through the rest of the system.

The CAPILLARY CIRCULATION, *C. des Parenchymes*, is that, which takes place in the capillary vessels; and which is, in some measure, independent of the action of the heart. It is in this capillary circulation, that the various secretions are operated; and that animal heat is evolved. It is the seat of nutrition.

(F) *Circulation.* (G) *Kreislauf.*

WRITERS. WM. HARVEY, *Francf.* 1628 (L), J. RIOLAN, *Paris*, 1652 (L).

J. PRIMEROSE, *Lond.* 1630 (L). J. WA-LÆUS, *Lugd. Bat.* 1641 (L). E. LEICHERUS, *Arstad.* 1643 (L). F. LICETI, *Utin.* 1647 (L). P. GASSENDI, *Lugd.* 1649 (L). P. M. SLEGEL, *Hamburg.* 1650, 4to. (L). N. HIGHMORE, *Hagæ,* 1651 (L). A. DEUSINGIUS, *Groning.* 1651 (L). W. ROLFINK, *Norimb.* 1656 (L). CL. BIMET, *Lyons (F).* J. CHAILLOU, *Paris*, 1664 (F). F. FOLLI, *Flor.* 1665 (L). R. DESCARTES, *Roterod.* 1665 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS, *Helms.* 1666 (L). R. LOWER, *Lond.* 1669 (L). J. BOHMIUS, *Lips.* 1671 (L). S. BLANCCARD, *Amstel.* 1676 (L). J. C. LANGGIUS, *Lips.* 1680 (L). R. GROVE, *Lond.* 1685 (L). H. PISO, *Pavia*, 1726 (L). A. PITCAIRN, *Leid.* 1693 (L). G. E. STAHL, *Hal.* 1695 (L). G. W. WEDELIUS, *Jen.* 1699 (L). J. G. DE BERGEN, *Franc. ad Viadr.* 1709 (L). G. A. ORLOVIUS, *Regiom.* 1718 (L). J. G. NEUMANN, *Dresd.* 1723 (G). J. E. WREEDEN, *Hanov.* 1729 (G). C. P. GLASSIUS, *Hal.* 1736 (L). A. VON HALLER, *Goting.* 1754 (L). P. GERIKE, *Helmst.* 1739 (L). F. B. DE SAUVAGES, 1742 (L). J. BARBERES, 1742 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH, *Witteb.* 1743 (L). J. A. KULMUS, *Gedan.* 1744 (L). J. A. BUTINI, *Monspel.* 1747 (L). J. KIRCHOFER, *Lugd. Bat.* 1751 (L). H. HAGUENOT, *Avenion*, 1753 (L). GUY PATIN, *Paris*, 1670 (L). P. CHIRAC, *Monspel.* 1698 (L). R. MAUBAN, *Paris*, 1803 (F). PROCHASKA, *Vienn.* 1778 (L). SPALLANZANI, translated by HALL, *Lond.* 1801. C. BELL, *Lond.* 1819. J. BOURDON, *Paris*, 1820 (F). G. KERR, 1816. A. EWING, *Lond.* 1817. JAMES BLACK (*Capillary C.*), *Lond.* 1825. D. BARRY, (*Influence of atmospheric pressure on*), *Lond.* 1826. H. SEARLE (*Analysis of D. Barry's memoir*), *Lond.* 1827.

CIRCULUS (*Anat.*) A circle or ring; *κύκλος, κύκλος*. Any part of the body which is round or annular, as *Circulus Oculi* — the *globe, bulb, or orb* of the eye. HIPPOCR., GALEN. It is, also, applied to objects, which, by no means, form a circle, as to the *Circle of WIL-LIS*, an *Anastomotic circle* at the base of the brain, formed by the carotid and basiliary arteries.

(F) *Cercle.* (G) *Kreis, Zirkel.*

CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS IRIDIS. The artery, which runs round the iris, and forms a circle.

CIRCULUS QUADRUPLEX; a kind of bandage used by the ancients.

CIRCUMCISION (*Surg.*) *Circum-cis'io, Præcis'io, Circumcisura, Circumsec'tio, περιτομή*, from *circum*,

'around,' and *cædere*, 'to cut.' An ancient operation, performed by some nations as a religious ceremony. It consists in removing, circularly, a portion of the prepuce of infants:— a custom, which was probably suggested, with a view to cleanliness. In cases of extraordinary length of prepuce, or when affected with cancer, the operation is, sometimes, undertaken by surgeons. A similar operation is performed on the female, by removing a portion of the nymphæ, amongst the Ægyptians, Arabians, and Persians.

(F) *Circuncision*. (G) *Beschneidung*.

WRITERS. ANTONIUS, Lips. 1682 (L). GRAPIUS, Rostoch, 1699 (L). J. FR. BAVEZ, Lips. 1739 (L). R. A. VOGEL, Gotting. 1763 (L).

CIRCUMFLEXUS (*Anat.*) from *circum*, 'around,' and *flectus*, 'bent.' Curved circularly. A name given to several organs.

(F) *Circumflexe*.

CIRCUMFLEXUS MUSCULUS, *Ten'sor Palati*, *Peristaphyli'nus exte'rius vel infe'rior*, *Circumflexus Palati Mol'lis*, *Spheno-salpin'go-staphyli'nus seu staphyli'nus exte'rius*, *Musculus tu'bæ no'væ*, *Palato-salpin'ge'us*, *Pter'ylgo-staphyli'nus*, *Petro-salpin'go-staphylinus*, *Spheno-pter'ylgo-palati'nus*. A muscle, which arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the *velum pendulum palati*. Its use is to stretch the velum.

(F) *Palato-salpingien*.

The CIRCUMFLEX or ARTICULAR ARTERIES of the arm are distinguished into;—*anterior* and *posterior*. They arise from the axillary, and are distributed around the shoulder.

The CIRCUMFLEX ARTERIES OF THE THIGH are distinguished into *external* and *internal* (*J. Sous-Trochantériennes* CH.) They are given off from the *Profunda*, and surround the head of the thigh bone.

The CIRCUMFLEX VEINS follow the arteries.

CIRCUMFUSA (*Hyg.*) M. HALLÉ has thus designated the first class of subjects, that belong to Hygiène— as the atmosphere, climate, residence, &c.; in short, every thing, which acts constantly on man externally and generally.

CIRCUMLI'TIO (*Pharm.*) *περιχρισίς*, *περιχριστον*. A term formerly used for liniments, but especially for those to be applied to the eyelids; from *Circum'li'no*, 'I anoint all over.'

CIRCUMSCRIBED (*Path.*) *Circumscriptus*. A term, applied, in Pathology, to tumors, which are distinct at their base from the surrounding parts.

(F) *Circonscriit*.

CIRIL'LO, DOM'NICK (*Biogr.*) A Neapolitan physician and botanist of eminence; born at Naples in 1730; died in 1799. WORKS. *Nosologia methodicæ rudimenta*. Neap. 1780. *Osservazioni pratiche intorno alla lue venerea*. Ib. 1783. 8vo.: in French, by AUBER, Paris. 1803. 8vo.

CIR'SIUM ARVEN'SE (*Mat. Med.*) *Carduus hemorrhoidal'is*, *Ceanothos*, A common plant in France, used in the form of cataplasm in hemorrhoids, and worn as an amulet.

(F) *Chardon hemorrhoidal*.

CIR'SOCE'LE (*Path.*) *Cir'cocele*, *κισσοκηλη*, from *κισσος*, 'varix,' and *κηλη*, 'hernia.' *Varicose Hernia*. The greater part of authors have employed the term synonymously with *Varicocele*. POTT gives it a different signification. *Varicocele*, he calls the tumor formed by the veins of the scrotum;— *Circocele*, the varicose dilatation of the spermatic veins. The scrotum feels as if it contained earth-worms. It is commonly an affection of no consequence.

(G) *Saamenadergeschwulst*, *Krampfaderbruch*.

WRITERS. A. CHR. WAITZ, Gotting. 1779 (L). A. MURRAY, Upsal. 1784 (L). CHR. G. B. MOST, Hal. 1796 (L).

CIRSO'DES (*Anat.*) *κισσοειδής*, from *κισσος*, 'varix,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' *Varicose*, or resembling a varix. RUFUS of Ephesus, according to JAMES, calls thus, the upper part of the brain, as well as the spermatic vessels. (?)

CIRSON'PHALUS (*Path.*) from *κισσος*, 'varix,' and *ομφαλος*, 'navel.' Varicose dilatation of the veins, surrounding the navel. The term has, likewise, been applied to the aneurismal dilatation of the arteries of that region, called also *Varicomphalus* and *Hærgne anévrysmale*, or *Aneurismal Hernia*.

CIRSOPHTHAL'MIA (*Path.*) from *κισσος*, 'varix,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.' *Varicose ophthalmia*. A high degree of ophthalmia, in which the vessels of the conjunctiva are considerably injected.

CISSI'NUM (*Pharm.*) *κισσινον*. Name of a plaster, used in wounds of the nerves or tendons. PAULUS of Ægina:— from *κισσος*, 'ivy.'

CISSYBIUM (*Hyg.*) *κισσυβιον*, from *κισσος*, 'ivy.' A cup made of ivy, or bound with ivy. CATO, MACROBIUS.

CISTERNA (*Anat.*) from *κιστη*, 'a reservoir'; 'a chest.' This term has been applied to various parts of the body, which serve as reservoirs for different fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brain has, also, been so called. ARANTIUS.

The LUMBAR CISTERN, *Cisterna lumbalis*, or *Reservoir of Pecquet*, consists of a dilatation, which the thoracic duct presents in the lumbar region. See RECEPTACULUM CHYLI.

(F) *Citerne*.

CISTUS CRETICUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Cistus Ladanifera*, *Cisthorus*, *Cis'sarus*, *Dorycinium*, *Gum Cistus*, *κιστος*, *κισθος*, *κισθατος*. The systematic name of the plant, whence the *Lad'anum* is obtained — *Gummi Lab'danum*, *λαδανον*. The *Ladanum* is a gum-resinous substance, of a very agreeable smell, found in the shops in great masses. Its color is blackish-green; taste warm and bitter. It is but little used now. Formerly it was a component of warm plasters, and was prescribed internally as a stomachic.

CITE'SIUS or CITOIS, FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) Of Poitiers in France, a physician of celebrity; died in 1652. WORKS. *De novo ac populari, apud Pictones, dolore colico bilioso diatriba*. 1616. *Advis sur la nature de la peste et sur les moyens de se'n preserver et guerir*. Paris. 1623. 8vo.

CITRIC ACID (*Mat. Med.*) *Acidum citricum*. The *Acid of Lemons*, *Acidum Limonorum*. This acid is found in the lemon, orange, &c. It is in rhomboidal prisms, which slightly efflorescence on exposure to the air. It dissolves in a twelfth part of its weight of boiling water, and has an extremely acid but agreeable taste. It is employed in medicine as an antiseptic, refrigerant, and diuretic. Rubbed up with sugar and with a little of the essence of lemon, it forms the *dry Lemonade*, (F) *Limonade sèche*.

(F) *Acide Citrique*. (G) *Citronensäure*.

CITRUS AURANTIUM (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Orange Tree*. *Aurantium*, *A. Hispalense*, *Malus Aurantia Major*, *Malus Aurantia*, *Aurantium vulgare*, *Malus Aurantia vulgaris*, *Ma'la Au'rea*, *Chrysome'lia*, *Nerantia*, *Martianum Pomum*, *Po'ma Aurantia*, *Aurantia Curassavica*, *Oranges*, *Po'ma Chinen'sia*. The *Flowers of the Orange*, *Flores Na'phae*, are highly odoriferous, and used as a perfume. On distillation,

they yield a small quantity of essential oil — the *Oleum* or *Essentia Neroli*. They were once used in convulsive and epileptic cases. The leaves, *Folia Aurantii*, have a bitterish taste, and furnish an essential oil. They have been used for the same purposes as the flowers. The yellow rind of the fruit, *Cortex Aurantii*, *Orange Peel*, is an aromatic bitter, and is used in dyspepsia, and where that class of remedies is required. The *Juice*, *Sucus Aurantii*, *Orange juice*, is a grateful acid, and used as a beverage in febrile and scorbutic affections.

(F) *Orange*. (G) *Pomeranze*.

CITRUS MEDICA (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Lemon Tree*.

The *Lemon*, *Limonium malum*, *Limonium Bac'ca*, *Malus Medica*, *Malus Limonia Acidia*, *Limon*, *Citrea Malus*, *Citrus*, *Μηλον Μηδικον*, has a fragrant odor, depending on the essential oil, *Oleum Limonis*, of the rind. The *Juice*, *Sucus Limonis*, is sharp but gratefully acid, the acidity depending upon the citric acid it contains. The outer rind, *Cortex Limonium*, *Lemon Peel*, *Zest*, *Flavido Corticum Citri*, is used in the same cases as the *Cortex Aurantii*. The *Juice* is used as a refrigerant beverage, in febrile affections. Alone or combined with wine, it is given in scurvy, putrid sore throat, &c. Its general properties are refrigerant and antiseptic. Sweetened and diluted it forms the *Lemonade*.

(F) *Citron*. (G) *Zitrone*.

WRITERS. J. J. PONTANUS, Florence, 1514 (L). G. GRUBE, Hafn. 1668 (L). G. FRANK, Heidelberg, 1686 (L). J. LANZONI, Ferrar. 1690 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1715 (L).

The CITRUS TREE is likewise considered to belong to the same species — the *Citrus Medica*. Its fruit is called *cedrom'la*. It is larger and less succulent than the lemon. *Citron juice*, when sweetened with sugar, is called, by the Italians, *Agro di Cedro*.

The CITRUS MEL'LA ROSA of LAMARCK, another variety of the *Citrus Medica*, affords the BERGAMOTE, (which see.)

CITTA'RA, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These springs are in the Isle of Ischia, near the sea. They contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, and muriate of soda. Their temperature is 100° Fahrenheit.

CIVETTA (*Mat. Med.*) *Zib'ethum*, *Civet*. An unctuous perfume, of a very penetrating odor, obtained from

different mammalia of the *Viver'ra* kind; — *Catoblec'ta animalia*; — particularly from the *Viver'ra civet'ta*. It is contained in a fold of the skin, situated between the anus and the organs of generation.

(F) *Civet'te*.

CLADO'NIA RANGIFERRI'NA (*Mat. Med.*) The ancients regarded this European plant as pectoral and stomachic. It enters into the composition of the *Poudre de Chypre*.

CLAPIER (F) (*Path.*) A clapper. *Latib'ulum*. A purulent focus of disease; concealed in the flesh or under the skin — from *κλεπτεν*, 'to conceal.' See *SINUS*.

(G) *Eitersack*.

CLAR'ET (*Mat. Med.*) *Clare'tum*. *Vin de Bordeaux*. A pleasant French wine, which may be used, whenever wine is required. Also, a wine impregnated with spices and sugar, called likewise *Vinum Hippocraticum*, or *Potus Hippocraticus*, *Hippocras*, *Hyp'pocras*, *σακκιας*. SCHRÖDER speaks of a *Clare'tum all'terans* and a *C. pur'gans*.

(F) *Clairet*.

CLARIFICA'TION (*Pharm.*) *Clarifica'tio*, *Depuratio*, from *clar'us*, 'clear,' and *fac'io*, 'I make.' A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating from a liquid every insoluble substance held in suspension by it, and which affects its transparency. *Decanting* and *filtering* are the operations necessary for this purpose.

(G) *Abklär ung*.

CLARK, JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent physician, born in Scotland. After making two voyages to England, he settled at Newcastle, where he died in 1805. *WORKS*. *Observations on the diseases in long voyages to hot countries, particularly on those which prevail in the East Indies; and on the same diseases as they appear in Great Britain*. Lond. 1773. 8vo. *Observations on fevers, especially those of the continued type: on scarlet fever, with ulcerated sore throat, as it appeared in 1778, &c.* Lond. 1780. 8vo. *Letter on the influenza, as it appeared in Newcastle upon Tyne*. Lond. 1783. 8vo. *A collection of papers, intended to promote an institution for the cure and prevention of infectious fevers in Newcastle and other populous towns, &c.* Part I. and II. Newcast. 1802. 12mo.

CLARKE, JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent obstetrical practitioner in London; born in ; died in 181-. *WORKS*. *An essay on the epidemic diseases of*

lying-in women. Lond. 1788. 4to. *Practical Essays on the management of pregnancy and labor, and on the inflammatory and febrile diseases of lying-in women*. Lond. 1793. 8vo. *Commentaries on some of the most important diseases of children*. Part I. 1815. 8vo.

CLASS (*Nosol.*) *Clas'sis*, from *κλαζω*, 'I call together.' An assemblage of a certain number of objects. In *Natural History* and in *Medicine*, a *class* is a groupe of objects or individuals having one or more common characters. The *classes* are divided into *orders*, the *orders* into *genera*, the *genera* into *species*, and these last into *varieties*.

(F) *Classe*. (G) *Klasse*.

CLASSIFICA'TION, *Classifica'tio*, from *clas'sis*, 'a class,' and *fac'io*, 'I make.' The formation of classes. A methodical distribution of beings, or any objects whatever into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties. See *NOSOGRAPHY* and *NOSOLOGY*.

CLASSY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *Classy* is near Laon in Picardy, France. The waters are chalybeate.

CLAUDI'ACON (*Pharm.*) A collyrium used of old: — *κλαυδιαζον*. PAULUS OF Ægina.

CLAUD'ICATION (*Path.*) *Claudica'tio*, from *claudica're*, 'to be lame.' The action of halting or limping. *Lameness*. *Claw'ditas*, *Cholo'sis*, *Chole'ia*, *Cholo'ma*, *χλωσις*, *χολεια*, *χολωμα*. This condition is not any particular disease, but is produced by different causes or affections. It may be the effect of the shortening or elongation of one of the lower limbs, of ankylosis of the joints, palsy of the muscles, pain, &c.

(F) *Claudication*, *Boitement*.

(G) *Hinken*.

WRITERS. P. CAMPER (*lameness of infants*), 1782 (D). D. DYLLIUS, *Lugd. Bat.* 1798 (L). W. A. FICKER (*lameness of infants*), Vienna, 1807 (G). A. G. F. KRAUSE, *Lips.* 1809 (L).

CLAUSU'RA (*Path.*) from *clau'dere*, 'to shut.' An imperforation of any canal or cavity.

CLAUSU'RA U'TERI is a preternatural imperforation of the uterus.

CLAVA'RIA CORALLOIDES (*Mat. Med.*) *Corallo'id'es Fun'gus*, *Coralwort*. Said to be corroborant and astringent. A kind of clavaria, called *Digital blanc*, *Digital humain*, *Champignon de l'appareil des fractures*, formed of digitations, grouped together, and two or three inches in length, is said to have been often found, formerly

at the *Hôtel Dieu* of Paris, on the splints of white wood used in the treatment of fractures, in autumn. H. CLOQUET.

CLAVICLE (*Anat.*) *Clavic'ula*, *Clav'is*, *Clavic'ulus*, *Lig'ula*, *Fur'cula*, *Os Jug'uli*, *κλεις*, *Cleis*, *Cleid'ion*, *κλειδιον*, from *clavis*, 'a key.' The *collar-bone*. The clavicle is shaped like the letter *S*, and is placed transversely at the upper part of the thorax. It is articulated, at one extremity, with the sternum, at the other, with the acromion process of the scapula. It gives attachment, above, to the *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*; below, to the *Subclavius*; before, to the *Pectoralis Major* and *Deltoides*; and, behind, to the *Trapezius*. It serves as a point of support for the muscles of the arm, and protects the vessels and nerves passing to that extremity.

(F) *Clavicle*. (G) *Schlüsselbein*.

The fibres, connecting the lamellæ or plates of bones, have, also, been called *Claviculi* or *Nails*.

CLAVUS (*Path.*) A nail, *ἴλος, γομφος*. This word is employed in Medicine in various senses. 1. It means *corns*, from their resemblance to the head of a nail. 2. Certain condylomatous excrescences of the uterus. 3. A callous tumor, which forms on the white of the eye, and resembles a nail. The *Clavus Oculi*, (F) *Clou de l'œil*, is, by some, considered to be synonymous with *staphyloma*; by others, with *staphyloma* of the cornea.

(F) *Clou*.

CLAVUS HYSTER'ICUS, *Monopalgia*;—an acute pain, confined to a small point of the head, and which the sick describe as resembling that which would be produced by a nail, driven into the head. It has been particularly noticed in hysterical females, hence its name. It is called *Ovum hystericum*, when the pain occupies a greater extent. (F) *Clou hystérique*.

CLEG'HORN, GEORGE, M. D. (*Biog.*) A physician of eminence, born near Edinburgh in 1716; served in the army, and then settled in Dublin: he died in 1789. WORKS. *Observations on the epidemical diseases of Minorca from 1744 to 1749: containing a short account of the climate &c. of Minorca*. Lond. 1757. With Notes by BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Philad. 1809. *Bibliographical notice of*, by J. C. LETT-SOM. Lond. 1786.

CLEI'DION (*Pharm.*) *κλειδιον*, *Clid'ion*. An ancient troch of an astringent nature, used in dysentery, hæ-

moptysis, &c. Also, an epithem of the same character. PAULUS of Ægina, AËTIUS, &c.

CLEI'DO-MASTOIDE'US (*Anat.*) ALBINUS thus designates the posterior portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, which he considers a separate muscle. It has been corrupted into *clino-mastoideus*.

CLEISÄGRA (*Path.*) from *κλεις*, 'the clavicle,' and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.'—*κλεισαγρα*. Gout in the clavicle. A. PARÉ.

CLEM'ATIS RECTA (*Mat. Med.*) *Flam'mula Jo'vis*, *Upright Virgin's Bower*. The leaves contain an acrid principle. They have been esteemed anti-venereal; and in the form of powder, have been used as an escharotic.

(F) *Clematite droite*. (G) *Brennkraut*, *Waldrebe*.

WRITER. A. STÜRCE, Vindob. 1769 (L).

CLEM'ATIS VITAL'BA, *Vital'ba*, *Vior'na*, *Atrag'enē*, the *Trav'eller's Joy*, *Common Virgin's Bower*. It has been used in the same cases as the former. In infusion it has been applied in cases of itch. The leaves of the *Clem'atis cris'pa* have similar properties.

(F) *Clematite*, *Herbe aux gueux*, *Aubevigne*.

WRITER. J. A. MÜLLER, Erlang. 1786 (L).

CLEO'NIS COLLYR'IUM (*Pharm.*) A collyrium, described by CELSUS, and composed of equal parts of Samian earth, myrrh, and thus, mixed with white of egg.

CLEO'NIS GLU'TEN; an astringent formula of myrrh, frankincense, and white of egg.

CLEP'SYDRA (*Mat. Med.*) from *κλεπτω*, 'I conceal,' and *ιδρωσ*, 'water.' An instrument, contrived by PARACELSUS, to convey fumigations to the uterus, *κλεψυδρα*.

CLERC, DANIEL LE, or CLER'ICUS (*Biog.*) A physician and Greek Professor at Geneva: born in 1652; died in 1728. WORKS. *Historia naturalis et medica latorum lumbricorum intra hominem et animalia nascentium*. Genev. 1715: in Eng. Lond. 1721. Svo. *Histoire de la médecine*, &c. Genev. 1696. 12mo. Translated into English by Drs. DRAKE and BADEN. Lond. 1699. Svo. *La chirurgie complete, par demandes et par réponses*. Paris. 1695. *Bibliotheca anatomica*. Genev. 1685. 2 vols. &c.

CLEVES, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) This spring is a quarter of a

league from Cleves in Westphalia. It contains carbonate and sulphate of iron.

CLEYER, ANDREW (*Biog.*) Born in the beginning of the 17th century at Hesse Cassel. WORKS. *Specimen medicinae Sinicæ*, &c. Francof. 1682. 4to.

CLIFTON, FRANCIS, M. D. (*Biog.*) An English physician, who flourished about 1730. WORKS. *Tabular observations for the improvement of physic*. Lond. 1731. 8vo. *State of physic, ancient and modern, with a plan for the improvement of it*. Lond. 1732. 8vo. *The ancient and modern state of physic briefly considered*. Lond. 1732. 8vo. *Translation of Hippocrates on air, water, &c., and Thucydides' account of the plague at Athens*. Lond. 1734. 8vo.

CLIMACTERIC (*Path.*) *Climactericus*, or *Climatericus*, κλιμακτηρικος, from κλιμαξ, 'scale,' 'degree.' A word, which properly signifies, *by degrees*. It has been applied to certain periods of life, which were regarded to be critical. (G) *Stubi g.*

ANNI CLIMATERICI, *Climacteric Years*, are, according to some, all those in the life of man, which are multiples of the number 7. Others have applied the term to years, resulting from the multiplication of 7 by an odd number. Some have admitted only three *climacterics*; others, again, have extended them to multiples of 9. Most, however, have considered the 63d year as the *Grand Climacteric*;—63 being the product of the multiplication of 7 by 9; and all have thought that the period of three, seven, or nine, which they adopted, was necessary to the entire renewal of the body; so that there was, at these times, no longer, in the economy, any of the parts of which it had previously consisted. The climacteric years have also been called, *hebdomad'ici*, *scala' res*, *grada'rii*, *scan'siles*, *genethli'aci*, *natal'itii*, *fata'les*, *crit'ici*, *decreto'rii*, *hero'ici*, &c. The whole of the notions on the subject are essentially allied to the doctrine of numbers of PYTHAGORAS.

At present, the word *Climacteric* is chiefly applied to certain periods of life, at which great changes occur, independently of any numerical estimate of years. Such are the period of puberty, in both sexes, that of the cessation of the menses in women, &c.

(F) *Climactérique* ou *Climatérique*.

WRITERS. B. CODRONCHI, BONON. 1620 (L). BRENDLIUS, Alsted. 1650 (L). R. PATIN, Paris, 1657 (L). DE FILISCO, Francof. 1665 (L). CL. SALMASIUS, Leyd. 1678 (L). ZIEGRA, Viteb. 1682 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1704 (L). HILSCHER, Jena, 1743 (L). J. BARBEU DUBOURG, Paris, 1747 (L). LANGGUTH, Viteb. 1770 (L). C. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1792 (L).

CLIMATE (*Hyg.*) *Clîma*, κλίμα. In Geography, the word *climate* is given to a space of the terrestrial globe, comprised between two circles parallel to the equator, and arbitrarily measured according to the length of the days. In a Hygienic point of view, we understand by *climate*, since HIPPOCRATES, a country or region, which may differ from another in respect to season, qualities of the soil, heat of atmosphere, &c. Climate, indeed, embraces, in a general manner, all the physical circumstances belonging to each district: circumstances, which exert considerable influence on living beings. The dark tint, e. g. of the torrid zone is easily distinguishable from the paleness of the frigid: so are the diseases. There is scarcely an affection but exhibits itself differently, according as it may appear in the hot regions or in the more frigid. Hot climates predispose to abdominal complications in febrile affections, cold climates to thoracic, &c.

One of the most important considerations with regard to climates, is their comparative fitness for the residence of persons liable to, or laboring under, catarrhal or consumptive affections.

The following Table exhibits a comparison of several with this view. It is a well known fact, that consumption is almost unknown in the torrid zone, and consequently a climate which, *ceteris paribus*, more nearly resembles that of the torrid zone will be better adapted for the invalid, than others which resemble it less.

The estimates have been made chiefly from the excellent Paper of HUMBOLDT on *Isothermal Lines*; the "*Meteorological Register for the years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, from Observations made by the Surgeons of the Army at the Military Posts of the United States*," prepared under the direction of Dr. JOSEPH LOVELL, Surgeon-General; and from the "*Essay on Climate*," by the late Dr. YOUNG, published in his *Treatise on Consumption*.

Table of the Climates of America, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

A M E R I C A.

Names of Places.	Position.		Mean Temp. of several years.	Heat in different seasons.						Maximum and Minimum.				Range in four years.	Difference between M. T. of coldest month.	Mean Temp. of Oct. about 32° 75', Nov. 26° 68.
	Latitude.	Height in Feet.		Mean Temp. of Winter.	Mean Temp. of Spring.	Mean Temp. of Summer.	Mean Temp. of Autumn.	Mean Temp. of warmest month.	Mean Temp. of coldest month.	Highest Degree in four years.	Lowest Degree in four years.					
Nain, Labrador,	57 08	•	26.42	-0.60	23.90	48.38	33.44	61.80	-11.20	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Quebec,	46 47	•	41.74	14.18	38.84	68.00	46.04	73.40	13.81	•	•	•	•	•	•	59.89
Fort Brady, Mich.	46 39	595	41.37	14.09	37.69	61.83	43.94	62.87	12.65	90	-33	•	•	•	•	50.22
Fort Howard, do.	44 40	600	44.50	20.82	41.40	68.70	45.18	73.67	17.95	100	-38	•	•	•	•	55.12
Fort Crawford } on the Mississ. }	43 03	580	45.52	23.76	43.09	69.78	46.74	71.34	20.14	96	-28	•	•	•	•	51.20
Fort Snelling,	44 53	780	45.00	17.86	40.64	69.85	44.30	73.03	14.20	96	-29	•	•	•	•	58.83
Cambridge, Mass.	42 25	•	50.36	33.98	47.66	70.70	49.82	72.66	29.84	•	•	•	•	•	•	43.02
Philadelphia, Pa.	39 56	30	53.42	32.18	51.44	73.94	56.48	77.00	32.72	98	-2	•	•	•	•	44.38
New York, N. Y.	40 40	•	53.78	29.84	51.26	79.16	54.50	80.78	25.34	104	-3	•	•	•	•	55.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	39 06	30	53.78	32.90	54.14	72.86	54.86	74.30	30.20	98	-18	•	•	•	•	44.10
Council Bluffs, } Missouri, }	41 25	800	50.82	27.38	46.38	72.84	48.60	75.92	27.19	108	-21	•	•	•	•	48.73
N. Harmony, Ind.	38 11	340	56.74	•	•	•	•	•	•	96	-5	•	•	•	•	•
St. Louis, Missou.	38 46	350	55.86	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Newport, R. I.	41 30	•	51.02	33.82	46.87	68.70	53.83	71.46	32.14	88	-19	•	•	•	•	39.32
Eastport, Maine,	44 44	•	42.44	23.44	38.58	60.54	45.43	63.62	20.91	94	-1	•	•	•	•	42.61
Monticello, Va. } near Un. of Va. }	37 58	500	55.40	37.67	54.67	73.33	56.50	75.00	36.00	•	•	•	•	•	•	39.00
Baltimore, Md.	39 18	•	53.00	•	•	•	•	•	•	98	-6	•	•	•	•	•
Washington, D. C.	38 53	•	56.56	36.80	53.63	75.90	56.59	79.13	34.66	95	-10	•	•	•	•	44.47

Williamsburg, 58° 1 M. Temp.; Richmond, 56° 10

Names of Places.	Position.		Heat in different seasons.				Maximum and Minimum.				Range in four years.	Difference between M. T. of the warmest & coldest month.
	Latitude.	Height in Feet.	Mean Temp. of Winter.	Mean Temp. of Spring.	Mean Temp. of Summer.	Mean Temp. of Autumn.	Mean Temp. of warmest month.	Mean Temp. of coldest month.	Highest Degree in four years.	Lowest Degree in four years.		
Annapolis, Md.	38 58	..	57.40	64.76	80.46	63.15	82.9	50.69	92	8	54	32.24
Smithville, N. C.	34 00	..	58.89	66.73	80.89	67.55	82.81	49.43	92	19	73	33.38
Charleston, S. C.	32 42	..	60.18	71.47	82.73	75.15	83.94	56.60	94	42	52	27.34
St. Augustine, Fla.	29 50	..	72.23	72.93	80.14	75.28	80.72	58.70	92	40	52	22.02
Tampa Bay, do.	27 57	..	72.37	69.67	82.57	69.05	83.55	59.30	95	11	84	29.75
Pensacola, do.	30 24	..	68.77	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..
New Orleans, La.	30 00	..	69.01	..	..	..	..	..	99	18	91	..
Baton Rouge,	30 26	120	68.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.76
Natchez, Miss.	31 28	180	64.76	65.48	79.16	66.02	79.70	46.94	..	..	..	..
Sabine, La.	31 30	150	68.31	..	..	..	..	..	97	7	90	..
Vera Cruz,	19 11	..	77.72	77.90	81.50	78.62	81.86	71.06	..	..	..	10.80
Havannah,	23 10	..	78.08	78.98	83.30	78.98	83.84	69.98	..	..	..	23.86
Cumana,	10 27	..	81.86	83.66	82.04	80.24	84.38	79.16	..	..	..	5.22

Jamaica, Coast, M. T. 80° 6.
 Pondicherry, 85° 1; Madras, 80° 42; Manilla, 78° 08; Isle of France, Coast, 80° 42.

E U R O P E.

Finontekies, Lapl.	68 30	1356	26.96	24.98	54.56	27.32	59.54	-0.58	..	..	..	60 12	Specimen of the climate of the islands and coasts of North of Europe at Alton, Lat. 70°; Mean Temp. of July 63°-5.
North Cape,	71 00	..	32.00	23.72	43.34	32.08	46.58	22.10	..	..	..	24.48	
Uleo, Finland,	65 03	..	35.08	11.84	27.14	57.74	35.96	61.52	7.70	..	..	53.82	
Umeo, W. Bothn.	63 50	..	33.26	12.92	33.80	54.86	33.44	62.60	11.48	..	..	51.12	
St. Petersburg,	59 36	..	38.84	17.06	38.12	62.06	38.66	65.66	8.60	..	..	57.06	Col de Géant, 10,598 ft.; M. T. of July 36°-5.
St. Gothard, Alps,	46 30	6390	30.38	18.32	26.42	44.96	31.82	46.22	15.05	..	..	31.14	Climate of the West Coast of Europe.
Drontheim,	63 24	..	39.92	23.72	35.24	61.24	40.10	64.94	19.88	..	..	45.36	Winter colder and summer warmer than at St. Petersburg.
Moscow,	55 45	970	40.10	10.78	44.06	67.10	38.30	70.62	6.08	..	..	64.44	
Abo,	60 27	..	40.28	20.34	38.30	61.88	40.64	..	..	..	..	..

Upsal,	59 51	..	42.08	24.98	39.38	60.26	42.80	62.42	22.46	..	..	39.36
Stockholm,	59 20	..	42 26	25.52	38.30	61.88	43.16	64.04	22.82	..	..	41.22
Christiania,	59 55	..	42.08	28.78	39.02	62.60	41.15	66.74	28.41	..	..	38.33
Convent of Peysenberg,	47 47	3066	42.98	28.58	42.08	58.46	42.98	59.36	30.20	..	..	29.16
Bavarian Alps,												
Copenhagen,	55 41	..	45.68	30.74	41.18	62.60	48.38	65.66	27.14	..	..	38.62
Kendal, England,	54 17	..	46.22	30.86	45.14	56.84	46.22	58.10	34.88	..	..	29.22
Prague,	50 05	..	49.46	31.46	47.66	68.90	50.18	..	..	..	..	..
Goettingen,	51 32	456	46.94	30.38	44.24	64.76	48.74	66.38	29.66	..	..	36.72
Zurich,	47 22	1350	47.84	29.66	48.20	64.04	48.92	65.66	26.78	..	..	38.88
Edinburgh,	55 57	..	47.84	38.66	46.40	58.28	48.56	59.36	38.30	..	..	21.06
Warsaw,	52 14	..	48.56	28.76	47.48	69.08	49.46	70.34	27.14	..	..	43.20
Coire, Grisons.	46 50	1876	48.92	32.36	50.00	63.32	50.36	64.58	29.48	..	..	35.10
Dublin,	53 21	..	49.10	39.20	47.30	59.54	50.00	61.16	35.42	..	..	25.74
Berne,	46 05	1650	49.28	32.00	48.92	66.56	49.82	67.28	30.56	..	..	38.72
Geneva,	46 12	1080	49.28	34.70	47.66	64.94	50.00	66.56	34.16	..	..	32.40
Manheim,	49 29	432	50.18	38.90	49.64	67.10	49.82	68.72	33.44	..	..	35.28
Vienna,	48 12	420	50.54	32.72	51 26	69.26	50.54	70.52	26.60	..	..	43.92
Clermont, France,	45 46	1260	50.00	34.52	50.54	64.40	51.26	66.20	28.04	..	..	38.16
Buda,	47 29	494	51.08	33.98	51.08	70.52	52.34	71.60	27.78	..	..	43.82
Paris,	48 50	222	51.08	38.66	49.28	64.58	51.44	65.30	36.14	..	..	29.16
Cheltenham,												
London,	51 30	..	51.32	40.60	50.28	64.32	50.96	..	..	..	..	28.64
Penzance,	50 11	..	52.16	44.60	49.66	63.14	50.18	64.40	37.76	..	..	..
Dunkirk,	51 20	..	50.54	38.48	48.56	64.04	50.90	64.76	37.75	..	..	27.01
Isle of Wight,	50 40	..	51.00	40.31	49.00	63.09	51.63	..	..	..	..	..
Amsterdam,	52 22	..	51.62	36.86	51.62	65.84	51.62	66.92	35.42	..	..	21.50
Brussels,	50 50	..	51.80	36.68	53 24	66.20	51.08	67.28	35.60	..	..	31.68
Franker,	52 36	..	51.80	36.68	51.08	67.28	54.32	69.08	32.90	..	..	36.18
St. Malo,	48 39	..	54.14	42.26	52.16	66.02	56.76	66.92	41.74	..	..	25.18

Winters more severe than at Stockholm.

Keswick, Lat. 54° 33'; Mean Temp. 48°.02.
Climate of the continent of Europe.

Specimen of the climate of the Islands.

Berlin, Lat. 52° 31'; M. T. 46°.4 to 47°.3. Rat-
isbon, Lat. 49°; Height, 1,104 ft.; M. T. 47°.66.
Munich, Lat. 48° 8'; Height, 1,605 ft.; M. T.
50°.74.
Montmorency, M. T. 50°.74; Height, 498 ft. Stras-
burg, M. T. 49°.28, Height, 480 ft.,
Ipswich, Lat. 42° 38'; Mean Temp. 50°.Mean Temp. Lisle, 48°.38; Rouen, 51°.44; Cam-
bray, 51°.98; Soissons, 53°.42; Reims, 53°.24;
Metz, 52°.88; Nancy, 51°.98; Brest, 54°.14.Dijon, Height 810 ft.; Lat. 47° 19'; Mean Temp.
50°.9. Besançon, Height 804 ft.; Mean Temp.
51°.26.

Names of Places.	Position.		Mean Temp. of several years.	Heat in different seasons.						Maximum and Minimum.				Difference between M. T. of the warmest & coldest month.	Range in four years.	Rochelle, Mean Temp. 53°.06; Poitiers, 52°.7.
	Latitude.	Height in Feet.		Mean Temp. of Winter.	Mean Temp. of Spring.	Mean Temp. of Summer.	Mean Temp. of Autumn.	Mean Temp. of warmest month.	Mean Temp. of coldest month.	Highest Degree in four years.	Lowest Degree in four years.					
				°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				
Nantes,	47 13	..	54.68	40.46	54.50	68.54	55.58	70.52	39.02	..	..	..	31.50	..	..
Milan,	45 28	390	55.76	36.32	56.12	73.04	56.84	74.66	36.14	..	..	..	38.52	..	Lyons, H. 528 ft., M. T. 55°.76; Mafrá, near Lisbon, Lat. 38° 52', H. 600 ft., M. T. 56°.3 (?)
Bordeaux,	44 50	..	56.48	42.08	56.48	70.68	56.30	73.04	41.00	..	..	..	32.04	..	Nîmes, 60°.26; Perpignan, 59°.54; Tarascon, 59°.9; Arles, 59°.
Marseilles,	43 17	..	59.00	45.50	57.56	72.50	60.08	74.66	44.42	..	..	..	30.24	..	Montauban, 55°.58; Dax, 54°.14; Aix, 56°.66.
Nice,	43 42	..	59.48	47.82	56.23	72.26	61.63	..	..	..	..	..	26.00	..	Calandrelli, 60°.08; Naples, 67°.1; Florence, 61°.52; Lucca, 60°.54; Genoa, 60°.26; Bologna, 56°.3; Verona, 55°.76; Venice, 56°.48; Padua, 56°.3.
Montpellier,	43 36	..	59.36	44.06	56.66	75.74	60.99	78.08	42.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rome,	41 53	..	60.41	45.86	57.74	75.20	62.78	77.00	42.26	..	..	..	34.74	..	..
Pisa,	43 43	..	60.60	46.03	57.26	75.15	62.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toulon,	43 07	..	62.06	48.38	60.90	75.02	64.40	77.00	46.40	..	..	..	30.60	..	..
Cadiz,	36 32	..	62.88	52.90	59.53	70.43	65.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A S I A.																
Pekin,	39 54	..	54.86	26.42	56.30	82.58	54.32	84.38	24.62	..	..	..	59.76	..	Summer like that of Naples.
Nangasacki,	32 45	..	60.80	39.38	57.56	92.91	64.22	86.90	37.40	..	..	..	49.50	..	Bagdad, Lat. 33° 19'; Mean Temp. 73°.76. Bassora on the Persian Gulph, Mean Temp. 77°.9.
A F R I C A.																
Algiers,	36 48	..	69.98	61.52	65.66	80.24	72.50	82.76	60.08	..	..	..	22.08	..	..
Cairo,	30 02	..	72.32	58.46	73.58	85.10	71.42	85.82	56.12	..	..	..	29.70	..	..
Santa Cruz (Cady Isles),	28 28	..	70.94	64.65	68.87	76.68	74.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funchal, Madeira,	32 37	..	68.54	64.40	65.84	72.50	72.32	75.56	64.04	..	..	..	11.52	..	St. Croix, Teneriffe, 71°.42; Teneriffe in the plains, 69°.26

During the summer months, there are few, if any, diseases, which require a milder climate than that of the United States, or of the milder districts of Europe. The temperature of the winter months is, consequently, the most important object of attention.

TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE OF DIFFERENT PLACES IN EUROPE, &c., FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH, INCLUSIVE.

Great Britain.	
London, Royal Society, 1790 - 4	43.5
Edinburgh	40.4
Sidmouth (Devon.) mean of extremes of each month (London 41° 8)	42.9
Penzance, Cornwall, 1807 - 20 at 8 (London 41°)	44
France.	
Paris	41.2
Nice	54.7
Marseilles	49
Italy.	
Pisa	51.13
Rome	51.54
Lisbon	55.5
Malta	63
United States.	
Fort Brady, Michigan (1823 - 4)	24.94
Fort Howard, do. do.	27.23
Fort Snelling, (1824 - 5)	28.56
Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine (1823 - 4)	29.77
Council Bluffs, Missouri, do.	34.61
Fort Columbus, N. Y. do.	38.14
Fort Wolcott, Newport, do.	38.57
Fort Mifflin, near Philad. do.	40.32
Washington, D. C. do.	40.49
F. Moultrie, Charlest., S. C. do.	56.21
F. Johnson, Smithville, N. C. do.	56.58
Canton. Clinch, near Pensa. do.	59.36
Canton. Jessup, 25 miles from Natchitoches, do.	60.47
St. Augustine, Florida (1825)	65.55
C. Brooke, Tampa Bay, Fl. do.	66.41
Madeira	63
Bermudas	68
Jamaica	74.5

According to the above tables, Penzance is the only place north of Marseilles, which is possessed of any material advantage over London. The other places, to the south, are much milder. In the United States the climates of St. Augustine and of Tampa Bay, Florida, possess a decided superiority over the others in the list.

Equability of temperature is also a matter of importance in our estimate of the advantages of a climate for those laboring under pulmonary disease. In the whole continent of North America the changes are very sudden and extensive. It is not uncommon for the range to be 40° between two successive days. The first table will sufficiently indicate the comparative mutability; for where the *range* is small, and the *difference between the mean temperature of the warmest and coldest month* insignificant, it will be a presumption that the variation between the temperature of successive days will be trivial also.

The following Table, with some modifications, is given by Dr. THOMAS YOUNG, in his *Treatise on Consumption*.

MEAN OF THE GREATEST VARIATIONS OF SUCCESSIVE DAYS IN EACH MONTH, FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

London, 1790 - 4 (six months)	11.5
Do. 1794 (greatest of all 15°)	10.7
Knightsbridge, 1790 - 1 (gr. 23°)	16.3
Dawlish (Devon.) 1794 (gr. 13½°)	10.7
Lisbon, 1788 (greatest 11°)	8.7
Bermudas, 1790 (greatest 13°)	9.0
Montreal, Canada, 1778	40.0
Penzance, 1808 - 9, Nov. to March, (greatest 10°)	9.2
Penzance, Nov. to April	10.5
Torquay, 1813, Nov. to February, (greatest 17°)	12.7
Sidmouth, 1800, Jan. to March, (greatest 16°)	10.9
Gravesend, 1787, January	13.0
Ashover, Derbyshire, 1805, Jan.	13.5
Minehead, 1782, January	16.0
Clifton, 1803, Feb. 9°, March 13°, Mean	11.0
Penzance, 1814, January	13.0

MEAN VARIATION OF SUCCESSIVE DAYS, FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

London, 1790 - 4 (6 months)	3.62
Do. 1794	3.51
Knightsbridge, 1790 - 1	5.45
Dawlish, 1794	3.68
Lisbon, 1788	2.70
Bermudas, 1790, about	3.00
Montreal, 1778	13.2
Penzance, 1808 - 9, Nov. to March	2.80
Do. Nov. to April	3.37
Torquay, 1813, Nov. to February	3.50
Sidmouth, 1800, Jan. to March	3.32
Clifton, 1803, Feb. and March	3.55
Penzance, 1814, Jan.	4.30
Gravesend, 1787, Jan.	4.15

Ashover, 1805, Jan.	3.33
Minehead, 1782, Jan.	4.00

MEAN DIURNAL RANGE FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

London, 1790 - 4, (6 months)	13.0
Torquay, 1813, Nov. to Feb.	9.2
Sidmouth, 1800, Jan. to March	10.0
Clifton, 1808, Feb. and March (Lond. 162)	11.4
Penzance, 1814, Jan. at 8 and 2 o'clock	5.6
Penzance, Nov. to April, 7 and 2 o'clock	11.0
Sidmouth, 1814, (6 months) at 9 and 2 o'clock	8.7

MEAN MONTHLY VARIATION FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

Europe.

London, 1793 - 6 (6 months)	25.9
Madeira, 1793 - 6 do.	12.6
Sidmouth, 1811, Jan. to March (Lond. 36°)	34.0
Sidmouth, 1814 (6 months)	31.0
Penzance, Nov. to April, at 7 and 2 o'clock	28.7
	23.0

America.

Fort Brady, Michigan, 1824 - 5	46.50
Fort Snelling, do.	50.00
Fort Sullivan, Maine, do.	39.33
Fort Howard, Michigan, do.	48.66
Fort Wolcott, R. Island, do.	32.5
Council Bluffs, Missouri, do.	61.83
Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harb. do.	38.00
Fort Mifflin, n. Philad. 1823 - 4	39.66
Washington, D. C. 1824 - 5	36.00
Fort Johnson, Smithville, N. C. do.	30.16
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C. 1823 - 4	37.50
Cantonment Jessup, 1824 - 5	42.66
Cant. Clinch, Florida, 1823 - 4	39.66
St. Augustine, do. 1825	26.66

In all these tables Lisbon and Madeira exhibit decided advantages over any part of Great Britain; and St. Augustine, *cæteris paribus*, over other parts of the United States.

Of the empirical evidence, regarding the comparative salubrity of different climates, one of the most authentic is that afforded by well regulated bills of mortality. See MORTALITY.

(F) *Climat.* (G) *Erdstrich*, Klima, Himmelstrich.

WRITERS. CRUGER, Witteb. 1660 (L). WERTER, Duisburg, 1704 (L). BURGRAV, Lugd. Bat. 1724 (L). HARTMANN, Regiom. 1729 (L). FR. HOFF-

MANN, Hal. 1734 (L). KRÜGER (*European Climate*), Hal. 1744 (L). DE BUCHNER, Hal. 1746 (L). DAZILLE (*Hot Climate*), Paris, 1785 (F). BARBOZA, Edinburgh, 1799 (L). A. J. M. GOUIFFÈS, Paris, 1804 (F). JAS. GREGORY (*influence of, in curing disease*), translated from the Latin, by W. P. C. BARTON, Philad. 1815. N. C. PITTA (*influence of C. on the human species*), Lond. 1812. A. WILSON (*effects of*), Lond. 1780. HIPPOCRATES on Air, by CORAY, Paris, 1800. J. ARBUTHNOT, Lond. 1735. MOSCA, Nap. 1746 (I). J. HUXHAM, Lond. 1752. ZÜCKERT, Berlin, 1770 (G). W. FALCONER, Lond. 1781. JOHNSON, Lond. 1818. J. CLARK, Lond. 1820 (*France and Italy*). FORBES (*Penzance*), Penz. 1821. J. CLARK, Lond. 1829. — *Climate of Great Britain*. BISSET, Lond. 1762. WILLIAMS, Lond. 1807. REYGER (*Danzig*), Danz. 1770 (G). FORMEY (*Berlin*), Berl. 1796 (G). LANCISI (*Rome*), Rom. 1711. THOUVENEL (*Italy*), (F). PUGH (*Naples, Rome, and Nice*), London, 1784. W. DOMEIER (*Malta*), Lond. 1810. ADAMS (*Madeira*), Lond. 1801. GOURLAY (*Madeira*), Lond. 1811. PITTA (*Madeira*), Lond. 1812. SIR HANS SLOANE (*Jamaica*). G. CLEGHORN (*Minorca*), Lond. 1751, with Notes by B. RUSH, Philad. 1809. J. LIND, (*hot climates*), Lond. 1768. HILLARY (*Barbadoes*), Lond. 1759. L. CHALMERS (*S. Carolina*), Lond. 1776. ROLLO (*St. Lucia*), Lond. 1781. B. MOSELEY (*Tropical C.*), Lond. 1787. FONTANA, (*hot C.*), Stend. 1790 (G). R. THOMAS (*warm C.*), Lond. 1790. WADE (*Bengal*), Lond. 1793. RODSCHIED (*Rio Essequibo*), Frankf. 1796. W. CURRIE (*America*), Philad. 1811. T. CLARK (*E. and W. Indies*), Lond. 1801. CAMPET (*hot C.*), Paris, 1802 (F). T. M. WINTERBOTTOM (*hot climates*), Lond. 1802. R. WILLAN (*diseases &c. of London*), Lond. 1801. H. WILLIAMSON (*of America*), N. York, 1811. G. HARGROVE (*of Walcheren, &c.*), Dublin, 1812. PINCKARD (*W. Indies*), Lond. 1807. C. CURTIS (*India*), 1807. J. JOHNSON (*Trop. C.*), Lond. 1813. IRVINE, (*Sicily*), Lond. 1810. TUOMEY (*Dublin*), Dubl. 1810. WILLIAMSON (*W. Indies*), Edinb. 1817. BALLINGALL (*India*), Edinb. 1818. DOUGLAS (*Canada*), Lond. 1819. T. BATEMAN (*Climate and diseases of London*), Lond. 1819. C. CHISHOLM (*Tropical C.*), Lond. 1822. J. ANNESLEY (*India*), Lond. 1825 and 1828. P. S. TOWNSEND (*Bahamas*), N. York, 1826.

CLINCH, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) A physician of respectability at the commencement of the last century. *WORKS. History of the rise and progress of the small pox.* Lond. 1724. 8vo. He published an edition of some productions of RUFUS of Ephesus. Lond. 1726. 4to. *Observationes medicæ.* Lond. 1733. 8vo. *Historiæ medicæ.* Lond. 1733. 8vo. *De tuendâ valetudine.* Lond. 1738. 4to.

CLINE'RES (*Path.*) κλινηρις. One who remains in bed. **CLINOP'ETES**, κλινοπετης, has the same meaning.

CLINICAL (*Path.*) *Clini'cus*, from κλινη, 'a bed.' Relating to a bed: κλινηριος.

CLINICAL LECTURE, (*F*) *Leçon clinique.* One given at the bedside, or on a particular case or cases.

CLINICAL MEDICINE, (*F*) *Médecine clinique*, that which is occupied with the management of diseases, taken at the bedside or individually.

Clinique, in French, is occasionally used, substantively, for *École clinique*, or *Clinical School*; — a school in which Medicine is taught, by examining diseases on the patients themselves. Thus, the French say, — *La Clinique de la Charité*; "The *Clinical School* of the Hospital, *La Charité*."

(*F*) *Clinique.* (*G*) *Clinik.*

WRITERS on Clinical Medicine, &c. H. BOERHAAVE, Lugd. Bat. 1740 (L). TITIUS, Viteb. 1795 (L). M. CERVEAU (*of barracks*), Paris, 1803 (F). H. FOUQUET, Montpell. 1803 (F). S. G. G. BRUTÉ, Paris, 1803 (F). W. CULLEN, (*clinical lectures*), Lond. 1797. W. NESBIT (*clinical guide*), Lond. 1800. T. R. BISCHOFF, from the German by J. COPE, Lond. 1827. T. DELPECH (*C. surgery*), Paris and Montpellier, 1823 (F). A. DUNCAN, Jun. Edinb. 1818. T. HAYGARTH (*a clinical history of diseases*), Bath, 1805. FR. HOME (*clinical experiments, histories, and dissections*), Lond. 1783. P. T. PELLETTAN (*C. surgery*), Paris, 1810 (F). PH. PINEL, Paris, 1804 (F). W. STARK (*clinical and anatomical observations*), by J. C. SMYTH, Lond. 1787. BARON D. J. LARREY (*clinical surgery*), Paris, 1830 (F). M. MARTINET, Paris, 1826 (F).

CLINOID (*Anat.*) *Clino'idés*, κλινοειδης, from κλινη, 'a bed,' and ειδος, form.' Resembling a bed.

The **CLINOID PROC'ESSES**, (*F*) *Apophyses clinoides*, are four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which have been compared to the posts of a bed. On them the

pituitary gland rests. They are divided into *anterior* and *posterior*. Each of the anterior terminates in a point called *Transverse Spinous Process*.

(*G*) *Sattelfortsätze.*

CLINOPO'DIUM VULGA'RE (*Mat. Med.*) *Wild Basil.* A European plant, which was formerly considered to be an antidote to the bites of venomous animals: to facilitate labor, relieve strangury, stop diarrhœa, &c.

(*F*) *Grand Basilic sawage.*

CLISEOM'ETER (*Surg.*) *Cliseom'etrum*, from κλισις, 'inclination,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument, intended to measure the degree of inclination of the pelvis, and to determine the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body. OSIANDER and STEIN.

CLITORIS (*Anat.*) κλειτορις, from κλειτοριζειν, 'to tickle.' *Dulcedo Amoris*, *Myrtton*, *μυρτων*, *Æs'trum*, *P'ennis mul'lebris*, *Men'tula mul'lebris*, *Cercosis*, *ζευρωσις*. A small, round, organ, situated at the upper part of the vulva, and separated by a small space from the anterior commissure of the labia. Its base is surrounded by a slight fold, similar to the prepuce; and it is, internally, of the same structure as the *corpora cavernosa penis*. The artery of the Clitoris, (*F*) *A. Clitorienne*, is a branch of the internal pudic. The vein communicates with the internal pudic; and the nerve with the pudic.

(*G*) *Kitzler*, *Schamzungenlein.*

WRITER. TH. TRONCHIN, Lugd. Bat. 1736 (L).

CLITORISM; a word, invented to express the abuse made of the clitoris, when unusually large.

CLOCHE (*F*) (*Path.*) A popular expression in France for a blister or other vesicle.

CLON'IC (*Path.*) *Clon'icus*, from κλονος, 'agitation,' 'motion.' Irregular convulsive motions. Convulsion with alternate relaxation: in contradistinction to *tonic*, which signifies a constant rigidity. *Clonus*, *Clonici partiales*.

(*F*) *Clonique.* (*G*) *Klonisch.*

CLONISM (*Path.*) *Clonism'us*; same etymon. Clonic spasm. BAUMES.

CLONODES (*Path.*) κλονωδης, Convulsive. GALEN applies this term to the pulse, when convulsive, as it were, and unequal. He compares the sensation it communicates to the finger to that produced by a bundle of sticks or rods in vibration.

CLOWES, WILLIAM (*Biog.*) An eminent surgeon in London, who flour-

ished in the time of Queen ELIZABETH, but of whose personal history little is known. WORKS. *A short profitable treatise, touching the cure of the disease called morbus gallicus, by unctions, &c.* Lond. 1575. 12mo. Of this there were many improved editions. *A right fruitful and profitable treatise on struma, or the king's evil.* Lond. 1602. 4to.

CLUNE'SIA (*Path.*) from *Clu'nes*, 'the nates.' *Proctal'gia*. An inflammation of the buttocks. VOGEL.

CLU'PEA THYRS'SA (*Toxicol.*) The *Yellow-billed Sprat*; a very poisonous fish of the West Indies.

CLU'SIUS, CHARLES, or CHARLES DE L'ECLUSE (*Biog.*) An eminent physician at Arras, and keeper of the Botanical Garden to MAXIMILIAN II. and RODOLPH II.; died in 1609. WORKS. *Antidotarium, sive de exactâ componendorum miscendorumque medicamentorum ratione, &c.* Antw. 1561. 8vo. He translated the works of D. GARCIA, N. MONARDE, and CHR. A. COSTA, relating to the aromatics &c. of India.

CLYS'SUS (*Pharm.*) *κλύσσοσ*, from *κλύζειν*, 'to wash'; or from *κλύδον*, 'fluctuation.' A word, used by the ancient chymists, to designate a medicine obtained by the detonation of nitre, the vapors from which were concentrated. These concentrated vapors they regarded as a sort of *Quintessence*, to which powerful virtues were attributed.

CLYS'TER (*Pharm.*) *Clysterium*, *Clyst'ma*, *Euclys'tma*, *Clyst'mus*, *Ene'ma*, *κλύστιον*, *κλύστιριον*, from *κλύζειν*, 'to wash.' A liquid, thrown into the large intestine by means of a syringe or bladder and pipe, properly prepared: the nozzle of the syringe or pipe being introduced into the anus. See ENEMA.

(F) *Clystère, Lavement.*

(G) *Klystier.*

WRITERS. G. MÆBIUS, Jenæ, 1649 (L). R. DE GRAAF, Hague, 1668 (L). J. D. MAJOR, Kilon, 1670 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1688 (L). J. LANZONI, Ferrar. 1691 (L). J. G. ALBRECHT, Lugd. Bat. 1698 (L). J. J. FICK, Jenæ, 1718 (L). J. G. SCHWARZ, Hamburg, 1723 (G). G. CH. DETHARDING, Rostoch, 1737 (L). J. LUDOLF, Erford, 1748 (L). D. G. TRILLER, Vitte'mb. 1750 (L). S. TH. QUELLMALZ, Lips. 1751 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH, Vitte'mb. 1756 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1757 (L). J. G. KRÜGER, Helmst. 1757 (L). J. TH. SCHÄFFER (*tobacco cl.*), Ratisb. 1757 (G). J. J. GIRARD, Argent. 1762 (L). J. E. PFAFF, Jenæ,

1780 (L). J. M. SAPHRANI, Hal. 1781 (L). H. LODDEWEYCKX, Lovan. 1782 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1783 (L). J. C. MEYER, Gotting. 1786 (L). G. R. BÖHMNER, Vitte'mb. 1788 (L). SCHADEN, Leipz. 1789 (G).

CNE'ORUM TRICOC'CUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Almeze'rion*, *Aenes'tos*, *ανεστος*, *Chama'lea*, *Widow-wail*, *Spurge-Olive*. This plant, a native of Southern Europe, contains a very irritating, acrid principle. The ancients employed its leaves as a powerful purgative. It is now sometimes used for deterring ulcers.

(F) *Camelée.*

CNE'SIS (*Path.*) *κησις*, *Cnes'mos*, *κησμος*, *κησιμα*. A painful itching. GALEN.

CNICELÆ'UM (*Mat. Med.*) *κνικελαιον*, from *κνικος*, 'carthamus,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' *Oil of Carthamus*. DIOSCORIDES.

CNIDELÆ'ON (*Mat. Med.*) *Cnidelæ'um*, *κνιδελαιον*, from *κνιδεις*, 'cnidia,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' Oil made from the *Grana Cnidia* or *Mezcreon Berries*. DIOSCORIDES.

CNID'IA GRA'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cnid'ii Coc'ci*, *κοκκος*, *Coc'cognid'ia*, *Ætoliion*, *αιτωλιον*, *Coc'cum*. The berries of the *Daphne Cnidium*. FOËSIUS.

CNIDO'SIS (*Path.*) *κνιδωσις*. A pungent itching, compared to that produced by the *Urtica urens* or *Nettle*. (*κνιδη*.) HIPPOCR.

CNIP'OTES (*Path.*) *κνιποτις*, *Prur'itus*. Itching with dryness. GALEN. The dry ophthalmia, *ξηροφθαλμια*. EROTIAN.

CNISSOREG'MIA (*Path.*) *κνισσορεγμια*. A nidorous eructation.

CNYM'A (*Path.*) *κνυμα*. A slight itching. Also, a puncture or vellication. GALEN.

COAG'ULANTS (*Mat. Med.*) *Coagulan'tia*. Remedies or poisons, supposed to possess the power of coagulating the blood, or to give consistency to animal fluids. The word and the absurd notions, connected with it, are equally abandoned.

COAGULA'TION, *Coagula'tio*. The conversion of a liquid into a more or less soft and tremulous mass. Many animal and vegetable fluids are capable of coagulation.

(G) *Gerinnbarkeit.*

COAG'ULUM (*Phys.*) *Grū'mus*, *πιτυα*, *ταμιος*. A soft mass, formed in a coagulable liquid. The *Clot of the Blood* is particularly so called—the *Cru'or*, *In'sula*, *Placcn'ta*, *He'par San'guinis*, *Crassamen'tum*:—the red mass,

femoral artery, invented by M. DUPUYTREN of Paris. It is constructed on the same principles as the tourniquet of J. L. PETIT, from which it only differs in this respect; — that, instead of being maintained in its place by a strap, which always compresses more or less the circumference of the limb, the two pads are placed at the extremities of a semicircle of steel, which, by passing from one to the other without touching the parts, limits the pressure to two opposite points of the thigh, and permits the collateral circulation to go on.

(F) *Compresseur de DUPUYTREN.*

COMPRES'SOR OR CONSTRICTOR OF NUCK (*Surg.*) An instrument for compressing the urethra, to obviate incontinence of urine. It consists of a girdle of iron, which surrounds the pelvis, to which is fixed a plate of the same metal, that compresses the urethra in *Perinæo*.

COMPRES'SOR NARIS (*Anat.*) *Rinæus, Nasalis, Transversalis Nâsi, Myrtifor'mis, Dilatores alarum nâsi, Maxillo-narinal, Constrictor Nâsi, C. Nârrium, C. Nârri, Triangularis Nâsi, Sus-maxillo-nasal* (*Cit.*). A muscle, situated at the sides of the nose; flat and triangular. It arises from the inner part of the fossa canina, and passes to the dorsum of the nose; where it is confounded with that of the opposite side.

(F) *Compresseur du nez, Transversal du nez.*

COMPRES'SOR PROSTATÆ (*Anat.*) *Prostaticus superior, Pubio-prostaticus, Sub-pubio-prostaticus.* A muscle, admitted by ALBINUS, which is formed of the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, that embrace the prostate. It is the *Prostaticus superior* of WINSLOW.

(F) *Compresseur de la Prostate.*

(G) *Zusammendrucker des Vorstehers.*

CONCASSER (F) (*Pharm.*) from *conquassa're*, 'to break to pieces'; 'to comminute.' To reduce roots, woods, &c. into small fragments, in order that their active principles may be more readily separated from them.

CONCAUSA or CONCAUS'SA (*Path.*) *συνατιον, Synâ'tion.* A cause, which coöperates, with another, in the production of disease.

CONCENTRANTIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *concentra're*, 'to concentrate.' A name once given to acids and absorbents.

CONCENTRATION (*Path.*) *Concentra'tio*

from *cum*, 'with,' *centrum*, 'a centre,' and *actio*, 'action.' A word sometimes used, in medical theories, to express an afflux of fluids, or an accumulation of sensibility or of vital force towards an organ. It is applied, also, to the pulsation of arteries, when not easily felt under the finger.

POULS CONCENTRE (F) is a term applied, by the French, to a pulse of this character.

CONCEP'TION (*Physol.*) *Conceptio, συρολις*, from *concip'io*, 'I conceive.' The impregnation of the ovum in the ovarium, by the positive contact of the male sperm, whence results a new being. In order that conception may take place, it is necessary, that there should be a uterus, and that the female should menstruate in a healthy manner. There is reason, also, to believe, that, occasionally, the male sperm is not fecundating; but of this we know little. The whole subject of conception is a most mysterious one. It seems to occur as follows. During the sexual union, the male sperm passes along the uterus and fallopian tubes: the fimbriated extremities of the latter seize hold of the ovarium: the sperm, in this manner, comes in contact with an ovum, and impregnates it. This stays some time in the ovarium; but, at length, bursts its covering, is laid hold of by the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tube, and passes along the tube into the cavity of the uterus, where it remains the full period of utero-gestation.

(G) *Empfangniss.*

WRITERS. L. BONACCIOLO, Argent. 1538 (L). J. RUEFF, Tigur. 1554 (L). J. BOSCHIUS, Ingolst. 1576 (L). J. COSTEO, Bonon. 1596 (L). P. TH. SCHACHER, Lips. 1723 (L). M. SCHURIG (*medico-legal*), Dresd. 1731 (L). J. S. SOMMER, Jenæ, 1786 (L). S. MERRIMAN, Edinb. 1753 (L). (*On extra-uterine C.*), Lond. 1810.

FALSE CONCEPTION, *Fal'sus conceptus, Spu'rium ger'men.* An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole or some similar production, instead of a properly organized fœtus. See MOLE.

(F) *Fausse conception, Faux germe.*

CONCEP'TUS (*Physiol.*) *το κηρυα.* The first rudiments of the fœtus, after conception.

CON'CHA (*Anat. &c.*) *κογχη.* A liquid measure, amongst the Athenians, equal to half an ounce. Anatomists apply this term to several hollow parts

of the body; — as the *Concha of the Ear*, (F) *Conque*, — *Concha Auris*; the hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear. It has, also, been applied to the genital organs of the female; to the patella, &c.

(G) *Muschel*.

CONCHARUM ANTIFEBRILE (Pharm.) A febrifuge and sudorific preparation, in BATES'S *Pharmacopœia*. It was composed of vinegar, mussel shells, and water of the *Carduus benedictus*.

CON'CHO-HE'LI'X (Anat.) A small, fleshy fasciculus, attached to the concha of the ear and helix. It is also called, the *small muscle of the helix*.

CON'CHUS (Anat.) *κογχος*. The cranium. The orbital cavities. CASTELLI.

CONCIL'IUM (Mat. Med.) A milky plant, referred to, by PLINY, as aphrodisiac and antiphthical. ADANSON considers it to be a *Campanula*.

CONCOM'ITANT (Path.) *Concomitans*. That which accompanies. A symptom, that accompanies others.

CONCRE'TION (Path.) *Concretio*, from *concre'scere*, 'to condense, thicken, become solid': *πυξίς, συμπίησις*. The act of becoming thick or solid. It was once used synonymously with adhesion or growing together, — as "concretion of the toes." (G) *Verwachsung*. Most commonly, it is applied to extraneous and inorganic bodies, of a solid character, met with in different textures, after certain chronic inflammations; or which make their appearance in the joints or in the reservoirs for excremental fluids. *Concretion* is, therefore, frequently synonymous with *Calculus*, and is then rendered, in Latin, by the word *concrementum*. But *Concretion* has a more extensive signification than *Calculus*; thus accidental ossifications or deposits of phosphate of lime, in certain organs, and especially in the liver and lungs, are properly called *osseous concretions*. They could not well be called *osseous calculi*.

CONCUR'SUS (Path.) from *concur'rere*, 'to meet together'; *συνδρομή*. The congeries or collection of symptoms, which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

CONCUS'SION or COMMO'TION (Surg.) from *concu'tio*, 'I shake together.' *Concus'sio*, *Thlas'ma Concus'sio*. In *Surgery*, it is used for the agitation often communicated to an organ by a fall upon another organ; as to the brain from a fall on the breech, &c.

(F) *Commotion*. (G) *Erschütterung*.

CONCUS'SION OF THE BRAIN sometimes gives rise to alarming symptoms, even to abolition of the functions of the brain, yet without any sensible organic disease. Slight concussion of the brain, called *stunning*, consists in vertigo, tinnitus aurium, loss of memory, and stupefaction; — all these being temporary. When more severe, there is instant loss of sensation and volition, vomiting, the patient is as if in a sound sleep, but there is no stertorous breathing. Pulse variable, generally more rapid and feeble than in compression; extremities cold. Little can be done here, till reaction has occurred; after this, the case must be treated according to general principles, — by V. S., blisters applied to the head, &c. After severe concussion, a patient, although apparently well, is not safe till some time after the accident.

(F) *Commotion du Cerveau*.

(G) *Gehirnerschütterung*.

CONDAMINE, CHARLES MARIE DE LA, F. R. S., &c. (*Biogr.*) A celebrated traveller; born at Paris in 1701; died in 1773. WORKS. *On the inoculation of the small-pox, translated into English*. 1754. 12mo. *Translation of his discourses on inoculation, read before the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, in Latin*. Paris. 1764. 8vo.: Lond. 1755. 8vo. *A second paper on the inoculation of the small-pox*. Geneva. 1759. 12mo.

CONDENSAN'TIA (Mat. Med.) *πυκνωτικά φαρμακα*. Medicines, once esteemed proper for inspissating the humors.

CONDENSA'TION (Phys.) *Condensatio, inspissatio, πυκνωσις*. Increase in density of the blood and other liquids, or of the solids, which enter into the composition of the human body.

(G) *Verdichtung*.

CONDIMENT (Hyg.) *Condimentum, Artyma, αρτυμα, ἰδυσμα, Conditura*, from *con'dire*, 'to season.' Some substances are called, at times, *aliments*, and, at others, *condiments*, according as they may constitute the basis or the accessory to any dish; such are cream, butter, mushrooms, olives, &c. Others are always *condiments*, as they are only used to improve the savour of food, and contain but little nutritive matter. Such are pepper, salt, cinnamon, &c. Almost all condiments are possessed of stimulant properties.

The following are the chief.

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|--------------|
| 1. <i>Ezotic</i>
or
<i>Tropical.</i> | } | Cinnamon. | } long,
white,
black,
Cayenne. | | |
| | | Ginger. | | | |
| | | Cloves. | | | |
| | | Peppers, . | | | |
| | | Nutmeg. | | | |
| | | Mace. | | | |
| | | Pimento. | | | |
| | | Sugar. j | | | |
| | | 2. <i>Indigenous.</i> | | } | Common Salt. |
| | | | | | Vinegar. |
| Various Pickles. | | | | | |
| Verjuice. | | | | | |
| Lemon. | | | | | |
| Caper. | | | | | |
| Orange. | | | | | |
| Cumin. | | | | | |
| Aniseed. | | | | | |
| Carraway. | | | | | |
| Coriander. | | | | | |
| Fennel. | | | | | |
| Bay leaves. | | | | | |
| Thyme. | | | | | |
| Sage. | | | | | |
| Mustard. | | | | | |
| Horseradish. | | | | | |
| Garlic. | | | | | |
| Onion. | | | | | |
| Butter. | | | | | |
| Cream. | | | | | |
| Olive Oil. | | | | | |
| Honey. | | | | | |

(F) *Condiment, Assaisonnement.*

(G) das Würzen.

CONDITUM (*Pharm.*) *κονδίτον*; same etymon. A pharmaceutical compound of wine, honey, and some aromatics, especially pepper. Also, a confection.

CONDOM (*Hyg.*) *Ar'mour*. The intestinal cæca of sheep, soaked for some hours in water, turned inside out, macerated again in weak, alkaline ley, changed every twelve hours,—and scraped carefully to abstract the mucous membrane, leaving the peritoneal and muscular coats, then exposed to the vapor of burning brimstone, and afterwards washed with soap and water. They are then blown up, dried, cut to the length of 7 or 8 inches, and bordered at the open end with a riband. They are drawn over the penis prior to coition to prevent venereal infection and pregnancy.

(F) *Baudruches, Redingotes Anglaises, Gants des Dames.*

CONDUCTOR (*Surg.*) That which conducts. The *Conductor* was an instrument, formerly used, in the high operation of the stone, for directing the forceps into the bladder.

(F) *Conducteur.* (G) *Wegweiser.*

CONDYLE (*Anat.*) *Con'dylus, Capitulum, κωνδύλος*. A knot, eminence. An articular eminence, round in one direction, flat in the other. A kind of pro-

cess, met with, more particularly, in the ginglymoid joints;—such are the condyles of the occipital, inferior maxillary bone, &c. Some Anatomists have applied the term, however, to eminences, that are not articular; as to the lateral tuberosities at the inferior extremity of the *os humeri*, and even to certain depressions; as to the concave, articular surfaces or *faces* at the upper extremity of the tibia. M. CHAUSSIER calls the transverse root of the zygomatic process, *Condyle of the Temporal Bone.*

(F) *Condyle.* (G) *Kopf, Knorren, &c.*

CONDYLOID (*Anat.*) *Condylōidæ'us*, from *κωνδύλος*, 'a condyle,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a condyle.

FORAMINA CONDYLOIDÆ'IA, (F)

Trous condyloidiens. (G) *Knopflöcher.* These are distinguished

into *anterior* and *posterior*. They are four in number, seated in the occipital bone; two anterior, and two posterior, to the *condyles* or *condyloid processes* of the same bone: and to depressions, which are called *Fossæ Condyloïdæ'æ*. (F) *Fosses condyloïdiennes.* (G) *Knopfruben.*

The word *condyloïdien* meaning—"that which has the shape of a condyle," it has been judiciously proposed, by some French Anatomists, that *condylien* should be used in preference, in the case of the foramina and fossæ.

CONDYLO'MA (*Path.*) *κωνδύλωμα*, from *κωνδύλος*, 'a knot,' 'an eminence.' A soft, fleshy excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears near the orifice of the genital organs and rectum, and occasionally on the fingers and toes. It is the consequence of the syphilitic virus. (F) *Condylome.*

CONFEC'TION (*Pharm.*) from *confil'cio*, 'I make up.' *Alig'ulus*. In general, it means any thing made up or preserved with sugar. In the late London Pharmacopœia it includes the articles before called electuaries and conserves. *Confec'tio* or *Confec'tum*, also, means *Confec'tionary*.

(F) *Confiture, Condit.* (G) *Latwerge.*

CONFEC'TIO AMYGDALA'RUM, *Almond Confection, Almond Paste, Pasta re'gia, P. Amygdali'na, Pasta Emulsi'va, Butyrum Amygdala'rum Dul'cium.* (Sweet almonds ℥j, gum acacia ℥j, white sugar ℥iv. Blanch the almonds, and beat into a paste.) A good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit for making emulsions.

(F) *Confection d'Amandes.*

CONFECTION ARCHIGI'ENI, *C. Pauli'na*. (Castor, long pepper, black pepper, storax, galbanum, costus, opium, of each ℥ss, saffron ℥ij, syrup of wormwood ℥ij.) It was much recommended as a stimulant in nervous affections.

CONFECTION AROMATICA, *Electuarium Aromaticum, C. Cardil'aca, C. Raleigh'na, Aromatic Confection, Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial*. The following is the London formula. (Cinnamon, nutmeg, of each ℥ij, cloves ℥j, cardamom seed ℥ss, saffron ℥ij, prepared shells ℥xvi, rectified sugar ℥ij, water ℥j.) Rub the dry substances to a powder, adding the water gradually till the whole be incorporated. Dose, ℞j to ℥j.

CONFECTION AURANTIORUM, *Conserve Corticum Aurantiorum, C. Corticis Exterioris Aurantii Hispanensis, C. Flavedinis Corticum Aurantiorum Hispanisium, Conserve Aurantii, C. Citri Awan'tii, Confection of the Orange, Conserve of Orange Peel*. (Yellow part of the peel of the orange ℥j, rectified sugar ℥ij, beat into a conserve.) It is stomachic, and an agreeable vehicle, corrigent, and adjuvant for other remedies. Dose, ℥ss.

CONFECTION CASIÆ, *Electuarium Cas'cia Fistule, E. Cas'cia, E. e Cas'sid, E. laxativum, Conserve Cas'cia, Electuarium Cas'cia tamarindatum seu lenitivum, Electuarium e Cas'sid, Diacassia cum Man'na, Cas'cia Confection*. (Cassia pulp ℥ss, manna ℥ij, tamarind pulp ℥j, syrup of roses ℥ss. Bruise the manna, dissolve by heat, mix the pulp, and evaporate.) It is gently laxative. Dose, ℥ss.

CONFECTION HAMEC;—so called from an Arabian physician; was composed of the bark of the yellow myrobalans, black myrobalans, violets, pulp of colocynth, the polypodium of the oak, leaves of wormwood, thyme, aniseed, fennel, red roses, pulps of prunes, raisins, sugar, honey, senna, rhubarb, &c. It was used as a purgative in glisters.

CONFECTION HYACINTHI, *Hyacinth Confection, Electuarium seu Confection de Cro'co emenda'ta, o'lim dicta de hyacin'this (P)*. A tonic and slightly astringent confection, composed, according to BAUMÉ, of terra sigillata, crab's stones, cinnamon, leaves of the dittany of Crete, myrrh, saffron, syrup of lemon, camphor, Narbonne honey, oil of lemon, &c.; and formerly the Hyacinth was added, whence its name.

CONFECTION O'PII, *Electuarium Opia'tum, Confection Opia'ta, Philonium Londinen'se, Theri'aca Edinen'sis, Philonium Romanum, Opium Confection, Electuarium Theb'alicum*. (Hard opium ℥vj, long pepper ℥j, ginger root ℥ij, carraway seeds ℥ij, syrup ℥j: one grain of opium in 36 Ph. L.) It is narcotic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x to ℞j.

CONFECTION PIP'ERIS NI'GRI, *Ward's Paste for Fistula*. (Black pepper, elecampane root, each ℥j, fennel seed ℥ij, white sugar ℥ij.) Dose, size of a nutmeg three or four times a day.

CONFECTION ROSÆ CANINÆ (L). *Conserve Rosæ Caninæ, Conserve Cynos'bati, C. Cynorrhodi, Confection or Conserve of Dog Rose*. (Pulp of dog rose ℥j, sugar ℥xx. Incorporate.) It is chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTION ROSÆ GAL'LICÆ (L). *Conserve Rosæ Gallica, Conserve Rosæ, C. Florum Rosa'rum Rubra'rum, C. Florum Rosæ Rubrae, Rhodosaccharum, C. Rosæ Rubrae, Confection of the Red Rose*. (Petals ℥j, sugar ℥ij.) It is astringent, but chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTION RUTÆ, *Confection of Rue*. (Rue leaves, dried, carraway seeds, bay berries, of each ℥iss, sagapenum ℥iv, black pepper ℥ij, honey ℥xvj. Mix.) It is given in clysters, as an antispasmodic and carminative.

CONFECTION DE SANTALIS, *Confection of the Saunders*. (Sandal wood, red coral, bole armeniac, terra sigillata, kermes berries, torventil root, dittany, saffron, myrtle, red roses, calcined hartshorn, cloves.) It was formerly used as an astringent.

(F) *Confection de Sandaux*.

CONFECTION SCAMMO'NIÆ, *Electuarium Scammo'nii, Electuarium e Scammo'no, Caryocostium, Confection of Scammoney*. (Powdered scammony ℥iss, bruised cloves, powdered ginger, aa ℥vj, oil of carraway ℥ss, syrup of roses, q. s.) A stimulating cathartic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

CONFECTION SEN'NÆ, *Electuarium Cas'cia Sen'næ, E. Sen'næ cum Pull'pis, E. Sen'næ compositum, Benedictum Lazativum, Electuarium ap'eriens, E. catholicum communè, E. diaprunum, E. eccoproticum, Elect. Sen'næ, E. e Sen'nâ, E. lenitivum, Confection of Sen'na*. &c. (Senna leaves ℥viij, figs ℥j, tamarind pulp, cassia pulp, pulp of French prunes,

which furnish the same indications; or which confirm the indication afforded by another sign: — *συρειθεϊσχυμερα*.

COIT'ER, VOL'CHER (*Biogr.*) Born at Groningen in 1534; died in 1600, at Nürnberg. *WORKS. De cartilaginibus tabule quinque*. Bonon. 1566. fol. *Externarum et internarum principalium humani corporis partium tabule atque anatomicæ exercitationes*. Norim. 1573. fol. *Ossium infantis historia*. Groning. 1659. 12mo.

COIT'ION (*Phys.*) *Co'itus*, from *coco*, 'to go together.' *Copula'tio*, *Copula'tion*, *Cop'ula carnalis*, *Aphrodis'ia*, *Aphrodisiasm'us*, *Acces'sus*, *λαγρεια*, *συνουσιασμος*, *συνδυασμος*, *συνουσια*, *Ba'siat'io*, *Amplexat'io*, *Complex'io*, *Conj'ugium*, *Ven'ery*, *Sexual intercourse*. The carnal union of the sexes.

(F) *Coit*, *Approche*. (G) *Beischlaf*.

COLATO'RIMUM (*Anat.*) A strainer of any kind. A term, by which the ancient physicians described every canal or conduit, through which the excrementitious humors of the body are evacuated. Ulcers, fistulæ, setons, caustics, &c. have been called *artificial* or *accidental Calatoria*, because they were considered to be passages by which the animal economy is freed from some morbid matter.

(F) *Conloir*.

COLATU'RA (*Pharm.*) from *cola're*, 'to strain.' A filtered or strained liquor. It likewise means, straining a liquid.

(F) *Colature*.

COLBATCH, JOHN (*Biog.*) A practitioner in London, in the 17th century; first as surgeon-apothecary, afterwards as physician. *WORKS. A new light of chirurgery*. Lond. 1695. 8vo. *The new light of surgery vindicated from the many unjust aspersions*, &c. Lond. 1696. 8vo. *A physico-medical essay concerning alkali and acid*. Lond. 1696. 8vo. *A treatise on the gout*. Lond. 1697. 8vo. *The doctrine of acids in the cure of diseases further asserted*, &c. Lond. 1698. 8vo.

COLCHESTER, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *A'qua Colcestren'sis*. The waters of Colchester are of the bitter purging kind, similar to that of Epsom.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNA'LE (*Mat. Med.*) *ζολχιζον*. The *Meadow Saffron*. *Col'chicum*, *Col'um*. The bulb or root (*Bul'bus vel Rad'ix*), and the seeds are the parts used in medicine. The taste is acrid, excoriating the mouth; but the acrimony is lost by drying. It is

narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic: and has been given in dropsy, gout, and rheumatism. Dose, from gr. j to vj of the fresh bulb. It is supposed to be the active ingredient of the *Eau médicinale d'Husson*. The active principle is called *Veratrine*. The Colchicum, in an over dose, is an acro-narcotic poison.

DR. WILSON'S TINCTURE FOR THE GOUT is merely an infusion of Colchicum. PARIS.

(F) *Colchique*, *Tue-chien*, *Mort aux chiens*, *Safran des prés*, *Safran bâ-tard*. (G) *Zeitloze*, *Wiesensafran*, *Herbstblume*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1718 (L). CH. L. WILHELM (*in the plague*), Leipz. 1721 (G). A. STÖRCK, Vindob. 1763 (L). J. CHR. EHRMANN, Basil. 1772 (L). G. KERR, Lond. 1818. C. T. HADEN (*to supersede bleeding*), Lond. 1820. SIR C. SCUDAMORE (*in gout*), Lond. 1825.

COL'COthAR (*Pharm.*) *Col'cothar Vitri'oli*, *Henri'cus rubens*, *Azegi*, *Asagi*, *Azuric*, *Chalcit'is*, *Brown red*, *Rouge*, *Cro'cus*, *Oxidum Ferri rubrum*, *Tritoa'ydum Ferri*, (F) *Safran de Mars astringent*, *Sulphas Ferri calcinat'um*, *Fer'rum vitriola'tum us'tum*, *Ter'ra vitri'oli dul'cis*, *Cro'cus mar'tis vitriola'tus seu adstrin'gens*. The red oxide of iron, obtained by calcining sulphate of iron to redness, with or without the contact of air. It possesses the general properties of the preparations of iron, and has been applied to staunch blood, &c.

COLD (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Frig'us*, *ψυχος*. The sensation produced by the abstraction of caloric from our organs. See HEAT.

Three degrees of cold are generally distinguished in disease. 1. The simple feeling of cold (*Algor*), *chilliness* (*horror*), and *shivering* (*Rigor*). Cold is employed in medicine, chiefly, as a refrigerant and sedative.

(F) *Froid*. (G) *Kälte*.

WRITERS. A. PECCANA (*on cold drinks*), Verona, 1627 (I). J. FINCK, Hafn. 1649 (L). R. W. CRAUSE (*on cold drinks*), Jenæ, 1697 (L). W. U. WALDSCHMIDT, Kilon, 1712 (L). J. J. FICK (*on cold drinks*), Jenæ, 1718 (L). FR. HOFFMANN (Do.), Hal. 1729 (L). G. NEIGEFIND, Erford, 1740 (L). R. JACKSON (*on cold drinks*), Edinb. 1803. BEAUPRÉ, by GLENDINNING, London, 1826.

COLE, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) A physician of Oxford, graduated in 1666,

and practised at Bristol. *WORKS. De secretione animali cogitata*, Oxon. 1674. 8vo. *A physico-medical essay concerning the late frequency of apoplexies, with a general method of their prevention and cure*. Lond. 1689. 8vo. *De mechanicâ ratione peristaltici intestinorum motus*. Lond. 1693. 8vo. *Νοῦα hypotheseos ad explicanda febrium intermittentium symptomata*, &c. Lond. 1693.

COL'IC (*Anat.*) Collicus, *κολικος*, from *κολον*, 'the colon.' Relating to the colon. (F) Colique.

COL'IC ARTERIES, *Arteria colicæ*, (F) *Artères coliques*, (G) *Grimm-darmpulsadern*, are six in number, three of which, given off by the superior mesenteric, are called *Colicæ dextra*; and three, proceeding from the inferior mesenteric, *Colicæ sinistra*. All proceed towards the colon, passing between the two laminæ of the peritoneum, which form the meso-colon, where they ramify and anastomose with each other. The first *Colicæ dextra*, *Ramus colicæ dexter*, is called *C. dextra superior* (*Méso-colique*, CH.). The second, *C. dextra média*, *Colicæ média*, *Ramus colicus medius*, *Arteria média anastomotica*, (*C. droite*, CH.), and the third, *C. dextra inferior*, or *Ileo-colicæ* (*A. cæcale*, CH.). Of the three *Colicæ sinistra*, the first or superior is called by CHAUSSIER *Colicæ magna sinistra*; the second or *média* is not distinguished from the preceding, as they often arise from a common trunk; and the third is called by CHAUSSIER, *Colicæ parva sinistra*. To these arteries as many veins correspond, which open into the great and little mesenteric.

The COL'IC LOBE of the liver is the great lobe of that organ.

COL'ICA (*Path.*) *κολικον αλγῆμα*, *κολικη διαθεσις*, *Colicæ Passio*, *Colicæ Belly-ache*, *Colicæ*. In its etymological acceptation, this word signifies an affection or pain in the colon. But it is employed in a more extensive signification. It includes every acute pain of the abdomen, aggravated at intervals. The word has, however, epithets affixed to it, which render it more or less precise.

(F) Colique. (G) Kolik, *Grimmen*.

COL'ICA BILIO'SA, *Bilious Colic*, Colic, occasioned by an accumulation of bile in the intestines or in its own passages. The treatment required resembles that proper for the next variety.

(F) Colique bilieuse. (G) *Gallen Kolik*.

COL'ICA CONVULS'IVA, *C. spasmodica*, *C. pituitosa*, *C. nervosa*, *C. idiopathica*. Colic, not the symptom of any other affection. It is characterized by griping pain in the bowels, chiefly about the navel, with vomiting and costiveness,—the pain increasing at intervals. The indications are to clear the intestines, and allay spasm. Calomel and opium—castor oil and opium—emollient and cathartic enemas, with fomentations, wet or dry, to the abdomen usually succeed.

(G) *Kramplik*.

COL'ICA CRAPULO'SA, *C. accidentalis*, *Surfeit*, *Colique d'Indigestion*. A colic, arising from eating indigestible aliments, or digestible aliments in too great abundance. The remedy is obvious.

COL'ICA CALLO'SA. Colic, attended with sense of stricture in some part of the intestinal canal: often of flatulency and pain: the flatulency gradually passing off by the stricture: the bowels tardy: at length discharging small, liquid stools.

COL'ICA FLATULEN'TA, *Inflatio*, *Gastrodynia flatulenta*, (F) *Colique flatulente*, *C. flatuense*, *C. ventuense*, (G) *Windgrimmen*. Colic, arising from an accumulation of air in the intestines. It is very common in infants, and may be relieved by aromatics, especially when combined with antacids—e. g. oil of aniseed with magnesia.

COL'ICA HEMORRHOIDA'LIS, *Hæmorrhoidal Colic*. A kind of colic, supposed to precede hæmorrhoids or to supervene on their suppression.

(F) *Colique hæmorrhoidale*.

COL'ICA HEPAT'ICA, *Hepatic colic*. Pain in the region of the liver, chiefly about the gall-bladder, occasioned by the passing of a biliary calculus through the cystic and choledoch ducts. (G) *Leberkolik*.

COL'ICA INFLAMMATO'RIA, *C. phlogistica*, *C. plethorica*, *C. febricosa*, *C. pulsatilis*, *Inflammatory colic*. The same as enteritis (q. v.)

COL'IC OF MADRID', *Madrid' Colic*. A species of colic, endemic in several provinces of Spain, whose nature is not clear. Its symptoms resemble those occasioned by lead.

COL'ICA MENSTRUA'LIS, *Menstrual Colic*. Colic, which precedes or accompanies the menstrual evacuation, or which is owing to the suppression of that evacuation.

(F) *Colique menstruelle.*

*COLICA METALLICA, Paint'er's Collic, Colica Pic'tonum, Colic of Poit'ou, Colic of Surinam', Bell'on, Dev'onshire Colic, Dry Belly-ache, Sat'urnine Colic, Lead Colic, Plumb'er's Colic, Rachial'gia Pic'tonum, Colica Rachial'gia, Rachial'gia, Colica Damnonio'rurum, C. Plumbario'rurum, Paralysis rachial'gia, Colica nerv'osa, Colica Pict'o'rurum, Palmus plumba'rius, (F) Colique de Poitou, Colique végétale (?) Colique des peintres, (G) Mähle r-grimmen, Bleikolik. There is not much to distinguish this variety of colic from others. The same violent pain about the navel is present, with retraction of the abdomen towards the spine. It is apt also to occasion palsy. The only difference of treatment is, the necessity of employing more opium along with the purgative. The paralytic sequelæ must be treated by change of air, rubbing the spine, exercise, &c. Treating the disease upon general principles is infinitely more philosophical, and more successful than the empirical management at the *Hôpital de la Charité* of Paris, which it is unnecessary to detail.*

(F) *Colique de Plomb.*

COLICA NEPHRETICA, Nephret'ic Colic. Acute pains, which accompany nephritis, and especially calculous nephritis, or the passing of a calculus into the ureters.

(F) *Colique néphrétique.* (G) Stein Kolik.

COLICA STERCO'REA, Stercoral'ceous Colic, Colica Stipa'ta. A species of colic, ascribed to the retention of fecal matters in the intestines. The retention is itself, however, an *effect*, that may be caused in the same manner as the colic pains themselves.

(F) *Colique stercorale.*

COLICA UTERINA, Uterine Colic. Pain seated in the uterus, sometimes called *Hyster'algia.*

(F) *Colique utérine.*

(G) Mutterschmerz.

COLICA VERMINO'SA, Worm Col'ic. Abdominal pain, occasioned by the presence of worms in the intestines.

(F) *Colique vermineuse.*

(G) Wurmkolik.

WRITERS ON COLIC.

On Colic in general. H. ALBERTI, Erf. 1691 (L). A. EYSELIIUS, Erford, 1716 (L). A. VATER, Witteb. 1726 (L). S. C. WALCH, Hal. 1735 (L). T. G.

STRELIN, Jenæ, 1739 (L). H. G. LANIUS, Jenæ, 1740 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1749 (L). HERNANDEZ, Madrit. 1750 (S). A. H. DAHLHAUSEN, Lugd. Bat. 1750 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH, Viteb. 1762 (L). G. R. BÖHMER, Hal. 1762 (L). L. TH. LUTHER, Erfurt, 1787 (L). OTTO, Franc. 1800 (L). J. MARKOWSKI, Paris, 1805 (F).

1. *Colica Convulsiva.* J. ZELLER, Tubing. 1680 (L). A. CHR. DIDERICH, Lugd. Bat. 1703 (L). P. CH. LAITENBERGER, Tub. 1720 (L). FR. M. TROXEL, Altorf, 1736 (L). J. J. MORONSKI, Erford, 1741 (L). C. FR. HEIDENREICH, Argent. 1742 (L). NEUHANS, Argent. 1769 (L). HARSLEBEN, Franc. 1798 (L). P. J. BARTHEZ, Paris, 1800 (F).

2. *Colica Flatulenta.* SYLVIVS DE BÔE (FR. DUBOIS), Leyd. 1668 (L). T. LOHR, Erford, 1726 (L). ROSEN, Lond. 1771 (L).

3. *Colica Hæmorrhoidalis.* M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1718 and 1739 (L). J. A. NEZEL, Altdorf, 1765 (L).

4. *Colica Inflammatoria.* J. E. KINDLER, Rostoch, 1729 (L). L. WALTER, Alsted, 1756 (L). CHR. G. BONZ, Argent. 1737 (L).

5. *Colica Pictonum.* FR. CITESIUS, Paris, 1639 (L). C. A. BRAND, Hal. 1748 (L). J. W. ILSEMANN, Gotting. 1752 (L). J. B. DUBOIS, Paris, 1752 (L). J. GRASHUIS, Amstel. 1755 (L). J. B. F. DE LA RIVIÈRE, Paris, 1756 (L). T. TRONCHIN, Genev. 1757 (L). COMBALUSIER, Paris, 1761 (F). SIR GEO. BAKER, Lond. 1767. CL. KEMME, Hal. 1768 (L). J. P. FOURAGE, Herbip. 1771 (L). A. DE HAEN, Paris, 1771 (L). JAMES HARDY, Lond. 1778. T. BRUGGEN, Lugd. Bat. 1784 (L). BARCHEWITZ, Franc. 1796 (L). IGN. M. R. LUZURIAGA (*Colic of Madrid*), Madrid, 1796 (S). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1800 (L). J. B. BAUDRY (*Colique végétale*), Paris, 1805 (F). J. R. I. CHABAUD (Do.), Paris, 1809 (F). B. B. LIBRON (*Colic of Madrid*), Paris, 1809 (F). F. V. MÉRAT, Paris, 1812 (F).

COLIPH'UM (Mat. Alim.) A sort of coarse bread, which wrestlers used, formerly, to make them strong and firm in flesh:—so called from *κολον*, 'a limb,' and *ισι*, 'strongly'; or, according to some, from *κολλις*, 'a cake,' mentioned by ATHENÆUS. PLAUTUS, MARTIAL, JUVENAL.

COLLAP'SUS (Path.) Collapse', Con-ciden'tia. A sudden and complete prostration of strength, either at the commencement or in the progress of a disease.

COLLATENNA (*Pharm.*) A specific, mentioned by PARACELsus as a vulnerary.

COLLAT'ERAL (*Anat.*) *Collateralis*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *latus*, 'side.' That, which accompanies or proceeds by the side of another.

ARTE'RIÆ COLLATERA'LES BRACHII, *Collateral Arteries of the Arm*, (F) *Artères collatérales du bras*. They are given off by the brachial. They are distinguished into, 1. The *collateral*, — *superior* or *external* (*Grande musculaire du bras*, CH.) They arise from the inner part of the brachial, and extend as far as the inferior and external part of the arm. 2. The *collateral*, — *inferior* or *internal* (*Collaterales du coude*, CH.) They arise from the brachial near the elbow-joint, and descend towards the upper part of the fore-arm.

(G) Verbindungsschlagader.

The vessels, which pass to the fingers and toes, are also called *collateral*.

Speaking generally, *collateral branches* are those, which follow nearly the same course as the vessel, whence they emanate.

COLLEC'TION (*Path.*) *Collectio*, from *colligere*, 'to collect.' This word is often united to the epithet *purulent*, *serous*, &c., to express a gathering of pus, serum, &c.

COLLI'CIÆ (*Surg.*) Drains. to collect and convey away water, *οχετοι υδροου*. Union of the ducts passing from the puncta lachrymalia.

COLLIER (F) (*Path.*) A collar. A name given to certain eruptions, which surround the neck like a collar.

COLLIGNON, CHARLES, M. D. (*Biog.*) Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge, England; died in 1785. WORKS. *Compendium anatomico-medicum eorum quæ in scholis apud Cantabrigiensiense Martis, quotannis explicant*, &c. 1756. 4to. *Inquiry into the structure of the human body, relative to its influence on the morals of mankind*. Camb. 1794. 8vo. *Medicina politica, or reflections on the art of physic, as inseparably connected with the prosperity of the state*. Lond. 1765. 8vo. *Moral and medical dialogues*. Lond. 1769. 8vo.

COL'LINS, SAM'UEL, M. D. (*Biog.*) Born in the early part of the 17th century. He was for some time physician to the Russian Court. WORKS. *A system of anatomy, treating of the body of man, beasts, birds, fishes, insects, and plants, with 74 copper plates*. Lond. 1685. 2 vols. fol.

COLLIQUAMENTUM (*Physiol.*) from *colliqueo*, 'I melt.' The first rudiments of an embryo. HARVEY.

COLLIQUA'TION (*Path.*) *Colliquatio*, *Eliquatio*, *Syntexis*, *συντηξις*, *Ectexis*, *εκτιξις*, *Solutio*, *Dissolutio*. The ancients meant, by this term, the progressive diminution of the solid parts, with copious excretion of liquids by one or more passages. They thought, that all the solids melted; and that the liquids, and particularly the blood, lost a portion of their density.

COLLIQUATIVE (*Path.*) *Colliquativus*, *Colliques'cens*, from *colliques'cere*, 'to grow liquid.' An epithet, given to various discharges, which produce rapid exhaustion. Hence we say, *Colliquative sweats*, *Colliquative diarrhæa*, &c.

(F) *Colliquatif*.

COLLOBO'MA (*Path.*) *κολοβομα*, from *κολλαω*, 'I glue together.' The growing together of the eyelids. Also, mutilation.

COL'LUM (*Anat.*) *Cervix*, *αχρη*, *Trache'los*, *Aul'chen*, *τραχηλος*, *δειρη*. The part of the body situated between the head and chest. Also, a part of an organ resembling the neck; as in the following cases.

(F) *Col*, *Cou*. (G) *Hals*.

COL'LUM or CER'VIX ASTRAG'A-LI. *Neck of the Astragalus*. A depression, which separates the anterior extremity of the astragalus from its body.

(F) *Col de l'astragale*.

COL'LUM or CER'VIX COSTA'RUM. *Neck of the Ribs*. The narrow part of the ribs, between the head and tubercle.

(F) *Col des Côtes*.

COL'LUM or CER'VIX DENT'IUM. *Neck of the Teeth*. The part of the teeth between the corona and fang, and which is embraced by the gum.

(F) *Col ou Collet des Dents*.

COL'LUM or CER'VIX FEM'ORIS. *Neck of the Thighbone*. The long, narrow, and oblique portion of the os femoris, which separates the head from the two trochanters.

(F) *Col du Femur*.

COL'LUM or CER'VIX OS'SIS MAG'NI vel CAPITA'TI. *Neck of the Os Mag'num*. A circular depression beneath the head of this bone of the carpus.

(F) *Col du grand Os*.

COL'LUM or CER'VIX HU'MERI. *Neck of the Hu'merus*. A circular, depressed portion, which separates the head of the os humeri from its two tuberosities. Some surgeons place the neck below the tuberosities, no precise

line of demarcation indicating its extent.

COL'LUM or **CER'VIX U'TERI**. *Neck of the U'teris*. A narrow, cylindrical, and flattened portion of the uterus, which terminates it inferiorly, and opens into the vagina by the *Os Uteri* or *Os Tinca*. This neck is perceptible on examination *per vaginam*, until near the end of utero-gestation. As the uterus enlarges, however, it becomes shorter and wider, so that a manifest difference exists between its condition at 7 and 9 months.

(F) *Col de la Matrice*.

COL'LUM or **CER'VIX MANDIB'ULÆ** or **MAXIL'Æ INFERIORIS**. *Neck of the lower jaw*. A depression observable on each side of the lower jaw, immediately below the condyles.

(F) *Col de l'os maxillaire inférieure*.

COL'LUM or **CER'VIX SCAP'ULÆ**. *Neck of the Scapula*. A narrow portion, observable below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, which seems to separate it, as it were, from the rest of the bone.

(F) *Col de l'Omoplate*.

COL'LUM or **CER'VIX FIB'ULÆ**. *Neck of the Fibula*. A slight narrowness, seated below the head or upper extremity of the fibula.

(F) *Col du Perone*.

COL'LUM RA'DII, or **CER'VIX RA'DII**. *Neck of the Radius*. A narrow portion of the radius, which supports the head of the bone.

(F) *Col du Radius*.

COL'LUM or **CER'VIX VEST'ICÆ**. *Neck of the Bladder*. The anterior part of the base of the bladder, which resembles the neck of a bottle, and is continuous with the urethra.

(F) *Col de la Vessie*.

COLLU'VIES (*Path.*) from *colluo*, 'I cleanse.' *Filth, excrement*. Discharge from an old ulcer.

COLLY'R'IUM (*Pharm.*) *Collurium*, *κολλλιριον*, *κολλονριον*, from *κοιλωω*, 'I check,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow,' or from *κολλα*, 'glue,' and *ουρα*, 'tail.' The ancients designated, by this term, a solid medicine, of a long, cylindrical shape; proper to be introduced into vagina, the anus, ears, or nostrils. They are said to have given it this name because it was shaped like a *Rat's Tail*, and because there entered, into its composition, powders and glutinous matters. **CEL'SUS**, **ORIBASIVS**, **SCRIPONIVS LARGUS**. At the present day, *Collyrium* means an application to the eye. Some are *pulverulent and dry*, but the greatest

part are *liquid*; when they receive different epithets, as *astringent*, *emollient*, &c. The use of the term is now little more than synonymous with *Eycwater*. *Collyria* are generally extemporaneous formulæ. See **COΛΟΒΟΜΑ**.

(F) *Collyrc*.

COΛΟΒΟ'ΜΑ (*Surg.*) *κολοβομα*. *Mutilation*. **GALEN**.

CO'LO'N (*Anat.*) *κολον*. That portion of the large intestines, which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. It is said to have been so called from *κοιλον*, 'hollow,' or from *κοιλωω*, 'I arrest,' because the excrements are arrested, for a considerable time, in its folds. The Colon is usually divided into four portions. 1. The *right lumbar or ascending*, *Col'on dex'trum*, situated in the right lumbar region, and commencing at the cæcum. 2. *Transverse colon*, *Col'on transver'sum*, or *transverse arch of the colon*, the portion of the colon, which crosses from the right to the left side, at the upper part of the abdomen. 3. The *left lumbar or descending*, *Col'on sinis'trum*, extending from the left part of the transverse arch, opposite the outer portion of the left kidney, to the corresponding iliac fossa. 4. The *Iliac colon* or *Sigmoid flexure of the colon*, (F) *Colon iliaque* ou *S. du colon*, the portion of the intestine, which makes a double curvature in the left iliac fossa, and ends in the rectum.

(G) *Grimmdarm*.

WRITERS on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Colon. **C. M. ADOLPHI**, Lips. 1718 (L). **J. CH. LEGNER**, Jenæ, 1733 (L). **T. J. HEASING**, Giess. 1745 (L). *Pathology* — **F. ROTH**, Erlang, 1805 (L).

COLOPHO'NIA (*Mat. Med.*) *κολοφονια*, so called from **COLOPHON**, a city of Ionia; *Phryctc*, *φρυκτηη*, *Fric'ta*, *Ramigri*, *Berrio'nis*, *Pix Græca*, *Resi'na ni'gra*, *Black Rosin*, *Pitch*, *Brown Rosin*. The black resin, which remains in the retort, after the distillation, by means of a strong fire, of the common turpentine. It is used like the turpentines in general, and in some pharmaceutical preparations.

(F) *Colophone*, *Colophane*, *Arcanson*, *Brai sec*. (G) *Geigenharz*.

COLOSTRAT'ION (*Path.*) *Colostratio*. The diseases of new-born children, attributable to the colostrum.

COLOS'TRUM (*Phy.*) *τροφαλις*, *πρωτογαλα*, *Protogala*, (*Biestings* or *Beustings* in the cow, &c.) The first milk after accouchement. It contains more serum and butter, and less caseum

than common milk; and seems to possess an evacuant property, which renders it fit to aid in the expulsion of the meconium. *Colostrum* formerly meant an emulsion prepared of turpentine and yolk of egg. (F) *Colostrum, Béton.*

WRITERS. E. DE CASTRO, Venice, 1642 (I). J. J. GÖCKEL, Altdorf, 1758 (L). SCHMIDT, Gotting. 1800 (L).

CO'LOT, GER'MAIN (*Biog.*) A French surgeon of the 15th century, who appears to have been the first of the profession that practised Lithotomy. He died in 1483.

CO'LOT, FRAN' CIS (*Biog.*) A celebrated Lithotomist of Paris, a relation of GERMAIN. He was in great esteem towards the end of the 17th century. WORKS. *Traité de l'opération de la taille, avec des observations sur la formation de la pierre, et les suppressions d'urine.* Paris. 1727. 12mo.

CO'LOTOI'DES (*Path.*) *κολωτοειδής*, from *κολωτις*, 'a lizard,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' An epithet, applied to the excrements, when variegated like the skin of a lizard. HIPPOCR.

COLPOPTO'SIS (*Path.*) from *κολπος*, 'the vagina,' and *πτωσις*, 'fall.' *Prolapsus of the vagina.*

(G) Scheidenvorfall.

COLPORRHAGIA (*Path.*) from *κολπος*, 'vagina,' and *ρηνναι*, 'I break forth.' *Discharge of blood from the vagina.*

COLPO'SIS (*Path.*) Inflammation of the vagina. Synonymous with *Elytroitis.*

COLPOSTEGNOSIS (*Path.*) from *κολπος*, 'vagina,' and *στεγνωω*, 'I close.' Atresia or obliteration of the vagina.

COL'UBER BE'RUS (*Toxicol.*) The systematic name of the viper. *Vipera.* A poisonous reptile — the poison lying in small sacs near its teeth. The flesh is innocent, and has been often taken in scrophula, and in cutaneous disorders in general; but it is inefficacious. (F) *Coleuvre, Vipère.*

WRITERS. B. A. ABBATIUS (*virtues of*), Ragusa, 1587, 1591 (L). M. A. SEVERINUS. Patav. 1651 (L). FR. REDI, Firenze, 1664 (I). M. CHARAS, Paris, 1669 and 1672 (F), BOURDELOT, Paris, 1670 (F). P. J. MICRON, Paris, 1670 (F). J. TOWGOOD, Lugd. Bat. 1718 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Altdorf, 1727 (L). A. VATER, Vitteimb. 1736 (L). J. E. BERTIN, Paris, 1749 (L). F. FONTANA, Flor. 1781 (F). H. STUBBE, Lond. 1671.

COLUM'NA (*Anat.*) *Columnn.* Anatomists use this word for parts, which resemble a column or pillar.

(F) *Colonne.* (G) Säule.

COLUM'NÆ CAR'NEJÆ, *Columnæ Cor'dis.* Small, fleshy columns, which project, more or less, into the auricles and ventricles of the heart.

(F) *Colonnes charnues du cœur.*

COLUM'NÆ NA'SI, (*Anat.*) The cartilaginous part of the septum of the nostrils.

COLU'TEA ARBORES'CENS (*Mat. Med.*) *Blad'der Sen'na.* The leaves are slightly purgative, and are often mixed with those of the cassia senna.

(F) *Baguenaudier, Faux Séné.*

(G) Blasenstrauch.

COLYM'BADES (*Mat. Med.*) *κολυμβαδες, Pickled Olives.* These, when bruised and applied to a burnt part, were supposed to be able to prevent blistering. DIOSCORIDES.

CO'MA (*Path.*) *κομα.* A profound state of sleep, from which it is extremely difficult to rouse the individual. It is a symptom, which occurs in many diseases. Two varieties are distinguished, 1. The *Co'ma vig'il, Co'ma agrypnodes*, (Arab.) *Sabeth Sahara, Agrypnocolma, Ca'rus lethar'igus vig'il, Typomania* (q. v.), which is accompanied with delirium. The patient has his eyes closed, but opens them, when called; and closes them again immediately. This state is accompanied with considerable restlessness. 2. *Co'ma Somnolentum, C. Comato'des*; — in which the patient speaks when roused, but remains silent and immovable in the intervals. *Coma* is a deeper sleep than *sopor*, but less so than *lethargy* and *carus*.

(G) Schlafsucht.

CO'MATA (*Nosol.*) from *κομα.* A diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep or impaired state of the senses. CULLEN.

COM'ATOSE (*Path.*) *Comato'des.* Relating to or resembling coma. As *comatose sleep, comatose fever, &c.*

(F) *Comateux.* (G) Schlafsuchtig.

COMBUST'ION, HU'MAN, or SPONTANEOUS COMBUST'ION (*Path.*) *Catacaustis, Incen'dium sponta'neum, Catacaustis ebriosa.* These terms have been applied to the extraordinary phenomenon of a rapid destruction of the human body (being reduced to ashes), either spontaneously or by the contact of an ignited substance. It is said to have always occurred in the aged, and in those that were fat and hard drinkers. In such, Dr. TRAIL has found a considerable quantity of oil in the serum of the blood. VICQ D'AZYR, LAIR, and DUPUYTREN think it necessary, that the body should be placed in contact

with an ignited substance. **LECAT**, **KOPP**, and **MARC** are of opinion, that this is not necessary.

(F) *Combustion humaine, C. Spontanée.*

WRITERS. **DUPONT**, Lugd. Bat. 1736 (L). **P. A. LAIR**, Paris, 1800 (F). **J. H. KOPP**, Jenæ, 1800 (L). **J. D. KÖSTER**, Jenæ, 1804 (L). **D. CHIRAC**, Paris. 1805 (F). **J. H. KOPP**, Francf. 1811 (G).

COMESTIBLE (F) (*Mat. Alim.*) *Edu'lis*, from *comedere*, 'to eat.' *Eatable*. When this word is used substantively, in French as in English, it means solid food.

(G) *Lebensmittel.*

COMEZ (*Pharm.*) Half a drop. **RULAND**.

COMMAGE'NUM or **COMAGE'NUM** (*Phar.*) *ζουμαγγινον*. An ointment from *Comagene* in Syria. It was also called, *Unguentum Syriacum*. **GALEN**.

COMMEMORATIVE (*Path.*) *Commemorativus*, from *commemora're*, 'to cause to remember.' That which recalls, or rather which is recalled.

COMMEMORATIVE SIGNS are those, deduced from circumstances, which have gone before: or rather, according to others, those which point out the preceding condition of the patient. They are also called *Anamnesitic signs*.

(F) *Signes commemoratifs.*

COMMINU'TED (*Path.*) *Comminutus*, from *comminu'ere*, 'to break to pieces.' A *comminuted fracture* is one in which the bone is broken into a number of pieces. (F) *Comminutif.*

COMMINU'TION (*Path.*) *Comminutio*, *θρυσις, λειωσις*. Fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.

(G) *Zerkleinung.*

COMMISSURE (*Anat.*) *Commissura*, *Comp'ges, Compaginatio, συμφυσις, συζωλη*, from *comit'to*, 'I join together.' A point of union between two parts: thus, the commissures of the eyelids, lips, &c., are the angles, which they form at the place of union.

(G) *Band, Verbindung.*

COMMISSURE, ANTE'RIOR OF THE BRAIN, *Commissura antel'rior cerebri*. A small medullary fasciculus, situated transversely at the anterior part of the third ventricle, and uniting the two hemispheres.

(F) *Commissure antérieure du cerveau.*

COMMISSURE, POSTE'RIOR OF THE BRAIN. A similar medullary band, situated at the posterior part of the third or middle ventricle.

The **GREAT COMMISSURE OF THE BRAIN**, *Commissura Mag'na Cer'ebri*, which unites the two hemispheres for some extent, is the *Corpus callo'sum*.

(F) *Grande commissure du cerveau.*

COMMO'SIS (*Med.*) *ζομμωσις*. The art of concealing natural deformities.

COMMO'TICĒ (*Hyg.*) *ζομμωτικη*, in the older writers, meant the art of communicating factitious beauty to a person. — *Painting, Comoporia.*

COMMUNICANS (*Anat.*) *Conjunctgens*.

That which communicates or establishes a communication. *Communicant*. There are two *Arte'ria Communicantes*; both within the cranium; the one *anterior*, very short, and extending transversely from one anterior cerebral artery to the other; — the other, *posterior*, called also *Communicans WIL-LIS'II*, which passes from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery. It is a branch of the basiliary.

COMPACT' (*Anat.*) *Compactus*. Solid, close. The term *Compact Tissue* is given to the hardest and closest parts of bone.

(F) *Compacte.* (G) *Dicht.*

COMPARETTI, ANDREW (*Biog.*)

A celebrated Italian physician and naturalist; born at Friuli in 1746; died in 1801. **WORKS.** *Observationes anatomicæ de aure internâ comparatâ*. Patav. 1789. 4to. *Saggio della scuola clinica nello spedale di Padova*. Patav. 1795. 8vo. *Riscontro clinico nel nuovo spedale. Regolamenti medico-pratici*. 1795. 8vo. *Observationes dioptricae et anatomicæ comparatæ de coloribus apparentibus, visu, et oculo*. Patav. 1798. 4to. *Dinamica animale degli insetti*. Patav. 1800. 8vo.

COMPER'NIS (*Path.*) One who has his knees turned inwards. A case of distortion of the legs.

COM'PLEX (*Anat.*) *Complexus*. Embracing several distinct things. **CHAUSIER** uses this term in his anatomical descriptions for *complicated*.

COMPLEX'ION (*Anat.*) *Complexio*.

This is often employed, in English, for the color of the face: as, "He has a good complexion," — a "sallow complexion," &c. It formerly had a more extensive signification, and still has in France. It signified the aggregate of physical characters, presented by any individual; considered with respect to his external arrangement or condition. It means more than *constitution*, for which it is used synonymously in many cases, and differs from *temperament*, which is less the external con-

dition of the body than the state or disposition of the organs in health. H. CLOQUET.

COMPLEX'US (*Anat.*) Complicated, complex, from *complex'tor*, 'to comprise,' 'embrace.'

COMPLEX'US MUS'CLUSUS, *Biven'ter Cervic'is*, *Complexus Major*, *Dorso-trachelon-occipital*, *Trachelo-occipital* (Ch.) A muscle, situated at the hind part of the neck, where it extends from the interval, that separates the two prominent ridges on the posterior surface of the os occipitis, to the transverse and articular processes of the six last cervical vertebræ, as well as to those of the five first dorsal. It serves to straighten, incline, and turn the head.

(F) *Muscle grand complexus.*

(G) *Durchflochtener Muskel.*

COMPLEX'US MINOR, *Mastoid'us lateralis*, *Trachelo-mastoidien*, *Trachelo-mastoid'us*. It arises from the transverse processes of the four last cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid process.

(F) *Muscle petit Complexus.*

COMPLICAT'ION (*Path.*) *Complicatio.* In Medicine it means the presence of several diseases, or of several adventitious circumstances, foreign to the primary disease.

COMPOSIT'ION (*Pharm.*) *Compositio*, from *comp'one*, 'to place together.' *Syn'thesis*, συνθεσις. The act of composing or compounding. Also, the *Compound*, *Compositum*, or thing compounded. Likewise, a *combination*.

(G) *Zusammensetzung.*

To **COMPOUND'** (*Pharm.*) Same etymology; to mix medicines. To mingle different ingredients into one whole. Used adjectively, it signifies the result of the union of several medicinal agents, as "a compound medicine."

COM'PRESS (*Surg.*) *Compressa*, *Splenium*, *Platgula*, σπληνιον, *Penicillium*, *Peniculum*, from *comprim'ere*, 'to press together.' Folded pieces of lint or rag, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure upon any part. According to their shape, direction, and use, compresses have been called *long* ((F) *longuettes*), *square* (*carrées*), *triangular*, *prismatic*, *graduated* (*graduées*), *split* (*fendues*), *fenetrées*, *criblées*, *Croix de Malte*, *oblique*, *circular*, *dividing* (*divisives*), *uniting* (*unisantes*), &c.

(F) *Compress.* (G) *Bäuschchen*, *Bäuschlein*, *Kompresse.*

COMPRES'SION (*Surg.*) *Compressio*, ελπις, θλασις, *Eneresis*, ενεργησις. Same

etymology. *Pressure.* This is an agent, frequently had recourse to in Surgery. We *compress* a limb, affected with *adema*, *varices*, *hydrops artieuli*, *callous ulcer*, &c. The abdomen is *compressed* after delivery, after *paracentesis abdominis*, &c. This compression is produced by means of the roller, laced stocking, &c. according to the part and to the particular case. *Moderate pressure* aids the contractility of parts, and excites the action of the absorbents; so that large tumors will sometimes disappear after it has been for some time used. A greater degree of pressure occasions, still more, the emaciation of the part, but it is apt to impede the circulation. *Pressure* is often used to stop or moderate the flow of blood in cases of aneurism or wounds of arteries and veins. In such cases the compression may be *immediate*, when applied upon the artery itself, or it may be *mediate*, when applied through the integuments and soft parts. The French use the term — *Compression immédiate latérale* — for that which is exerted perpendicularly to the axis of a vessel, so as to flatten its sides. It is practised with the finger, forceps, tourniquet, compresses, &c.

(G) *Zusammendruckung.*

WRITERS. J. H. KNIPHOF, Erford, 1754 (J.). C. A. LOMBARD, Strasburg, 1786 (F.). J. L. M. THORE, Paris, an. xi. (F.). P. J. OUVREARD, Paris, 1807 (F.). G. KELLIE (*medical effects of C. by the tourniquet*), Edinb. 1797. J. JADILOUX, Paris, 1810 (F.). S. YOUNG (*in cancer*), Lond. 1805. Minutes of cases by S. YOUNG, 1816. Farther reports of cases, Lond. 1818.

COMPRES'SION OF THE BRAIN (*Path.*) This may arise either from coagula of blood, a soft tumor, a bony excrescence, a depressed portion of the skull, or the presence of some foreign body. The effects vary, according as the compression takes place *suddenly* or *gradually*. When *suddenly*, the symptoms are of the comatose or apoplectic character. When *gradually*, mania, convulsions, &c. are more likely to occur. Compression, arising from a depressed portion of skull, requires the use of the trephine.

COMPRES'SIVE (*Surg.*) *Compressivus*. That which compresses. A *compressive bandage* is one that compresses the parts to which it is applied.

COMPRES'SOR OF DUPUYTREN (*Surg.*) An instrument for compressing the

femoral artery, invented by M. DUPUYTREN of Paris. It is constructed on the same principles as the tourniquet of J. L. PETIT, from which it only differs in this respect; — that, instead of being maintained in its place by a strap, which always compresses more or less the circumference of the limb, the two pads are placed at the extremities of a semicircle of steel, which, by passing from one to the other without touching the parts, limits the pressure to two opposite points of the thigh, and permits the collateral circulation to go on.

(F) *Compresseur de DUPUYTREN.*

COMPRES'SOR OR CONSTRIC'TOR OF NUCK (*Surg.*) An instrument for compressing the urethra, to obviate incontinence of urine. It consists of a girdle of iron, which surrounds the pelvis, to which is fixed a plate of the same metal, that compresses the urethra in *Perinæo*.

COMPRES'SOR NA'RIS (*Anat.*) *Ri-næ'us, Nasa'lis, Transversa'lis Na'si, Myrtifor'mis, Dilato'res ala'rum na'si, Maxillo-nari'nal, Constrictor Na'si, C. Na'rium, C. Na'ris, Triangula'ris Na'si, Sus-maxillo-nasal* (Ch.). A muscle, situated at the sides of the nose; flat and triangular. It arises from the inner part of the fossa canina, and passes to the dorsum of the nose; where it is confounded with that of the opposite side.

(F) *Compresseur du nez, Transversal du nez.*

COMPRES'SOR PROSTATÆ (*Anat.*) *Prostat'icus super'ior, Pu'bio-prostat'icus, Sub-pu'bio-prostat'icus.* A muscle, admitted by ALBINUS, which is formed of the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, that embrace the prostate. It is the *Prostat'icus super'ior* of WINSLOW.

(F) *Compresseur de la Prostate.*

(G) *Zusammendrucker des Vorstehers.*

CONCASSER (F) (*Pharm.*) from *conquassa're*, 'to break to pieces'; 'to comminute.' To reduce roots, woods, &c. into small fragments, in order that their active principles may be more readily separated from them.

CONCAU'SA OR CONCAUS'SA (*Path.*) *συναίτιον, Syna'tion.* A cause, which coöperates, with another, in the production of disease.

CONCENTRAN'TIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *concentra're*, 'to concentrate.' A name once given to acids and absorbents.

CONCENTRA'TION (*Path.*) *Concentra'tio*

tio, from *cum*, 'with,' *cen'trum*, 'a centre,' and *actio*, 'action.' A word sometimes used, in medical theories, to express an afflux of fluids, or an accumulation of sensibility or of vital force towards an organ. It is applied, also, to the pulsation of arteries, when not easily felt under the finger.

POULS' CONCENTRÉ (F) is a term applied, by the French, to a pulse of this character.

CONCEP'TION (*Physiol.*) *Concep'tio, συρσις*, from *conci'pio*, 'I conceive.' The impregnation of the ovum in the ovarium, by the positive contact of the male sperm, whence results a new being. In order that conception may take place, it is necessary, that there should be a uterus, and that the female should menstruate in a healthy manner. There is reason, also, to believe, that, occasionally, the male sperm is not fecundating; but of this we know little. The whole subject of conception is a most mysterious one. It seems to occur as follows. During the sexual union, the male sperm passes along the uterus and fallopian tubes: the fimbriated extremities of the latter seize hold of the ovarium: the sperm, in this manner, comes in contact with an ovum, and impregnates it. This stays some time in the ovarium; but, at length, bursts its covering, is laid hold of by the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tube, and passes along the tube into the cavity of the uterus, where it remains the full period of utero-gestation.

(G) *Empfangniss.*

WRITERS. L. BONACCIOLI, Argent. 1538 (L). J. RUEFF, Tigur. 1554 (L). J. BOSCHIUS, Ingolst. 1576 (L). J. COSTEO, Bonon. 1596 (L). P. TH. SCHACHER, Lips. 1728 (L). M. SCHURIG (*medico-legal*), Dresd. 1731 (L). J. S. SOMMER, Jenæ, 1786 (L). S. MERRIMAN, Edinb. 1753 (L). (On *extra-uterine C.*), Lond. 1810.

FALSE CONCEP'TION, *Fal'sus concep'tus, Spu'rium ger'men.* An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole or some similar production, instead of a properly organized fœtus. See MOLE.

(F) *Fausse conception, Faux germe.*

CONCEPTUS (*Physiol.*) *το κηνημα.* The first rudiments of the fœtus, after conception.

CON'CHA (*Anat. &c.*) *κογχη.* A liquid measure, amongst the Athenians, equal to half an ounce. Anatomists apply this term to several hollow parts

of the body;—as the *Concha* of the Ear, (F) *Conque*,—*Concha Auris*; the hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear. It has, also, been applied to the genital organs of the female; to the patella, &c.

(G) Muschel.

CONCHARUM ANTIFEBRILE (Pharm.) A febrifuge and sudorific preparation, in BATES'S *Pharmacopœia*. It was composed of vinegar, mussel shells, and water of the *Carduus benedictus*.

CONCHO-HELIX (Anat.) A small, fleshy fasciculus, attached to the concha of the ear and helix. It is also called, the *small muscle of the helix*.

CONCIUS (Anat.) *κογχος*. The cranium. The orbital cavities. CASTELL.

CONCHILUM (Mat. Med.) A milky plant, referred to, by PLINY, as aphrodisiac and antiphthical. ADANSON considers it to be a *Campanula*.

CONCOMITANT (Path.) *Concomitans*. That which accompanies. A symptom. that accompanies others.

CONCRETION (Path.) *Concretio*, from *concretere*, 'to condense, thicken, become solid': *πυκνίσις, συμπύκνις*. The act of becoming thick or solid. It was once used synonymously with adhesion or growing together,—as "*concretion of the toes*." (G) *Verwachsung*. Most commonly, it is applied to extraneous and inorganic bodies, of a solid character, met with in different textures, after certain chronic inflammations; or which make their appearance in the joints or in the reservoirs for excremental fluids. *Concretion* is, therefore, frequently synonymous with *Calculus*, and is then rendered, in Latin, by the word *concrementum*. But *Concretion* has a more extensive signification than *Calculus*; thus accidental ossifications or deposits of phosphate of lime, in certain organs, and especially in the liver and lungs, are properly called *osseous concretions*. They could not well be called *osseous calculi*.

CONCURSUS (Path.) from *concurrere*, 'to meet together'; *συνδρομή*. The congeries or collection of symptoms, which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

CONCUS'SION or COMMOTION (Surg.) from *concutio*, 'I shake together.' *Concus'sio*, *Thlas'ma Concus'sio*. In *Surgery*, it is used for the agitation often communicated to an organ by a fall upon another organ; as to the brain from a fall on the breech, &c.

(F) *Commotion*. (G) *Erschütterung*.

CONCUS'SION OF THE BRAIN sometimes gives rise to alarming symptoms, even to abolition of the functions of the brain, yet without any sensible organic disease. Slight concussion of the brain, called *stunning*, consists in vertigo, tinnitus aurium, loss of memory, and stupefaction;—all these being temporary. When more severe, there is instant loss of sensation and volition, vomiting, the patient is as if in a sound sleep, but there is no stertorous breathing. Pulse variable, generally more rapid and feeble than in compression; extremities cold. Little can be done here, till reaction has occurred; after this, the case must be treated according to general principles,—by V. S., blisters applied to the head, &c. After severe concussion, a patient, although apparently well, is not safe till some time after the accident.

(F) *Commotion du Cerveau*.

(G) *Gehirnerschütterung*.

CONDAMINE, CHARLES MARIE DE LA, F. R. S., &c. (*Biogr.*) A celebrated traveller; born at Paris in 1701; died in 1773. WORKS. *On the inoculation of the small-pox, translated into English*. 1754. 12mo. *Translation of his discourses on inoculation, read before the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, in Latin*. Paris. 1764. 8vo.: Lond. 1755. 8vo. *A second paper on the inoculation of the small-pox*. Genev. 1759. 12mo.

CONDENSANTIA (Mat. Med.) *πυκνωτικά φαρμάκια*. Medicines, once esteemed proper for inspissating the humors.

CONDENSATION (Phys.) *Condensatio*, *inspissatio*, *πυκνωσις*. Increase in density of the blood and other liquids, or of the solids, which enter into the composition of the human body.

(G) *Verdichtung*.

CONDIMENT (Hyg.) *Condimentum*, *Artyma*, *αρτύμα; ἰδρώμα, Conditiva*, from *condire*, 'to season.' Some substances are called, at times, *aliments*, and, at others, *condiments*, according as they may constitute the basis or the accessory to any dish; such are cream, butter, mushrooms, olives, &c. Others are always *condiments*, as they are only used to improve the savour of food, and contain but little nutritive matter. Such are pepper, salt, cinnamon, &c. Almost all condiments are possessed of stimulant properties.

The following are the chief.

- | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Exotic,</i>
or
<i>Tropical.</i> | } | Cinnamon. | } long,
white,
black,
Cayenne. |
| | | Ginger. | |
| | | Cloves. | |
| | | Peppers, . | |
| | | Nutmeg. | |
| | | Mace. | |
| | | Pimento. | |
| | | Sugar. | |
| | | Common Salt. | |
| | | Vinegar. | |
| 2. <i>Indigenous.</i> | } | Various Pickles. | |
| | | Verjuice. | |
| | | Lemon. | |
| | | Caper. | |
| | | Orange. | |
| | | Cumin. | |
| | | Aniseed. | |
| | | Carraway. | |
| | | Coriander. | |
| | | Fennel. | |
| | | Bay leaves. | |
| | | Thyme. | |
| | | Sage. | |
| | | Mustard. | |
| | | Horseradish. | |
| Garlic. | | | |
| Onion. | | | |
| Butter. | | | |
| Cream. | | | |
| Olive Oil. | | | |
| Honey. | | | |

(F) *Condiment, Assaisonnement.*

(G) *das Würzen.*

CONDITUM (*Pharm.*) *ζωδιτωρ*; same etymon. A pharmaceutical compound of wine, honey, and some aromatics, especially pepper. Also, a confection.

CONDOM (*Hyg.*) *Armour.* The intestina cæca of sheep, soaked for some hours in water, turned inside out, macerated again in weak, alkaline ley, changed every twelve hours,—and scraped carefully to abstract the mucous membrane, leaving the peritoneal and muscular coats, then exposed to the vapor of burning brimstone, and afterwards washed with soap and water. They are then blown up, dried, cut to the length of 7 or 8 inches, and bordered at the open end with a riband. They are drawn over the penis prior to coition to prevent venereal infection and pregnancy.

(F) *Baudruches, Redingotes Anglaises, Gants des Dames.*

CONDUCTOR (*Surg.*) That which conducts. The *Conductor* was an instrument, formerly used, in the high operation of the stone, for directing the forceps into the bladder.

(F) *Conducteur.* (G) *Wegweiser.*

CONDYLE (*Anat.*) *Con'dylus, Capitulum, ζωνδυλος.* A knot, eminence. An articular eminence, round in one direction, flat in the other. A kind of pro-

cess, met with, more particularly, in the ginglymoid joints;—such are the condyles of the occipital, inferior maxillary bone, &c. Some Anatomists have applied the term, however, to eminences, that are not articular; as to the lateral tuberosities at the inferior extremity of the *os humeri*, and even to certain depressions; as to the concave, articular surfaces or *faces* at the upper extremity of the tibia. M. CHAUSSIER calls the transverse root of the zygomatic process, *Condyle of the Temporal Bone.*

(F) *Condyle.* (G) *Kopf, Knorren, &c.*

CONDYLOID (*Anat.*) *Condylordæ'us*, from *ζωνδυλος*, 'a condyle,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a condyle.

FORAMINA CONDYLOIDÆ'IA, (F) *Trous condylordiens.* (G) *Knopflöcher.* These are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They are four in number, seated in the occipital bone; two anterior, and two posterior, to the *condyles* or *condyloid processes* of the same bone: and to depressions, which are called *Fossæ Condyloidæ'æ.* (F) *Fosses condyloidiennes.* (G) *Knopfgruben.*

The word *condylordien* meaning—"that which has the shape of a condyle," it has been judiciously proposed, by some French Anatomists, that *condylien* should be used in preference, in the case of the foramina and fossæ.

CONDYLO'MA (*Path.*) *ζωνδυλωμα*, from *ζωνδυλος*, 'a knot,' 'an eminence.' A soft, fleshy excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears near the orifice of the genital organs and rectum, and occasionally on the fingers and toes. It is the consequence of the syphilitic virus.

(F) *Condylome.*

CONFECTION (*Pharm.*) from *confic'cio*, 'I make up.' *Alig'ulus.* In general, it means any thing made up or preserved with sugar. In the late London Pharmacopœias it includes the articles before called electuaries and conserves. *Confectio* or *Confectum*, also, means *Confectionary.*

(F) *Confiture, Condit.* (G) *Latwerge.*

CONFECTION AMYGDALARUM, *Almond Confection, Almond Paste, Pasta reg'ia, P. Amygdali'na, Pasta Emulsi'va, Buty'rum Amygdalarum Dul'cium.* (Sweet almonds ℥j, gum acacia ℥j, white sugar ℥iv. Blanch the almonds, and beat into a paste.) A good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit for making emulsions.

(F) *Confection d'Amandes.*

CONFECTION ARCHIGIENI, *C. Paulina*. (Castor, long pepper, black pepper, storax, galbanum, costus, opium, of each ℥ss, saffron ℥ij, syrup of wormwood ℥ij.) It was much recommended as a stimulant in nervous affections.

CONFECTION AROMATICA, *Electuarium Aromaticum, C. Cardiacæ, C. Raleighana, Aromatic Confection, Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial*. The following is the London formula. (Cinnamon, nutmeg, of each ℥ij, cloves ℥j, cardamom seed ℥ss, saffron ℥ij, prepared shells ℥xvi, rectified sugar ℥ij, water ℥j.) Rub the dry substances to a powder, adding the water gradually till the whole be incorporated. Dose, ℞j to ℥j.

CONFECTION AURANTIORUM, *Conser'va Corticum Aurantiorum, C. Corticis Esterioris Aurantii Hispanensis, C. Flavadinis Corticum Aurantiorum Hispanensium, Conser'va Aurantii, C. Citri Aurantii, Confection of the Orange, Conserve of Orange Peel*. (Yellow part of the peel of the orange ℥j, rectified sugar ℥ij, beat into a conserve.) It is stomachic, and an agreeable vehicle, corrigent, and adjuvant for other remedies. Dose, ℥ss.

CONFECTION CASISIE, *Electuarium Casisæ Fistulæ, E. Casisæ, E. e Casisæ, E. laxativum, Conser'va Casisæ, Electuarium Casisæ tamarindatum seu lenitivum, Electuarium e Casisæ, Diacas'ia cum Man'nâ, Casisæ Confection*. (Cassia pulp ℥ss, manna ℥ij, tamarind pulp ℥j, syrup of roses ℥ss. Bruise the manna, dissolve by heat, mix the pulp, and evaporate.) It is gently laxative. Dose, ℥ss.

CONFECTION HAMEC; — so called from an Arabian physician; was composed of the bark of the yellow myrobalans, black myrobalans, violets, pulp of colocynth, the polypodium of the oak, leaves of wormwood, thyme, aniseed, fennel, red roses, pulps of prunes, raisins, sugar, honey, senna, rhubarb, &c. It was used as a purgative in glysters.

CONFECTION HYACINTHI, *Hyacinth Confection, Electuarium seu Confection de Cro'co emendata, olim dicta de hyacinthis* (P.) A tonic and slightly astringent confection, composed, according to BAUMÉ, of terra sigillata, crab's stones, cinnamon, leaves of the dittany of Crete, myrrh, saffron, syrup of lemon, camphor, Narbonne honey, oil of lemon, &c.; and formerly the Hyacinth was added, whence its name.

CONFECTION OPII, *Electuarium Opialtum, Confectio Opialta, Philonium Londinensè, Theriaca Edinensis, Philonium Romanum, Opium Confection, Electuarium Thebæicum*. (Hard opium ℥vj, long pepper ℥j, ginger root ℥ij, carraway seeds ℥ij, syrup ℥j: one grain of opium in 36 Ph. L.) It is narcotic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x to ℞j.

CONFECTION PIPERIS NI'GRI, *Ward's Paste for the Fistula*. (Black pepper, elecampane root, each ℥j, fennel seed ℥ij, white sugar ℥ij.) Dose, size of a nutmeg three or four times a day.

CONFECTION ROSÆ CANINÆ (L). *Conser'va Rosæ Caninæ, Conser'va Cynosbati, C. Cynorrhodi, Confection or Conserve of Dog Rose*. (Pulp of dog rose ℥j, sugar ℥xx. Incorporate.) It is chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTION ROSÆ GALLICÆ (L). *Conser'va Rosæ Gallicæ, Conser'va Rosæ, C. Florum Rosa'rum Rubrarum, C. Florum Rosæ Rubræ, Rhodosaccharum, C. Rosæ Rubræ, Confection of the Red Rose*. (Petals ℥j, sugar ℥ij.) It is astringent, but chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTION RUTÆ, *Confection of Rue*. (Rue leaves, dried, carraway seeds, bay berries, of each ℥iss, sagapenum ℥iv, black pepper ℥ij, honey ℥xvj. Mix.) It is given in clysters, as an antispasmodic and carminative.

CONFECTION DE SANTALIS, *Confection of the Soulders*. (Sandal wood, red coral, bole armeniac, terra sigillata, kermes berries, tormentil root, dittany, saffron, myrtle, red roses, calcined hartshorn, cloves.) It was formerly used as an astringent.

(F) *Confection de Sandaux*.

CONFECTION SCAMMONIÆ, *Electuarium Scammonii, Electuarium e Scammonio, Caryocostinum, Confection of Scammony*. (Powdered scammony ℥iss, bruised cloves, powdered ginger, aa ℥vj, oil of carraway ℥ss, syrup of roses, q. s.) A stimulating cathartic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

CONFECTION SENNÆ, *Electuarium Casisæ Sennæ, E. Sennæ cum Pul'pis, E. Sennæ compositum, Benedictum Lazativum, Electuarium apeliens, E. catholicum commu'nè, E. diaprurnum, E. eccoproticum, Elect. Sennæ, E. e Sennâ, E. lenitivum, Confection of Senna*. &c. (Senna leaves ℥viii, figs ℥j, tamarind pulp, cassia pulp, pulp of French prunes,

each ℥ss, coriander seed ℥iv, liquorice root ℥ij, sugar ℥iiss.) It is a laxative, and is used in habitual constipation, and in constipation during pregnancy. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ss.

CONFECTIO DE THURE, *Frankincense Confection*. A compound of the coriander seeds, nutmeg, thus, liquorice, mastich, cubebs, prepared hartshorn, conserve of red roses, sugar, &c.

(F) *Confection d'Encens*.

CONFERVA RIVALIS (*Mat. Med.*) This species of *River-Weed* has been recommended in cases of spasmodic asthma, phthisis, &c.

CONFLUENT (*Path.*) *Confluens*, from *fluere*, 'to flow,' and *cum*, 'together.' An epithet for certain exanthematous affections, in which the pimples, pustules, &c. run together. It is particularly applied to small-pox, under such circumstances. Some authors have called *Scarlatina* or *Scarlet Fever* — *Confluent Measles*, *Morbilli Confluentes*.

CONFLUENTIA (*Path.*) *Confœderatio*; same etymon. A term, employed by *PARACELsus* to express the concordance between a disease and its remedies.

CONFLUXIO (*Phys.*) A Latin term, adopted to convey the meaning of the word *ἔρροια*; — used by *HIPPOCRATES* to designate the concurrence of the fluids in the general consent of parts necessary for the maintenance of life.

CONFORMATION (*Anat.*) *Conformatio*, *διαπλασις*, from *conformare*, 'to arrange,' 'dispose.' The natural disposition or arrangement of the body. *Faulty conformation*, (F) *Vice de conformation*, is deformity in original formation; — of course, from birth. In French Surgery, *Conformation* is used synonymously with *Coaptation*.

(G) *Bildung*, *Leibesgestalt*.

CONFORTER (F) (*Therap.*) *Confirmare*, *Confortare*, *Corroborare*. To make stronger, to give energy, e. g. *Conforter Vestomac*, 'To strengthen the stomach.'

(G) *Stärken*.

CONFRICTION (*Pharm.*) *Confricatio*, from *confricare*, to rub against. The action of reducing a friable substance to powder, by rubbing it between the fingers; and of expressing the juice of a plant with the hand.

(G) *Zerreibung*.

CONFUSÆ FEBRES (*Path.*) Intermittents, whose paroxysms are irregular and confused. *BELLINI*.

CONFUSIO (*Path.*) from *confundo*, 'I mix together'; *συζυσις*. A disease of the eye, which consists in the mixture of the humors. *GALEN*. It has, also, been used synonymously with *Complexio*.

CONGELATION (*Path.*) *Congelatio*, *πηξις*, *Conglaciatio*, *Gelatio*, from *con'gelo*, 'I congeal,' 'I freeze.' The action of congealing, of passing to the solid state by the abstraction of heat; as *congelation of water*, *mercury*, &c.

The term had, once, other acceptations. 1. It was synonymous with *concretion*. 2. With *coagulation*, in which sense it is still occasionally employed. 3. The ancients called all diseases, produced by cold, *congelations*, and all those in which there was a kind of stupor or torpor — particularly *cataplepsy*.

CONGELATIVA MEDICAMENTA (*Mat. Med.*) *Conglutinantia*, *Congelan'tia*, *Conglutinans*. Medicines, considered capable of uniting, or consolidating wounds, &c.

CONGENER (*Anat.*) *Congen'erous*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *genus*, 'kind.' Of the same kind or species. Resembling each other, in some manner. When applied to muscles, it means, that they concur in the same action: in opposition to the word *antagonist*, or that which acts in an opposite direction.

(F) *Congénère*. (G) *Zusammenw'irkend*.

In France *Congénères* is applied to those, who join in the dissection of the same subject.

CONGENITAL, CONGENITE (*Path.*) *Congenialis*, *Congenitus*, *συγγενής*, from *gen'itus*, 'begotten,' and *cum*, 'with.' Diseases, which infants have at birth. Hence, *congenital affections* are those, that depend on faulty conformation; as *congenital hernia*, *congenital cataract*, &c.

(F) *Congénial* ou *Congénital*.

CONGESTION (*Path.*) *Conges'tio*, from *congelere*, 'to amass,' 'accumulate,' &c. *Symphore'ma*, *συμφορα*, *συμφορησις*. Accumulation of blood or other fluid in an organ. It is an important symptom in febrile and other disorders. It may arise, — either from an extraordinary flow of blood by the arteries, or from a difficulty in the return of blood to the heart. More often, perhaps, it is owing to the latter cause, and is termed *venous congestion*, or *stagnation*: — being not unusually attended with symptoms of oppression and collapse. (G) *Anhaufung*.

WRITERS. J. JUNCKER (*in catarrh and rheumatism*), Hal. 1748 (L). J. F. ISENFLAMM, Erlang, 1749 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1749 (L). E. A. NICOLAÏ, JERË, 1761 (L). J. F. TH. GOLDHAGEN, Hal. 1784 (L).

CONGIUS (*Pharm.*) The gallon: containing 8 pints. See CHU.

(F) *Conge*.

CONGLOBATE (*Anat.*) *Conglobatus*, from *conglobare*, 'to collect,' 'to gather into a ball.'

(F) *Conglobé*.

CONGLOBATE GLAND, *Glandula conglobata*, *Glandula Mucosa*, *Conglobate gland*, *Globate gland*, *Lymphatic ganglion*. A round body, formed of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, but having neither a cavity nor excretory duct. The mesenteric, inguinal and axillary glands are of this class.

(F) *Glandes conglobées*, *Ganglions lymphatiques*.

CONGLOMERATE (*Anat.*) *Conglomeratus*, *Glomerate*, *Glomeratus*. Heaped together.

(F) *Conglomeré*.

CONGLOMERATE GLANDS, *Glandula conglomerata*, *Glandula vasculosa*, are those, whose lobules are united under the same membrane; as the liver, kidney, testicle, &c.

CONGRÈS (F) (*Leg. Med.*) *Congress*, *Congressus*. This term, which has often been used synonymously with *Coition*, means, also, the ocular proof, formerly ordered by the Judicial Authority, in the presence of surgeons and matrons, to test the impotence or capabilities of the parties;—a most unsatisfactory and indecent exhibition. It was forbidden by the Parliament of Paris in the year 1667.

CONI VASCULO'SI (*Anat.*) Conical bundles, formed by the vasa efferentia of the testis: having their base towards the epididymis.

CONIA (*Pharm.*) *κονία*. A wine, prepared by fermenting the must of the grape on tar previously washed in sea water. ORFILA.

CONIUM MACULATUM (*Mat. Med.*) *κωνίον*, *Conium*, *Cicutta*, *Cicutta major*, *Abiotos*, *Cicutta terrestris*, *Cicutta major fetida*, *C. vulgaris*, *Common Hemlock*, *Hemlock*. The leaves and seeds are narcotic and poisonous in an over-dose. Light destroys the virtues of the leaves; and, therefore, the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked. It has been used as a palliative in cancer, and other painful

affections, but is not equal to opium. Externally, it has been applied, in fomentation, to cancerous and scrophulous ulcers. Dose, gr. ij to xx.

(F) *Cigue ordinaire*, *C. grande*.

(G) *Schierling*, *Gefleckter Schierling*.

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER is said to consist of powdered hemlock and arsenious acid.

WRITERS. A. STÖRCK, Vindob. 1760 (L). J. QUARIN, Vindob. 1761 (L): in English, Edinb. 1762. C. G. ORTEGA, Madrid, 1761 (L). F. LEBER, Vienna, 1762 (G). CH. L. HOFMANN, Munster, 1762 (G). J. SALOMON, Hal. 1763 (L). PR. J. ERHART, Argent. 1763 (L). J. H. LANGE, Helmst. 1764 (L). A. DE HAEN, Vienna, 1765 (L). J. VIVENZI, Neapol. 1767 (L). P. E. HARTMANN, Utrecht, 1772 (L). M. SCHINDLER, Ulmæ, 1791 (L). W. BUTTER, Lond. 1773.

CONJUGATION (*Anat.*) *Conjugatio*. Assemblage, union, *Conjugium*, *συνγυα*.

(F) *Conjugaison*.

FORAMINA CONJUGATIONIS, (F) *Trous de conjugaison*. The apertures at the sides of the spine, formed by the union of the notches of the vertebræ. They give passage to the nerves of the spinal marrow, and to the vessels, which enter, or issue from, the vertebral canal.

CONJUNCTI MORBI (*Path.*) Diseases joined together. Authors have distinguished two kinds of these:—one, in which the diseases go on simultaneously—*morbi connexi*:—the other, in which they succeed each other—*morbi consequentes*.

CONJUNCTIVA MEMBRANA (*Anat.*) *Circumcaullis*, *Epipephycos*, *επιπεφυκος*, *Tu'nica agnata*, *Tu'nica adnata*, *T. conjunctiva*. A mucous membrane, so called because it unites the globe of the eye with the eyelids. It covers the anterior surface of the eye, the inner surface of the eyelids, and the *caruncula lachrymalis*. It possesses great general sensibility, communicated to it by the fifth pair.

(F) *Conjonctive*, *Membrane adnée*.

(G) *Vereinigungshaut*.

CONNATE (*Path.*) from *cum nasci*, 'to be born with.' CONNATE DISEASES, (F) *Maladies connées*, *Morbi connati*, are such as an individual is born with:—*Connate* having the same signification as congenital. A difference has been made by some, however, between those diseases or conditions,

which are dependant upon original conformation — these being called *congenital*; — whilst the diseases or affections, that may have supervened during gestation or delivery have been termed *connate*.

CONNECTICUT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) There is a mineral spring at Stafford in this state, 24 miles from Hartford, which has obtained more celebrity than any one in New England Its principal ingredients are iron and carbonic acid. It, consequently, belongs to the class of acidulous chalybeates. There are other springs in the state, of which, however, little that is accurate, is known.

CONNOR, BERNARD, M. D. (*Biog.*) A native of Ireland, physician to JOHN SOBIESKY, king of Poland; and afterwards a practitioner and lecturer in London: supposed to have been born in 1666; died in 1698. **WORKS.** *Evangelium medici, seu de suspensis naturæ legibus sive de miraculis reliquisque εν τοις Βιβλίοις memoratis, quæ medicæ indagini subjici possunt.* Lond. 1697. 8vo. *A compendious plan of the body of physic.* Oxon. 1697. *De secretionibus animalibus.* Lond. 1697. 8vo.

CONNUTRITUS (*Path.*) συντροφος, from *cum*, 'with,' and *nutrior*, 'I am nourished.' A disease is so called, which has grown up, as it were, with an individual, or has been connate with him. **HIPPOCR., GALEN.**

CONOID (*Anat.*) *Conoideus*, *Conoides*, κονοειδής, from *κωνος*, 'a cone,' and *ειδός*, 'shape.' Resembling a cone.

(*F*) *Conorde.* (*G*) *Konisch.*

CONOID LIGAMENT. A ligament, passing from the coracoid process to the scapula, and forming part of the *coraco-clavicular* ligament of some anatomists.

CONQUASSANT (*F*) (*Path.*) *Conquassans*, from *cum*, 'with,' 'together'; and *quassare*, 'to shake.' *Douleurs conquassantes* are the pains of parturition, at the time of their greatest intensity, when the head is engaged in the pelvis.

CONQUASSATION (*Pharm.*) Same etymon. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in dividing, with a pestle, fresh vegetables, fruits, &c. See **CONFRICTATION.**

(*G*) *Zerreibung.*

CONRINGIUS, HERMANN (*Biog.*) A celebrated physician, and man of universal erudition; who held several appointments, successively, in the University of Helmstadt; was born at

Norden, in East Friesland, in 1606; died, at Helmstadt, in 1681. **WORKS.** *De calido innato, sive igne animali, liber unus.* Helmst. 1647. 4to. *De Germanicorum corporum habitus antiqui et novi causis.* 1645, 1666. 4to. *Introductio in universam artem medicam.* 1654. 4to. *Exercitationes academicæ, physicæ, medicæ, politicæ, &c.* Helmst. 2 vols.

CONSECUTIVE (*Path.*) *Consecutivus*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *sequi*, 'to follow.'

CONSECUTIVE PHENOMENA or **SYMP'TOMS**, (*F*) *Phénomènes ou accidens consécutifs*, are such as appear after the cessation of a disease, or, according to others, during its decline; but without having any direct connection with it.

CONSENT OF PARTS (*Phys.*) *Consensus*, *Consensus partium*, συμφωνία, συμφωνία, ὁμολογία, from *cum*, 'with,' and *sentire*, 'to feel.' That relation of different parts of the body with each other, which is more commonly denominated sympathy (q. v.)

(*F*) *Consentement des Parties.*

(*G*) *Mitleidenschaft der Theile.*

CONSERVATION (*Pharm.*) *Conservatio*, φυλάξις, from *conservare*, 'to preserve.' The art of preserving any object of pharmacy; any remedial agent &c. from decay.

(*F*) *Conservation des Drogues, Asservation.*

CONSERVE (*Pharm.*) *Conserve*, from *conservare*, 'to preserve.' A pharmaceutical preparation, composed of a vegetable substance and a sufficient quantity of sugar. The London and American pharmacopœias prefer the term **CONFECTION**, (q. v.)

CONSERVA ABSINTHII, *C. Absinthii maritimi*, *Conserve of Wormwood.* (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) It has been employed as a tonic, stomachic, and vermifuge.

CONSERVA DE ANGELICA (*P*), *Conserve d'Angélique*, *C. of Angelica.* (Pulp of root 250 parts; white sugar, boiled in a decoction of the root, and reduced to the consistence of a solid electuary, 1000 parts.) It is a tonic, aromatic, and stomachic.

CONSERVA DE APIO GRAVEOLENTE (*P*) *Conserve d'Ache*, *Conserve of Smalage.* Prepared like the preceding. Reputed to have the same properties.

CONSERVA ARI, *Conserve of A'rum.* (Fresh root ℥ss, sugar ℥iiss.) Esteemed diuretic and stimulant.

CONSERVA COCHLEARIE HORTENSIS, *Conserve of Lemon Scurvy Grass.* (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) Reputed to be stimulant and antiscorbutic.

CONSERVA LUJULÆ, *C. Foliorum luljulæ*, *Conserve of Woodsorrel.* (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) Gratefully acid and refrigerant.

CONSERVA MENTHÆ, *C. Menthae foliorum*, *C. Menthae sativæ*, *Conserve of Mint.* (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) Stomachic in nausea and vomiting.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS, *Pulpa prunorum sylvestrium condita*, *C. Prunæ sylvestris*, *Conserve of Sloes.* (Pulp, 1 part, sugar, 3 parts.) Possessed of astringent properties.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ, *Conserve of Squill.* (Fresh squills ℥j, sugar ℥x.) Possesses the diuretic and other virtues of the squill.

CONSIDENTIA (*Path.*) This word has two acceptations. 1. It is synonymous with *APOCATASTASIS*; and, 2. It signifies contraction of any cavity or canal: — συνίχτης.

CONSISTENTIA (*Path.*) A Latin term, employed in two senses. 1. When joined to the word *Morbi* or *Ætatis*, it expresses the acme of a disease, or the age at which the constitution has acquired its full strength. 1. By *Consistentia humoris* is meant the density of a humor.

CONSOLIDANTIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Consolidativa Medicamenta.* Substances, formerly given for the purpose of consolidating wounds, or strengthening cicatrices.

CONSOMMÉ (*Mat. Alim.*) *Consummatum*, ζυμος. Soup, strongly charged with gelatine, and consequently very nutritious, although not proportionably easy of digestion.

(G) Kraftbrühe.

CONSTELLATUM UNGUENTUM (*Phar.*) An ointment, composed of cleansed earth worms! dried and pulverized; and of the fat of the bear or wild boar. It was formerly employed in toothache, and to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

CONSTANTINUS, *AFRICANUS* (*Biog.*) Born at Carthage, and flourished in the middle and latter part of the 11th century. He lived a considerable time at Babylon, and was a celebrated Oriental scholar. He went afterwards to Carthage and to Salerno, and became a monk of the Order of St. Benedict, in the Monastery of St. Agatha

of Aversa, where he made his compilations. He is supposed to have given occasion to the patronage bestowed, by Duke ROBERT, on the School of Salerno. His works were first collected at Basil, in 1536, in folio. This collection contained various essays on different diseases. A supplementary collection appeared at Basil, in 1539, in folio, under the title — *Opera reliqua, in quibus omnes loci communes, qui propriè theoricis sunt, ita explicantur et tractantur, ut medicum futurum optimè formare et perficere possint.*

CONSTIPATION (*Path.*) *Constipatio*, from *constipare*, 'to cram close.' *Obstipatio*, *Adstrictio*, *Obstipatio alvina*, *Ischocolia*, *Alvus adstricta*, *Stypsis*, *Constipatio alvi*, *Coprostasis*, στυψις. Costiveness. A state of the bowels, in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual; or are inordinately hard, and expelled with difficulty. It may be owing, either to diminished action of the muscular coat of the intestines, or to diminished secretion from the mucous membrane, or to both. Cathartics will usually remove it; after which its exciting and predisponent causes must be inquired into and obviated, to render the cure permanent.

(F) *Constipation*, *Echauffement*, *Ventre resserré.* (G) *Verstopfung.*

WRITERS. M. SEBIZIUS, Argent. 1664 (L). J. S. MULLER, Tubing. 1678 (L). C. A. PRINZ, Jenæ, 1710 (L). H. G. KRISCH, Lips. 1731 (L). J. F. E. SCHNITZER, Erlang. 1755 (L). CHR. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1770 (L).

CONSTITUTION (*Physiol.*) *Constitutio*, *καταστασις*, *Status*, from *cum*, 'with, and *stare*, 'to stand.' A collection of several parts, forming a whole. In Medicine, *Constitution* means the state of all the organs of the human body, considered in regard to their particular and respective arrangement, order, or activity. A good constitution is one in which every organ is well developed, and endowed with due energy, so that all perform their functions with equal facility. Any want of equilibrium in their development and energy, forms a difference in the constitution. We say that a man is of a good or robust, a delicate or weak constitution, when he is commonly healthy, or commonly laboring under, or unusually susceptible of, disease.

WRITER on the human Constitution. TH. BEDDOES, Bristol, 1798.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE, *Constitutio Aeris*, (F) *Con-*

stitution Atmosphérique. The different conditions of the atmosphere, as regards dryness and humidity, temperature, heaviness, direction of the winds, &c., considered as respects their influence on the animal economy.

EPIDEM'IC CONSTITUTION or **MEDICAL CONSTITUTION**, (F) *Constitution médicale, C. épidémique.* The aggregate of meteorological conditions, so far as they are appreciable, during which diseases prevail epidemically.

WRITERS. RETZ (*la météorologie appliquée à la médecine*), Bruxelles, 1776 (F).

CONSTITUTIONAL (Path.) Belonging to the constitution of an individual; to his manner of being; as, *constitutional phthisis, C. gout, &c.* By some, this epithet has been given to diseases, produced by the constitution of the atmosphere, but this acceptance is not common.

(F) *Constitutionnel.*

WRITER. W. LAMBE (*on constitutional diseases*), Lond. 1805.

CONSTRIC'TOR (Anat.) from *constringere*, 'to bind.' That which binds in a circular direction. Different muscles are so called.

(F) *Constricteur.* (G) Schliessmuskel.

CONSTRIC'TORES LARYN'GIS.

LIEUTAUD describes under the name, *Grand constricteur du larynx*, the muscle *Cri'co-arytenoide'us lateralis* with the *Thy'ro-arytenoide'us*.

CONSTRIC'TOR ŒSOPH'AGI, *Constrictor of the Œsophagus.* A fasciculus of fleshy, circular fibres, at the upper part of the œsophagus.

(F) *Constricteur de l'Œsophage, Muscle œsophagien.*

CONSTRIC'TORES PHARYN'GIS,

Constrictors of the Pharynx, Sphincter Gulæ. Muscular expansions, which assist in forming the parietes of the pharynx. Three of these are generally admitted. 1. The *Constrictor Pharyngis inferior, Cri'co-pharynge'us* and *Thy'ro-pharynge'us, Crico-thy'ro-pharyngien.* It is broad, very thin, quadrilateral, and seated superficially, extending from the thyroid and cricoid cartilages as far as the middle of the pharynx, and uniting, on the median line, with that of the opposite side. 2. The *Constrictor Pharyngis Medius, Hy'o-pharynge'us* and *Chondro-pharynge'us, Syndes'mo-pharynge'us, Hy'o-glosso-basi-pharyngien,* occupies the middle part of the pharynx. It is triangular, and attached, anteriorly,

to the great and little cornu of the os hyoides; to the stylo-hyoid ligament; and terminates, posteriorly, by joining its fellow of the opposite side. 3. The *Constrictor Pharyngis superior, Cephalo-pharynge'us, Glos'so-pharynge'us, Mylo-pharynge'us, Pterygo-pharynge'us, Pterigo-syndes'mo-staphili-pharyngien,* is quadrilateral, and extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process, from the inter-maxillary ligament, from the internal oblique line of the jaw, and from the base of the tongue to the posterior part of the pharynx.

The constrictors of the pharynx contract it. They can likewise approximate the ends to each other. CHAUSIER considers those and the *stylo-pharyngeus* as but one muscle, and includes all under this last name.

CONSTRIC'TORES CUN'NI, *Clitoridis inferio'res lat'i et pla'ni musculi, Sphincter Vag'inæ.* Small muscles, which originate beneath the clitoris, descend along the sides of the vagina, and terminate by becoming confounded with the *transversus perinæi* and *external sphincter ani* muscles. Their use is to contract the entrance of the vagina.

(F) *Constricteurs du Vagin, C. de la Vulve.*

CONSULTA'TION (Med.) *Consulta'tio, Delibera'tio, Cœnologia, κοινολογία, Conten'tio, συμβουλεύσις.* This word has several acceptations. In English, it means, almost always, the meeting of two or more practitioners, to deliberate on any particular case of disease. In France, it signifies the written result of such deliberations, as well as the opinion of a physician, given to a patient, who consults him, either personally or by writing.

(G) *Berathschlagung.*

WRITERS on consultations or medical opinions. J. M. FERRARI, Papiæ, 1501 (L). J. ARGENTIERI, Florent. 1551 (L). B. VITTORI or VICTORIUS, Venet. 1551 (L). J. B. MONTANO, Basil, 1557 (L). M. CORNACE, Basil, 1564 (L). A. M. VENUSTI, Venet. 1571 (L). J. MERCURIALI, Venet. 1620 (L). J. FERNELIUS, Paris, 1582 (L). G. BERTINI, Basil, 1586 (L). L. SCHOLZ, Francof. 1598 (L). A. MASSARIA, Venet. 1613 (L). J. LAUTENBACH, Francof. 1605 (L). J. C. CLAUDINI, Venet. 1606 (L). LELIODAL FONTE, Venet. 1608 (L). J. PH. BRENDEL, Francof. 1615 (L). R. DE FONSECA, Venet. 1618 (L). W. BAILLOU or BALLONIUS, Paris, 1635; second

book, 1635; third and last, 1649. (L.) B. SILVATICO, Patav. 1656 (L.) R. J. FORTIS, Tom. 1, Patav. 1669 (L.) Tom. alter. 1678. M. ETTMULLER, translated into French, Lyons, 1688. M. MALPIGHI, Patav. 1713 (L.) F. HOFMANN (*medico-legal opinions*), 12 vols. 4to. Hal. 1721-39. Another work, 2 vols. 4to. Hal. 1734. N. CIRILLO, Neapol. 1738 (I.) H. BOERHAAVE, Hagæ, 1743 (L.) H. F. LE DRAN (*surgical*), from the French by A. REID, Lond. 1766. TH. THOMPSON, Lond. 1773. J. B. BECCARI, Bologna, 1777 (I.) A. COCCHI, Bergamo, 1791 (I.) A. PASTA, Bergamo, 1791 (I.) P. J. BARTHEZ, Paris, 1810 (F.) CH. L. DUMAS, Paris, 1824 (F.), by ROUZET, BÉRARD, &c.

CONSULT'ING PHYSICIAN or SUR'GEON (*Med*) One, who consults with the attending practitioner, regarding any case of disease. Some physicians, surgeons, and accoucheurs confine themselves to consulting practice.

CONSUMP'TION (*Path.*) from *consumere*, 'to waste away.' *Consumptio*, *συντρίξις*. Progressive emaciation or wasting away. This condition precedes death, in the greater part of chronic diseases, and particularly in *phthisis pulmonalis*:—on this account it is, that *phthisis* has received the name *consumption*. See *PHTHISIS*. *Fièvre de Consomption*, *Consumptive fever*, is the same as *Hectic fever* (q. v.)

(F) *Consumption*. (G) *Auszeh-rung*.

CONSUMPT'IVA (*Mat. Med.*) Same etymology. Caustics, used for the destruction of fungi; as *burnt alum*, *lunar caustic*, &c., were formerly so called.

CONTABESCENT'IA (*Path.*) from *contabescere*, 'to grow lean.' *Consumption*, *marasmus*, *atrophy*, &c.

CONTACT (*Path.*) *Contactus*, *ᾤασις*. The state of two bodies that touch each other. In the theory of contagious diseases, we distinguish *immediate* or *direct contact*, as when we touch a patient laboring under one of those diseases, and *mediate* or *indirect contact*, when we touch, not the patient himself, but objects that have touched, or emanated from him. The air is, most commonly, the medium by which this last kind of contact is effected.

(G) *Berührung*.

CONTA'GION (*Path.*) *Contagio*, *Contagies* *Contagium*, *αποδοσια*, *αποδοσις*, from *contingere*, 'to meet or touch.' The transmission of a disease from one person to another, by direct or

indirect contact. The term has, also, been applied, by some, to the action of miasmata arising from dead animal or vegetable matter, fogs, fens, &c.; but in this sense it is now abandoned. Contagious diseases are produced, either by a virus, capable of causing them by inoculation, as in small-pox, cow-pox, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c., or by miasmata, proceeding from a sick individual, as in plague, typhus gravior, and in measles and scarlatina. Scrophula, *plithisis pulmonalis*, and cancer have, by some, been esteemed contagious, but apparently without foundation. Physicians are, indeed, by no means unanimous in deciding what diseases are contagious, and what not. The contagion of the plague and typhus, especially of the latter, is denied by many. It seems probable, that a disease may be contagious under certain circumstances, and not under others. A case of common fever, arising from common causes, as from cold, may, if the patient be kept in a close, foul condition, be converted into a disease, capable of producing emanations, which will excite a similar disease in those exposed to them.

Contagion and *infection* are generally esteemed synonymous. Frequently, however, the former is applied to diseases, not produced by contact; as measles, scarlet fever, &c., whilst *infection* is used for those that require positive contact; as itch, syphilis, &c., and *vice versò*.

Diseases, which cannot be produced in any other way than by contagion, are said to have their origin in *specific contagion*; as small-pox, cow-pox, measles, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c. Those, which are produced by contagion, and yet are sometimes owing to other causes, are said to arise from *common contagion*; as typhus, *cy-nanche parotidæa*, &c.

(G) *Ansteckung*.

CONTA'GIUS (*Path.*) *Contagiosus*. Capable of being transmitted by mediate or immediate contact; as a *contagious disease*, *contagious fever*, *contagious effluvia*, &c.

WRITERS on *contagion* and *contagious diseases*. J. LE PAULMIER or PALMARIUS, Paris, 1578 (L.) J. PERLINUS (*denies the existence of contagion*), Hanov. 1613 (L.) M. SEBIZIUS, Argent. 1650 (L.) G. LOTHUS, Regiom. 1650 (L.) M. HOFMANN, Altdorf, 1668 (L.) J. W. DIMEL, Lugd. Bat. 1685

(L.) G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1689 (L.). E. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1712 (G.). R. W. CRAUSE, Jenæ, 1712 (L.). R. MEAD, Lond. 1722. J. G. FURSTENAU, Rintel, 1742 (L.). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1768 (L.). J. JUNKER, Hal. 1758 (L.). L. F. F. CRELL, Helmst. 1768 (L.). T. LIND, Lond. 1763. N. G. CLERC, Petersburg, 1771 (L.). J. F. ACKERMANN, Kilon. 1773 (L.). J. A. UNZER, Leipz. 1778 (G.). Another work, Leipz. 1782 (G.). CH. A. KORTUM, Wesel and Leipzig, 1779 (G.). J. G. GEBLER (*Hist. of C. diseases*), Gotting. 1780 (L.). E. G. BOSE, Lips. 1786 (L.). J. F. CH. PICHLER, Strasburg, 1786 (F.). S. C. TITIUS, Vitemb. 1788 (L.). J. ALDERSON, Lond. 1788. J. C. SMYTH (*effect of nitrous vapor in*), Lond. 1796-99. W. BLACKBURN, Lond. 1803. A. PEREZ DE ESCOVAR, Madrid, 1800 (S.). J. BRESSY, Paris, 1802 (F.). B. LAUBENDER, Vol. 1., Leipz. 1803 (G.). A. H. F. GUTFELD, Posen, 1804 (G.). F. CH. BACH, Hall. 1804 (L.). Another work on C. diseases, with a preface by KURT SPRENGEL, Halle, 1810 (G.). G. JOUARD, Paris, 1806 (F.). J. BARZELOTTI, Sienna, 1806 (I.). T. BATEMAN (*contagious and contagious fever of England*), Lond. 1818. N. POTTER (*C. of yellow fever*), Baltimore, 1818. V. L. BRERA, Padua, 1819 (I.). TH. HANCOCK, Lond. 1821. D. HOSACK (*on febrile C.*), New York, 1820. R. JACKSON (*on contagious fever*), Lond. 1819. CH. MACLEAN (*on contagious diseases, &c.*), Lond. 1817 and 1818: (*non-existence of pestilential contagion*), Lond. 1824. J. J. SACHS (*epidem. and C. diseases*), Reil. 1831 (G.).

CONTEMPLATIF (F) (*Path.*) *Contemplativus*. Appertaining to contemplation. The predominant idea of the melancholic — of the monomaniac — is, sometimes, called *contemplative*.

CONTEXTURE (*Anat.*) *Contextura*, *Contextus*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *texere*, 'to weave,' 'to make a web.' Arrangement of parts; — texture. A name given, metaphorically, to the structure of organized bodies; as *the contexture of muscles, fibres, &c.* See TISSUE and TEXTURE.

(G) Gewebe.

CONTINENCE (*Hyg.*) *Continentia*, *contine're*, 'to contain oneself'; 'to restrain.' Abstinence from the pleasures of physical love.

(G) Enthaltſamkeit.

CONTINENT (*Path.*) *Continens*. This word is synonymous with *Continued*.

(G) Anhaltend.

CONTINENT CAUSE, *Causa conjuncta*, is a cause, real or presumed, which, having given rise to a disease, continues to act during the whole of its duration. It may be considered synonymous with proximate cause. A *continent fever*, *Febris continens*, is one, which preserves, during its whole course, the same degree of intensity, without any remission or sensible exacerbation. A disease, which continues uninterruptedly, has been, also, called *Æipatheïa* or *Æipatheïa*, αειπαθεια.

CONTINUED FEVER (*Path.*) *Febris continua*, *F. continens*, *F. anabattica*, ααβατιζος πυρετος, *F. assidua*. A fever, which presents no interruption in its course. Continued fevers form a division in the class *Pyrexia* of CULLEN, and include three genera, — *Synocha*, *Synochus*, *Typhus*.

(F) *Continu*. (G) Anhaltendes Fieber.

CONTINUITY (*Anat. Path.*) *Continuitas*. An adhesion of two things between each other, so that they cannot be separated without fracture or laceration.

DIARTHROSES OF CONTINUITY, (F) *Diarthroses de Continuité*, are movable joints, in which the bones are continuous, but do not touch immediately: there being, between them, a ligamentous substance, whose flexibility permits motion. The vertebral articulations are examples of this. DIARTHROSES OF CONTIGUITY, *Diarthroses de Contiguité*, on the other hand, are movable articulations, in which the bones are not continuous, but touch by surfaces covered with a cartilaginous layer, which is always moistened by synovia.

SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY is any division of parts, previously continuous. Wounds and fractures are *solutions of continuity*.

(G) Trennung des Ganzen.

The word *Continuity* is opposed to *Contiguity*; the latter meaning the condition of two things, which are near each other, or touch without uniting. There is *contiguity* between the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula, but not *continuity*.

CONTONDANS (F). *Contundens*, from *contundere*, 'to contuse, bruise, crush.' *Contundens*, *contusings*. That which makes contusions. A name, given to round, blunt, vulnerating projectiles, which bruise or lacerate parts, without cutting or puncturing them.

CONTORSION (*Path.*) *Contorsio*, from

contor'queo, 'I twist about.' Violent movement of a part, accompanied with a kind of torsion; as *contortion of the face*. (G) *Verzerrung*.

CONTRA-APERTURA (*Surg.*) from *contra*, 'against,' and *aperio*, 'I open.' A counter-opening. *Contra-incisio*, *Incisio priori opposita*. An incision, made in the most depending part of a wound or abscess, when the first opening is not situated in a manner favorable for the discharge of the pus.

(F) *Contre-ouverture*. (G) *Gegenöffnung*.

CONTRACTILE (*Phys.*) *Contractilis*, from *contra'here*, 'to draw together.' Capable of contracting. The fibre of muscles is *contractile*.

CONTRACTILITY (*Phys.*) *Contractilitas*; same etymon. That vital property, which gives, to certain parts, the power of contracting. The *sensible* or *apparent contractility* of BICHAT, is the same as ΜΥΟΤΗΤΗΥ or *Muscular Contractility*. The *insensible contractility*, of the same writer, corresponds to the *Tonicity* of several physiologists. The muscles of locomotion are endowed with a power of *voluntary contractility*, or one dependent immediately on the action of the brain: the muscles of the viscera of digestion, and other internal organs, enjoy an *involuntary contractility*. *Contractility* and *irritability* are now generally used synonymously.

(F) *Contractilité*. (G) *Zusammenziehbarkeit*, *Zusammenziehungskraft*, *Spannkraft*.

CONTRACTION (*Phys.*) Same etymon. Action of contracting. When we speak of the *contraction of a muscle*, we mean the phenomena it exhibits during the time it is in action: — *συστολή*.

(G) *Zusammenziehung*.

CONTRACTURA (*Path.*) Same etymon. *Acamp'sia*, *Enta'sia articul'aris*, *Muscular Stiff-joint*. A state of permanent rigidity and progressive atrophy of the flexor muscles, which prevents the motions of extension, beyond a certain limit. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin. On dissection, they are found converted into tendinous fibres, the fleshy fibres having almost disappeared, when the disease has been of any duration. It succeeds, frequently, other diseases, particularly rheumatism, neuralgiæ, convulsions, syphilis, colica pictonum, &c. The warm bath, vapor bath or thermal waters, oleaginous embrocations,

mechanical extension of the limbs, &c., are the chief means of treatment.

(F) *Contracture*. (G) *Contractur der Gelenke*.

WRITERS. L. SCHACHT, *Lugd. Bat.* 1661 (L). R. W. KRAUSE, *Jenæ*, 1687 (L). CH. VATER, *Witteb.* 1696 (L). C. J. SCHWAB, *Lugd. Bat.* 1701 (L).

CONTRA-FISSURA (*Path.*) from *contra*, 'against,' and *fin'do*, 'I cleave': *αλληζήμα*, *Repercus'sio*, *Reson'itus*, *Catag'ma*, *Fissura contrajacens*, *A-peche'ma*. A fracture, contusion, or injury, produced by a blow in a part distant from that which is struck. Five species of *contra-fissura* or *contre-coups* may occur in the skull. 1. When the internal table yields and fractures. 2. When the bone breaks in any other part than the one struck. 3. When a bone, which has been struck, remains uninjured, and its neighbour is fractured. 4. When a bone is fractured in a place diametrically opposite to that struck, as in fractures at the base of the cranium, from a fall on the vertex: and, lastly, when the violence of the blow produces a separation of the neighbouring or distant sutures. These fractures of the skull are also called *Fractures par résonance*.

(F) *Contre-coup*, *Contre-fente*, *Contre-fracture*. (G) *Gegenspalt*.

WRITERS. FR. SAUTEREAU, *Paris*, 1762 (L). ALEFED, *Giess.* 1769 (L). DUPRÉ DE LISLE, *Paris*, 1770 (F). FR. CHOPART, *Paris*, 1750 (L). MENÉE DE LA TOUCHE, *Paris*, 1773 (F). J. C. DESESSARTZ, *Paris*, 1811 (F).

CONTRA-LUNA'RIIS (*Physiol.*) from *contra*, 'against,' and *luna*, 'the moon.' An epithet for a woman, who conceives during the menstrual discharge. DIETRICH.

CONTREXEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS of (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a town in France, in the department Vosges, four leagues from Neufchâteau. The waters contain carbonate of iron, muriate and carbonate of lime, a bituminous substance, and free carbonic acid. They are frequented by those laboring under cutaneous, scrophulous, and calculous affections.

CONTRITIO (*Pharm.*) from *con'tero*, 'I bruise or make small': — *συντριμμα*, *συντριψη*, *συντριψις*, *Trituration*, *Comminution*, *Tritura*, *Tritus*, *Tri'tio*, *τριβη*, *τριμμος*.

CONTRO-STIMULANT (*Med.*) *Contra-stimulans*, from *contra*, 'against,' and *stimulus*, 'that which excites.' A substance, that possesses a particular, de-

bilitating property, acting upon the excitability in a manner opposite to stimulus. A name, given to therapeutical agents, which, according to the Italian theory of the *Contro-stimulus*, are endowed with the property of diminishing excitement by a specific action. These agents are, by no means, clearly defined.

CONTRO-STIMULUS (*Med.*) Same etymon. The name, given by J. RASORI, about 30 years ago, to a new medical doctrine of which he was the originator — *La nuova Dottrina Medica Italiana*. It is founded on the contro-stimulant property, attributed to a certain number of medicines. In this doctrine, as in that of BROWN, under the name, *excitability*, a fundamental principle of physiology is admitted, by virtue of which living beings are endowed with an aptitude for feeling the action of external agents or exciting influences, and of reacting on these same influences. When this excitability is too great, there is excess of stimulus or *Hypersthenia*: when too little, there is deficiency or *Hyposthenia*. Diseases, *general* and *local*, are divided into three great classes, or into, 1. *Hypersthenic*; 2. *Hyposthenic*; 3. *Irritative*. The contro-stimulant physicians admit only two classes of medicines, — *stimulants* and *contro-stimulants*.

WRITERS. E. L. SOBRERO, Turin, 1808 (L). P. DELLAVALLE, Asti, 1809 (I). F. LAVAGNA, Genoa, 1809 (I). J. A. AMORETTI, Turin, 1810 (I). J. A. F. OZANAM, Milan, 1812 (I). GEROMINI, MILANO, 1824 (I). G. TOMMASINI, Bologna, 1821 — 1826 (I).

CONTU'SED (*Path. Surg.*) from *contundere*, 'to bruise, break.' Affected with contusion. Thus, we say — a *contused wound*.

(F) *Contus*. (G) *Gequetscht*.

CONTU'SION (*Surg. Path.*) *Contusio*. A Bruise; *θλασις*, *θλασμα*, *Collis'io*, *Phlas'ma*, *φλασμα*, *Thlas'is*, *Thlas'ma*, *Th. Contusio*. Same etymon. An injury or lesion — arising from the shock of a body with a large surface, — which presents no loss of substance, and no apparent wound. If the skin be divided, the injury takes the name of *contused wound*. The differences of contusion, as to extent, are of course infinite. When slight, the blood stagnates in the capillaries of the skin, or is effused into the subcutaneous cellular tissue. Time and cold applications remove it. When the texture of the

parts has been lacerated, there is effusion of blood, with more or less torpor in the part. Cooling applications, general or topical V. S., emollients, poultices, compression, &c., are here necessary, according to circumstances. In the severest kinds of contusion, all the soft and solid parts, except the skin, are bruised, and, at times, reduced to a kind of pap. When the disorganization is to this extent, there is no hope except in amputation. A deep contusion of the soft parts has been called *Sarcothlas'is*, *σαρκοθλασις*, and *Sarcothlas'ma*, *σαρκοθλασμα*.

(F) *Contusion*, *Meurtrissure*.

(G) *Quetschung*.

WRITERS. E. CHR. LÖBER, JENÆ, 1726 (L). J. B. LOUSTAUNAU, Paris, 1753 (L). H. GANZ, Frankf. 1792 (G).

CONVALES'GENCE (*Path.*) *Convalescentia*, from *convalescere*, 'to grow well.' *Exanas'trophē*, *εξαναστροφή*. Recovery of health, after disease. The time, which elapses between the termination of a disease, and complete restoration of strength.

(G) *Genesung*, *Wiedergenesung*.

WRITERS. G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1696 (L). DEPRÉ (*Dict of C.*), Erfurt, 1724 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1734 (L). L. DE SANTEUL, Paris, 1737 (L). J. B. DE DIEST, Paris, 1741 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1771 (L). DELIUS, Erlang. 1773 (L). S. T. SÖMMNERING, Mogunt. 1786 (L). SCHAEFFER (*after acute diseases*), Francf. 1795 (L). LETOCHA (*regimen of C.*), Francf. 1797 (L). J. A. B. FOURCADE, Paris, 1802 (F). L. CAILLOT (*C. after fevers*), Strasb. 1802 (F). V. A. FARRE, Paris, 1807 (F). J. C. DESESSARTS, Paris, 1811 (F). J. J. B. BERNARD, Paris, 1812 (F). FR. E. FERNULT, Paris, 1812 (F). P. L. GUERRIER, Paris, 1813 (F).

CONVALLARIA MAIA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Lil'ium Convall'ium*, *Convall'aria*, *Maian'themum*, *Lily of the Valley*, *May Lily*. The recent flowers are reputed to be aromatic, cephalic, errhine, cathartic. They are not used.

(F) *Muguet*, *Muguet de Mai*.

(G) *Mayblumen*.

WRITERS. J. CH. SENCKENBERG, Gotting. 1737 (L). MOSSDORF, Hal. 1742 (L).

CONVALLARIA POLYGONA'TUM. The systematic name of *Solomon's Seal*, *Sigill'ium Salamo'nis*, *Polygona'tum*. The root was once used as an astringent and tonic. It is, also, a reputed cosmetic,

CONVER'SION (*Path.*) *Conver'sio*. Change from one state into another.

CONVER'SION OF DISE'ASES, (F) *Conversion des maladies*, is—the change or transformation of one disease into another.

CONVOLU'TION (*Anat.*) *Convolvutio*, from *convolvere*, 'to entwine. *Gyrus*.

The INTESTINAL CONVOLU'TIONS are the turns, made by the intestines in the abdomen.

The CEREBRAL CONVOLU'TIONS are the round, undulating, tortuous projections, observed at the surface of the brain. In them GALL's organs, of course, terminate.

(F) *Circonvolution*. (G) *Windung*.

CONVOL'VULUS BATA'TAS (*Mat. Alim.*) The *Sweet Potatoe*, *Spanish Potatoe*. This is the only esculent root, of the genus *convolvulus*. It is much eaten in the United States.

CONVOL'VULUS CANTAB'ERICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cantab'rica*, *Labender-leaved Bindweed*. It has been considered anthelmintic and actively cathartic.

CONVOL'VULUS JALA'PA. The systematic name of the Jalap plant. *Jalapium*, *Mechoacan'na nigra*, *Jalap'pa*, *Jala'pa*, *Jal'ap Root*, *Gialap'pa*, *Xalap'pa*, *Bryo'nia Mechoacan'na nigricans*, *Bryo'nia Peruvia'na*, *Chela'pa*, *Rhabar'barum Nigrum*, *Gelap'pium*, is procured from South America. Its odor is slightly nauseous; taste sweetish and slightly pungent. It is solid, hard, heavy, brittle;—fracture resinous; internally, light gray; externally, covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Its operation is cathartic—the resinous part griping violently. Dose, 10 gr. to ʒss. A drop or two of any essential oil will prevent it from griping.

(F) *Jalap*. (G) *Jalapwurz*, *Jalappe*.

WRITERS. CHR. F. PAULLINI, Franc. 1700 (L). SCHALLER, Argent. 1761 (L). G. W. WEDEL, (L). C. L. F. CADET DE GASSICOURT, Paris, 1817 (F).

CONVOL'VULUS MECOACHAN, *Mechoacan'na Radix*, *Jalap'pa al'ba*, *Rhabar'barum al'bum*, *Mechoacan*. A Mexican *convolvulus*, the root of which possesses aperient properties, and was once extensively used instead of jalap.

(F) *Mechoacan*, *Rhabarbe blanche*.

WRITER. MARCELLUS DONATUS, Mant. 1768 (L).

CONVOL'VULUS PANDURA'TUS, *Wild Potatoe*, *Mech'ameek*, *Wild Rhubarb*, *Wild Potatoe-Vine*, *Kassauder*,

Kassader. In Virginia, and some other parts of the United States, the root of this plant has been much recommended in cases of gravel. It is used, either in powder or decoction.

CONVOL'VULUS PES CA'PRÆ, *Bargada*. A plant used in India in cataplasms, in arthritic cases.

CONVOL'VULUS SCAMMO'NIA. The systematic name of the *Scammony Plant*. *Scammo'nia*, *σκαμμωνία*, *Scammo'nia Gummi-Resi'na*, *Convolvulus Syri'acus*, *Scammo'num Syri'acum*, *Diagryd'ium*, *Dacryd'ion*, *Scammony*, *Mahmou'dy*. A Syrian and Mexican plant; the concrete gummi-resinous juice of which comes to us in blackish-gray fragments, becoming whitish yellow when touched with wet fingers. It is a drastic, hydrogogue cathartic. Dose, gr. iij to gr. xv, triturated with sugar.

(F) *Scammonée d'Alep*. (G) *Skammonien*.

CONVOL'VULUS SE'PIUM, *Convolvulus major al'bus*. *Great Bindweed*. The juice of this plant is violently purgative, and is given in dropsical affections.

(F) *Liseron des Haies*, *Grand Liseron*. (G) *Zaunwinde*.

WRITER. LOISELEUR-DESLONGCHAMPS, Paris, 1818 (F).

CONVOL'VULUS SOLDANEL'LA. The systematic name of the *Sea Convolvulus*. *Bras'sica Mari'na*, *Calystegia Soldanel'la*, *Sea Bindweed*, *καυβη θαλασσια*, *Convolvulus Maritimus*, *Soldanel'la*. The leaves of this plant are said to be drastic cathartic; but they are not much, if at all, used.

(F) *Soldanelle*, *Chou Marin*. (G) *Meerkohl*, *Seekohl*, *Meerwinde*.

CONVOL'VULUS TURPE'THUM, *Turpe'thum*. The systematic name of the *Turbith plant*. The cortical part of the root of this species of *convolvulus* is brought from the East Indies. It is a cathartic, but not used.

(F) *Racine de Turbith*.

CONVULSION (*Path.*) *σπασμος*, *Convul'sio*, from *convellere*, 'to pull together.' *Conduc'tio*, *Hieran'osus*, *Distent'io nervo'rum*, *Clon'ic Spasm*, *Convul'sio clon'ica*, *Eclamp'sia*. This word has several acceptations. It means any violent perversion of the animal movements. The word *Convul'sions* generally, however, signifies alternate contractions, violent and involuntary, of muscles, which habitually contract only under the influence of the will.

This alternate contraction, when slight, is called *Tremor*; when strong and permanent, *tetanus*, *trismus*, &c. *Spasm*, *Cramp*, *Risus Sardonicus*, *St. Vitus's Dance* are convulsions.

(F) *Convulsion*. (G) *Zuckung*.

WRITERS. J. TH. SCHENK, Jenæ, 1670 (L). M. B. VALENTINI, 1680 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1733 (L). J. B. TH. BAUMES (*C. in children*), Paris, 1789 (F). A. MIGUEL (*C. of pregnant and parturient females*), Paris, 1824 (F). M. CHAUSSIER (*C. of pregnant women*), Paris, 1824 (F). T. LEAKE (Do.), Lond. 1774. T. NORTH (*C. of infants*), Lond. 1826.

CONVUL'SIO CEREA'LIS (*Path.*) *Convul'sio ab Ustilag'ine, Ce'real Convul'sion*. A singular disorder, of the convulsive kind, attended with a peculiar tingling and formication in the arms and legs. It is said to be endemic in some parts of Germany, and to arise often from the use of spoiled corn.

(F) *Convulsion céréale, Ergotisme convulsif, Convulsion de Sologne*.

CONVULSIONNAIRE (F). A name given, during the last century, to individuals, who had, or affected to have, convulsions, produced by religious ideas.

CONVUL'SIVE (*Path.*) *Convulsi'vus, σπασμωδης, Agitato'rius*. That which is accompanied by, or is analogous to, convulsions; as *convulsive cough, convulsive disease*. (F) *Convulsif*.

CONY'ZA SQUARRO'SA (*Mat. Med.*) *κονυζα, Brephoc'tonon, βρεφοκτονον, Great Fleabane or Spikenard*. A European plant, whose strong and disagreeable odor was formerly considered to be destructive to flies, fleas, &c. Its infusion in wine was once used as an emmenagogue and anti-icteric: in vinegar as an anti-epileptic.

(F) *Herbe aux Mouches*. (G) *Gemeine Durrwurz*.

COÖS'TRUM (*Anat.*) The middle part of the diaphragm. RULAND.

COPA'IBA (*Mat. Med.*) The resinous juice of the *Copaifera officinalis*. It is the *Copaifera officinalis Resi'na, Balsamum Copa'ibæ, B. Brazilien'se, B. de Copa'iba, B. Capi'vi*. The *Balsam of Copa'iba* or *Copa'iva*. Its odor is peculiar, but not unpleasant. Taste pungent, bitter; consistence, syrupy; color yellowish, and transparent. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and the expressed oils. S. g. 0.950. Its properties are stimulant and diuretic; in large doses it is purgative. It acts on the lining membrane of the urethra, and on mu-

cus membranes, in general. It is given in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c.: in the dose of gr^{ss} x to ʒj, twice or thrice a day. Should symptoms of urticaria or diarrhœa arise, the dose is too large, and must be diminished.

(F) *Copahu, Baume de Copahu, B. du Brésil, Terébinthe de Copahu*.

WRITER. F. W. HOPPE, Altdorf, 1710 (L).

COPAL' or COPALE (*Mat. Med.*) *Resi'na Copal'*. The resin, which flows, spontaneously, from the *Elæocar'pus Copalifera*, a Guinea plant. It is a stimulant, like all the resins; and, dissolved in rectified spirit of wine, has been used in cases of spongy gums and looseness of the teeth; but it is now only employed in varnish.

(G) *Kopal*.

COPHO'SIS (*Path.*) *κωφωσις, Sur'ditas, Epicopho'sis, επικωφωσις, Paracu'sis, Dysæsthe'sia audit'o'ria*, from *κωφος*, 'deaf.' Diminution or loss of hearing. CULLEN uses the word synonymously with *Dyseceæ*, and PINEL with *Paracou'sia* or *Parac'oë, παρακοη*. According to SAUVAGES, *Cophosis* differs from both: from *Dyseceæ*, because, in it the sonorous rays cannot reach the labyrinth: and from *Paracousia*, which consists in a confused state of hearing.

Cophosis seems, usually, to be synonymous with deafness; — *Paracu'sis Sur'ditas*.

(F) *Surdité*. (G) *Taubheit*.

WRITER ON *Deafness*. J. STEVENSON, Lond. 1828.

COPIS'CUS (*Mat. Med.*) *κοπισκος*. A name given, by DIOSCORIDES, to a species of frankincense of inferior quality.

CO'POS (*Path.*) *κοπος, Lassitu'do, Fatica'tio, Lassitude, Fatigue*. A state of the body, in which the greater part of the animal functions are exerted with less promptitude and vigor than common.

The ancients admitted three species: 1. That arising from plethora, *Lassitu'do tensi'va, τενωδης*: 2. From plethora and increased heat combined, *Lassitu'do phlegmono'sa, æstuo'sa, φλεγμονωδης*: and, 3. Owing to a morbid condition of the humors, *Lassitu'do ulcero'sa, ἐλκωδης*.

(F) *Lassitude*. (G) *Müdigkeit*.

WRITERS. SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1664 (L). HERELLUS, Altdorf, 1706 (L). BAIER, Altdorf, 1706 (L). FISCHER, Erf. 1718 (L).

COPRAGO'GUM (*Pharm.*) *κοπραγωγον*,

from *κοπρος*, 'fæces,' and *αγω*, 'I bring away.' *Stercus e primis viis educens*. The name of a laxative electuary, mentioned by RULANDUS.

COPRIEMETOS (*Path.*) *Coproëmetos*, *κοπριμετος*, from *κοπρος*, 'excrement,' and *εμειω*, 'I vomit.' One who vomits fæces. HIPPOCR.

COPROCITICUS (*Mat. Med.*) from *κοπρος*, 'excrement,' and *κρινω*, 'I separate.' A mild cathartic;—an eccoprotic.

COPROSCLEROSIS (*Path.*) from *κοπρος*, 'excrement,' and *σκληρωω*, 'I harden.' Induration of fæcal matters.

COPTA'RION (*Pharm.*) *κοπταριον*, from *κοπτη*, 'a small cake.' A medicine, in the form of a small cake, formerly employed in diseases of the lungs and windpipe. GALEN.

COP'TE or **COP'TON** (*Pharm.*) *κοπτη*, *κοπτον*, from *κοπιω*, 'I beat or pound.' A sort of cake, composed of vegetable substances, which the ancients administered internally, and applied to the epigastric region in the form of cataplasm.

COP'TIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Gold Thread*, *Coptis Trifolia*, *Nigella*. The root of this is much used in Massachusetts, in aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth, as a local application. It is a pure bitter, and can be used, wherever such is indicated.

(G) *Kleine dreyblätterige Nieswurzel*.

COQUEN'TIA MEDICAMENTA (*Mat. Med.*) from *coquere*, 'to digest.' Medicines, which were formerly believed to be proper for favoring the coction or digestion of food.

CORACINĒ (*Pharm.*) *Sphragis*, *κορακινη*, *σφραγισ*. The name of a troch or lozenge; quoted by GALEN from ASCLEPIADES.

COR'ACO-BRACHIAL (*Anat.*) *Cor'acobrachialis*. Belonging both to the coracoid process and arm.

The **COR'ACO-BRACHIALIS** (*Muscle*), *Cor'aco-humeral* (CH.), *Perforatus CASSE'RII*, *Perforatus*, *Coracobrachialis*, is situated at the inner and upper part of the arm. It arises from the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted at the middle part of the inner side of the humerus. It carries the arm forwards and inwards, raising the humerus a little. It can, also, by acting inversely, depress the shoulder.

COR'ACO-CLAVICULAR (*Anat.*) *Cor'aco-clavicula'ris*. Belonging to the coracoid process and clavicle.

The **COR'ACO-CLAVICULAR LIG'AMENT**; called also *O'mo-clavic'ular*, serves to unite the clavicle to the coracoid process. It is very irregular, and formed of two fasciculi, which the greater part of anatomists have described as particular ligaments, under the names *Conoid* and *Trapezoid*.

COR'ACOID (*Anat.*) *Coracoides*, *Coracoïdes*, *C.Processus*, *Cornicula'ris*, *Processus*, *Crow's-beak-like Process*, *Processus anchoralis*, *rostriformis*, *ancyroides*, *κορακοειδης*, from *κοραξ*, 'a crow,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling the beak of a crow. A name given by GALEN, (and still retained), to the short, thick process, situated at the anterior part of the upper margin of the scapula; and which has some resemblance to the beak of a crow. This process gives attachment to the *Cor'aco-clavic'ular* and *Cor'aco-acromial* ligaments, and to the *Cor'acobrachialis*, *Pectoralis minor*, and *Biceps* muscles.

(F) *Coracoides*. (G) *Rabensch-nabel*.

The **COR'ACOID LIG'AMENT**, *Ligamentum coracoides*. This name is given to the small fibrous fasciculus, which converts the notch, at the superior margin of the scapula, into a foramen.

(F) *L. Coracoidien*.

COR'ACUM EEMPLAS'TRUM (*Pharm.*) A plaster, described by PAULUS of Ægina, and especially recommended in phagedenic ulcers of the parts of generation.

CORAL (*Mat. Med.*) *Coral'ium*, *Corallus*, *κοραλλιον*, *Ar'bor Mar'is*, *Azur*, *Bôle'sis*, *Helnesed*, *Almargen*, *Armagor*, from *κορειω*, 'I adorn,' and *αλς*, 'the sea.' One of the most beautiful productions of the deep. It is fixed to submarine rocks, in the form of a shrub; and is of a bright red color. It is the habitation of a multitude of animals, of the Zoophyta order, and is formed of a calcareous substance, secreted by these animals themselves. It is in very hard, concentric layers; covered, externally, by a species of porous bark, full of cellules, each of which contains one of these animals. LINNÆUS calls the red coral, *Isis nobilis*, and M. LAMARCK, *Coral'ium rubrum*. It is much fished for, on the coasts of Barbary and Sicily. Coral was formerly esteemed tonic, absorbent, astringent, &c., but analysis has shown, that it contains only carbonate of lime and a little gelatine. DIOSCORIDES,

PLINY, ORIBASIIUS, — the *Geoponica*, &c. The *Corallium album* is a hard, white, calcareous, brittle substance, the nidus of the *Madrep'ora oculata*. It has been exhibited as an absorbent.

(F) *Corail*. (G) *Koralien*.

WRITERS. J. L. GANSIUS, Francof. 1630 (L). M. ETTMULLER, Lips. 1665 (L). TH. DE GARENCIÈRES, Lond. 1676. CHR. VATER, Vitteb. 1720 (L). CH. D. MELTZER, Regiom. 1728 (L). G. F. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1734 (L).

CORALLI'NA (*Mat. Med.*) Diminutive of *Corallium*; *Muscus maritimus*, *Coralli'na officinalis*, *Bri'on*, *Coralli'na alba*, *Sea Cor'alline*, *White Wormweed*. The production of an animal, which belongs to the genus *Pol'ypi*, and which is found in all the seas of Europe; — particularly in the Mediterranean. It has the appearance of a plant, is homogenous, an inch or two in height, of a white, reddish, or greenish color, salt taste, and marine smell. It contains gelatine, albumen, muriate of soda, phosphate, carbonate and sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron, and a coloring principle. It was once much used as a vermifuge: but is not now employed. Dose, ʒss to ʒj in powder.

(F) *Coralline*. (G) *Korallenmoos*.

CORALLI'NA CORSICA'NA, *Helmintho-cor'ton*, *Elemintho-cor'ton*, *Muscus helmintho-cor'tos*, *Melitho-cor'ton*, *Muscus coralli'nus*, *M. Mari'nus*, *Confer'va Helmintho-cor'tos*, *Coralli'na rubra*, *Coralli'na mel'ito-cor'ton*, *Lem'itho-cor'ton*, *Fucus Helmintho-cor'ton*, *Corsican Wormweed*. It is a mixture of several marine plants and zoophytes, of the *fucus*, *ceranium*, *ulva*, *coralline*, *confervæ*, &c., and has gained great reputation, for destroying all kinds of intestinal worms: but it cannot be depended upon. The Geneva Pharmacopœia directs an officinal syrup — the *Sir'op de Coralline*.

(F) *Coralline de Corse*, *Mousse de Corse*.

CORD (*Anat.*) *Fu'nis*, *Funiculus*, *χορδος*, *χορδιος*; from the Latin *Chor'da*, which is itself derived from *χορδη*, 'intestine'; and, afterwards, was applied to musical cords or strings, which are made of the intestines of animals. See CHORDA.

CORDS, VOCAL (*Anat.*) *Cords of Ferrein*, *Chor'de vocal'es*, *Ch. Ferre'ni*. A name, given to the ligaments of the glottis, which FERREIN compared to stretched cords, and to which he attributed the production of voice.

COR'DIAL (*Mat. Med.*) *Cordia'lis*, *Cardi'acus*, *καρδιακος*, from *cor*, 'the heart.' Tonic or excitant medicines, which were judged proper for exciting the heart.

(G) *Herzstärkendes Mittel*.

WRITERS. J. LAUB, Lugd. Bat. 1707 (L). L. HEISTER, Helmst. 1729 (L). J. F. FASEL, Jenæ, 1765 (L).

CORDINE'MA (*Path.*) from *κατα*, 'the head,' and *δινεω*, 'I move about': *καρδινημα*. Headache, accompanied with vertigo.

CORDON (F). (*Anat.*) *Funiculus*; diminutive of *fu'nis*, 'a cord.' A term applied to many parts, which resemble a small cord.

CORDON NERVEUX; *Ramus nervosus*. A principal division of a nerve or the nervous trunk itself.

COR'DUS, EURI'CIUS (*Biogr.*) A physician and poet: native of Simmershuys in Hesse: died in 1538. WORKS. *A treatise on the English sweating sickness*. Tubing. 1529. 4to.: and *Friburg. Nicandri theriaca et alexipharmaca in Latinos versus redacta*. Franc. 1538. 8vo. *De abusu uroscopie conclusiones, earundemque enarrationes adversus mendacissimos medicastro, qui imperitam plebeculam, vanâ suâ uroscopiâ et medicatione*, &c. Francf. 1546. 8vo. *Judicium de herbis et medicamentis simplicibus*. Francf. 1549. fol. *A treatise on the stone and plague in German*. Francf. 1572. 8vo.

COR'DUS, VALE'RIOUS (*Biog.*) Son of the preceding: born in Hesse-Cassel, in 1515; died in 1544. He was more celebrated as a botanist, than as a physician. WORKS. *Dispensatorium pharmacorum omnium*. Norimb. 1592. fol. Authorized by the Medical College at Nürnberg. It went through numerous editions.

CORE'MATA (*Mat. Med.*) from *καρημα*, 'a brush or broom,' and *καρτω*, 'I cleanse.' Remedies, proper for cleansing the skin. PAULUS of Ægina.

COREON'CION (*Surg.*) *Coron'cion*, from *κορη*, 'the pupil,' and *ογκιον*, 'a hook.' An instrument, used in the formation of artificial pupil by LANGENBECK. It is hooked at its extremity. A *double hooked forceps*, used by GRAEFE, is similarly named.

CORETOMIA (*Surg.*) from *κορη*, 'the pupil,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' *Coroto'mia*, *Coretoto'mia*, *Iridoto'mia*, *Corecto'mia*, *Coretonecto'mia*, *Iridecto'mia*, *Coredial'ysis*, *Corodial'ysis*, *Coretodial'ysis*, *Iridodial'ysis*. Various operations, for the formation of artificial

pupil are so termed. The three last signify the separation or tearing asunder of the iris from the ciliary ligament; the three preceding the incision of the iris, *with* loss of substance; and the remainder signify a simple incision of the iris, *without* loss of substance.

CORIAN'DRUM SATIVUM (*Mat. Med.*)

Corian'der, $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\iota\alpha\delta\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$. The systematic name of the *Corian'drum* of the pharmacopœias. *Cas'sibor*, *Corialnon*. The seeds of the coriander have an aromatic odor, and grateful, pungent taste. They are carminative; but are chiefly used to cover the taste of other medicines.

(F) *Koriandre*. (G) *Koriander* — *saamen*, *Wanzenkille*.

COR'RIUM (*Anat.*) *Cor'rion*, $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, from *caro*, 'flesh.' The skin of several animals is so called, especially when tanned. The *cutis vera* or the thickest part of the human skin.

(F) *Cuir*. (G) *Haut*.

COR'RIUM PHLOGIS'TICUM, *Crus'ta pleuret'ica*. *Inflammatory Crust or Buff*. The grayish crust or buff, varying in thickness, observed in blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, and during pregnancy. It is particularly manifest in pleurisy; and hence one of its names. The reason of it is by no means easy of appreciation. When the blood presents this appearance, it is said to be *buffy*.

(F) *Couenne*, *C. Pleurétique*, *C. inflammatoire*.

(G) *Entzündungsfell*, *Speckhaut des Bluts*.

WRITERS. GATTENHOF, Heidelberg. 1766 (L). H. P. LEVELING, Aug. Vindel. 1772 (L). KRAUS, Prag. 1773 (L). BAERTS, Harderov. 1682 (L). HARTMANN, Traject. ad Viadr. 1787 (L). DETHARDING, Jenæ, 1788 (L). BRETSCHEIDER, Jenæ, 1788 (L). C. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1788 (L).

CORN (*Hyg.*) (G) *Korn*. In England, this word means the *Cerealia*, or those seeds, which grow in ears, not in pods. In the U. States, *Corn* always means *Indian Corn*. Its English sense corresponds to the French *Blé*, or *Bled*.

CORN (*Path.*) *Clavus*, *Clavus Pedis*, *Ecphy'ma Clavus*, *Gemur'sa*. A small, hard, *corneous* tumor, which forms upon the foot, generally on the toes; and which is commonly produced on the most projecting parts, by the pressure of too tight shoes. A part of the corn is raised above the skin, and forms a round tumor, like the head of a

nail: the other portion, which serves as its base, is buried more or less deeply in the integuments, and occasionally extends as far as the tendons and periosteum. Corns may, sometimes, be removed, by immersing the feet in warm water, but commonly they return. They can, likewise, be destroyed by the knife or caustics; but these operations are not as simple as they seem. In the way of palliation, — they must be constantly pared; and any soft plaster, spread upon linen or leather, may be applied with a hole in the centre, to receive the corn; and layer after layer of plaster be added, until they attain the level of the corn, — for the purpose of preventing pressure. When very irritable, the lunar caustic, merely rubbed over the surface, will generally diminish irritability in a surprising manner, and in one not easy of explanation.

(F) *Cor*, *Ognon*. (G) *Hühnerauge*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1686 (L). E. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1722 (L). ROUSSELOT, La Haye, 1762 (F). H. LION, Lond. 1802, 8vo.

CORNA'RIOUS, JANUS or JOHN HAUENBOT (*Biog.*) A celebrated German physician; born at Zwickaw, in Saxony, in 1500; died in 1558. WORKS. In *HIPPOCRATIS laudem præfatio, ante ejusdem Prognostica*. Basil. 1528. 4to. *Universæ rei medicæ epigraphæ, seu enumerationis compendii tractata*. Basil. 1529. 4to. *Hippocrates sive doctor verus*. Basil. 1543. 4to. *De conviviorum veterum Græcorum et hoc tempore Germanorum ritibus, moribus, &c. item de amoris præstantiâ, &c.* Basil. 1548. 12mo. He also edited several ancient classics.

CORNA'RO, LEW'IS (*Biog.*) A Venetian of noble extraction; born in 1467; died in 1566, at an extreme old age. WORKS. *De vitâ sobriâ commodis*. Padua. 1558. 4to. Translated into English and into most modern languages. The best English translation is said to be that of 1779.

COR'NEA (*Anat.*) *Cor'nea transpa'rens*, *C. pellu'cida*, *C. lu'cida*, *Sclerot'ica cerato'i'des*, *Cerato'i'des*, $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, *Membra'na cor'nea*. The transparent cornea. One of the coats of the eye, so called, because it has some resemblance to horn. It is termed *transparent*, to distinguish it from the *opaque* — *Cor'nea opa'ca* or *Sclerotic*. It is convex, anteriorly; concave, posteriorly; forming nearly one fifth of the anterior part of the eye,

and representing a segment of a sphere about seven lines and a half, or in. 0.625 in diameter. It seems to be constituted of laminæ in superposition, but of the precise number anatomists are not agreed.

(F) *Cornée*. (G) Hornhaut.

WRITERS. B. DUDDELL (*diseases of C.*), Lond. 1729. J. G. BEER (*diseases of C.*), Vienna, 1791 (G). M. GEIGER (*fistula of C.*), Tub. 1742 (L). C. F. GIFFTHEIL (*ulcers*), Tub. 1744 (L). J. W. BOURY (*spots*), Tub. 1743 (L). G. H. VOLGER (*spots*), Gotting. 1778 (L). M. J. CHELIUS (*Physiol. and Path. of C.*), Carlsruhe, 1818 (G). A. CLEMENS (Do.), Gotting. 1816 (L).

CORNE'LIAN (*Mat. Med.*) *Carne'lian*, *Chalcedo'nus*, *Carne'olus*, *Lapis Carne'olus*, *Corne'lus*, *Corne'olus*, *Lapis Sar'dius*. A precious, semi-transparent stone, found in Sardinia. The ancients ascribed to it a number of absurd properties.

(F) *Cornaline*. (G) Karneol.

COR'NEOUS (*Anat.*) *Cor'neus*. Having the nature or appearance of horn.

The COR'NEOUS TIS'SUE is that, which forms the nails. The *cor'neous mem'brane* is the *cornea*.

(F) *Corné*. (G) Hornartig.

CORNES DE LIMACON (F) (*Anat.*) *Snail's Horns*. A name given, by ANEL, to the lachrymal puncta and ducts.

CORNET (F) (*Anat.*) *Cucullus*, *Con'cha*. The French give this name to small, bony plates, reflected upon themselves in the shape of trumpets, and which are found in the nasal fossæ. See SPONGIOSA OSSA.

(F) *Coquilles du Nez*. (G) Muscheln.

CORNIC'ULA (*Surg.*) A species of cupping instrument, shaped like a trumpet, having a hole at the top for sucking the air out, to diminish the pressure in its interior. SCULTETUS, HILDANUS.

CORNIC'ULUM LARYN'GIS (*Anat.*) A small, very movable, cartilaginous tubercle, found on the arytenoid cartilages.

COR'NU (*Anat.*) *νεῦρα*, *Horn*. A conical, hard, epidermeous projection, which grows on the heads of certain animals, serving them as a weapon of offence and defence. Anatomists have given this name to parts of the human body, which have nearly the same shape as the horns of animals.

(F) *Corne*. (G) Horn.

COR'NU (*Path.*) A *Horny excres-*

cence. A *Corneous Wart*, which occasionally forms on the skin, and requires the use of the knife.

(F) *Corne de la Peau*.

COR'NU ANTE'RIOUS VENTRIC'ULI LATERA'LIS; *Anterior Cor'nu of the Lat'eral Ven'tricle*. The portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain, which is lodged in the middle lobe, and forms the commencement of that cavity.

COR'NU AMMON'IS, *Cor'nu Ari'etis*, *Hippo-Cam'pus maj'or*, *Protuberantia cylindrica*, *Ver'mis Bombyc'inus*, *Processus cerebri lateralis*. A broad, considerable eminence, curved on itself, and situated at the posterior part of the lateral ventricle. It surface presents two or three tubercles separated from each other by shallow grooves.

(F) *Corne d'Ammon*, *Corne de Belier*, *Grande Hippocampe*, *Pied de cheval marin*, *Protubérance cylindroïde* (Ch.), *Bourrelet roulé*.

(G) Ammonshorn.

The *Accessorius Pe'dis Hippocampi*, (F) *Accessoire du pied d'hippocampe*, is a prominence, usually formed by the base of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. It is merely a fold of the hemisphere, and was by MALACARNE called *Cuissart* ou *Armure des Jambes*.

COR'NU CER'VI (*Mat. Med.*) *Cor'nu*, *Hartshorn*, *Cor'nu Cervi'num*, *Cer'vi El'aphi Cor'nu*. The horns of various species of the stag. They contain about 27 per cent. of gelatine. The *shavings*, *Raspat'ra seu Rasu'ra Cor'nu Cer'vi*, *C. C. raspatum*, (G) *Geraspeltes Hirschhorn*, boiled in water, have, consequently, been used as emollient and nutritive.

(F) *Corne de cerf*. (G) *Hirschhorn*.

When burnt, they constitute the *Cor'nu cer'vi calcinat'um* or *Cor'nu us'tum*, *Phos'phas Cal'cis*, *Calca'ria phosphor'ica*, which consists of 57.5 per cent. of phosphate of lime. It has been used as an antacid, but is wholly inert, as its composition would indicate. It contains only 1 per cent. of carbonate of lime.

(F) *Corne de cerf calcinée*.

Hartshorn was once supposed to possess a bezoardic power. J. VESTI.

COR'NU DESCEN'DENS VENTRIC'ULI LATERA'LIS (*Anat.*) *Dig'ital Cav'ity*, *Descending or inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle*. The termination of the lateral ventricle in the middle lobe of the brain, behind the *Fissure of SYLVIUS*.

COR'NU RUPICA'PRÆ (*Pharm.*) The horn of the Chamois. It has the same properties as the *Cornu Cervi*.

(F) *Corne de Chamois*.

COR'NUA CARTILAG'INIS THYROIDE'Æ. Eminences on the thyroid cartilage, distinguished into *great* or *superior*; — which are articulated with the great cornua of the os hyoides; — and into *small* or *inferior*, united with the cricoid cartilage.

COR'NUA COCCYGE'Æ, *Cor'nua of the Coccyx*. Two small, tubercular eminences at the base of the coccyx, which are articulated with those of the sacrum.

COR'NUA HYOIDE'I OSSIS, *Cor'nua of the Hyoid Bone*. Four fragments of the os hyoides, situated above the body of the bone, and distinguished into the *small* or *superior*, and the *great* or *lateral*.

COR'NUA U'TERI, *Cor'nua of the Uterus*, *Cerææ*, *κεραία*, *Plectanæ*. The angles of the uterus, where the fallopian tubes arise. Sometimes applied to the fallopian tubes themselves.

(F) *Cornes de la Matrice*.

COR'NU POSTE'RIOUS VENTRIC'ULI LATER'ALIS, *Posterior Cor'nu of the Lateral Ventricle*. The triangular prolongation of the lateral ventricle of the brain into the substance of the occipital lobe.

COR'NUA SACRA'LIA, *Cor'nua of the Sacrum*. Two tubercles, situated at the posterior and inferior surface of the sacrum, which are sometimes united.

COR'NUS FLOR'IDA (*Mat. Med.*) *Dogwood*, *Boxwood* (*New England*). The bark of this beautiful tree, which grows every where in the United States, has been long employed as a substitute for the cinchona. Dose, from ʒss to ʒj. Its active principle has been separated from it, and received the name *Cornine*.

(F) *Cornouiller*, *Cornier*, *C. à grandes fleurs*.

COR'NUS SERI'CEA (*Mat. Med.*) *Swamp Dogwood*, *Red Willow*, *Rose Willow*. The bark, it is said, has been found little inferior to the *Cinchona pallida* in intermittents. BARTON.

(F) *Cornouiller soyeux*.

WRITER. J. M. WALKER (*on Cornus Florida and C. Sericea*), Philad. 1803.

COR'NUS CIRCIN'ATA (*Mat. Med.*) *Round-leaved Dogwood*. The bark of this variety has been used for similar purposes.

(F) *Cornouiller à feuilles arrondies*.

COR'NAL (*Anat.*) *Coronalis*, *Coronarius*. Relating to the *crown*; from *coro'na*, 'a crown.' A name, formerly given to the frontal bone, because on it partly reposes the crown of kings, &c.

The **COR'ONAL SU'TURE**, *Sutura coronalis*, *S. Fron'to-parieta'lis*, *Pup'pis Sutura*, *S. Arcuallis*. The suture of the head, which extends from one temporal bone to the other, over the *crown* of the head, and unites the parietal bones with the frontal. The **SU'TURE CORONALE**, of French Anatomists, is the suture, which unites the two halves of the os frontis at the early period of life. It is a prolongation of the sagittal.

(G) *Kronennaht*, *Kranznaht*.

CORONALE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters are found near *Lucca* in Italy. They received their name from an erroneous notion, that they are particularly adapted for curing diseases of the os frontis. Their temperature is 95° Fahrenheit. They contain free carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, muriates of soda and magnesia, &c., and some iron.

COR'ONARY (*Anat.*) *Coronarius*, from *coro'na*, 'a crown.' Resembling a crown.

(F) *Coronaire*. (G) *Kranz* (*in composition*).

The **ARTE'RIA CORONA'RIA VENTRIC'ULI**, *Gastrica superior*, (F) *Artère coronaire stomacnique*, *A. Stomogastrique* (CH.), is one of the branches of the cœliac, which passes towards the superior orifice of the stomach, extends along its lesser curvature, and terminates by anastomosing with the pyloric branch of the hepatic. This artery furnishes branches to the inferior part of the œsophagus, the cardiac orifice, the great *cul-de-sac*, the middle part of the stomach, the lesser omentum; and anastomoses with the other arteries of those organs.

The **VE'NA CORONA'RIA VENTRIC'ULI** accompanies the artery, and terminates in the vena porta. SÖMMERING and some other anatomists call all the four arteries of the stomach *Coronaria stomachica*.

The **COR'ONARY LIG'AMENT** of the liver is a reflection of the peritoneum, which surrounds the posterior margin of the liver. The same term is likewise applied to ligaments, which unite the radius and ulna.

CORO'NĒ (*Anat.*) from *κορώνη*, 'a crown.' The coronoid process of the lower jaw.

CORONOID (*Anat.*) *Coronoides*, from $\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta$, 'a crow,' and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Resembling the beak of a crow. This name has been given to two *processes*. One, situated at the anterior and superior part of the ramus of the *os maxillare inferius*, and affording attachment to the temporal muscle: the other, called, also, *sharp process*, situated at the superior part of the ulna, anterior to the great sigmoid fossa, and forming a part of the hinge of the elbow-joint.

CORPORA FIMBRIA'TA (*Anat.*) *Tæ'nia HIPPOCAM'PI*. *Fimbriated* or *fringed bodies*. The thin, flattened, and very delicate band, situated along the concave edge of the cornu ammonis, and which is a continuation of the posterior crura of the fornix.

(F) *Corps frangés*, *C. Bordés*, *Bandelettes des Cornes d'Ammon*, *Bandelette de l'Hippocampe*.

CORPORA GENICULA'TA (*Anat.*) Two tubercles, situated at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami, which furnish several filaments to the optic nerves.

(F) *Corps geniculés*.

CORPORA OLIVARIA (*Anat.*) *C. ova'ta*, *Eminent'iaë Olivares*, (*Eminences latérales* CH.) Oblong, whitish eminences, situated at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, exterior to the corpora pyramidalia.

CORPORA PYRAMIDA'LIA (*Anat.*) *Eminent'iaë pyramida'les*, (F) *Corps pyramidaux*, *Pyramides antérieures* (GALL), *Eminences pyramidales* (CH.) Two small, medullary eminences, placed alongside each other, at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, between the corpora olivaria.

These bodies have also been called *Corpora Pyramidalia antica*, to distinguish them from the *C. olivaria*, which have been called *Corpora Pyramidalia lateralia*.

CORPORA RESTIFOR'MIA (*Anat.*) *Crura medull'ia oblonga'ta*, *Peduncul'culi medull'ia oblonga'ta*, *Corpora pyramidalia posterio'ra*: *Peduncles of the medulla oblonga'ta*. Two medullary projections, oblong, and of a whitish appearance, which proceed from each side of the upper extremity of the medulla oblongata, and contribute to the formation of the cerebellum.

(F) *Corps restiformes*, *Cuisses postérieures*, *Pyramides postérieures du cervelet*, *Racines*, *Bras ou Jambes du cervelet* — *Petites branches de la mo-*

elle allongée, *Pédoncules du cervelet*.

CORPORA STRIA'TA (*Anat.*) *Grand ganglion supérieur du cerveau* (GALL), *Couches des nerfs ethmoïdaux*, *Corps cannelés*, *Eminent'ia Lenticula'res*, (CH.), *Colliculi Ner'vi Ethmorda'lis*, *Ap'lices Cru'rum medull'ia oblonga'ta*, (F) *Corps striés*. Pyriform eminences, of a slightly brownish-gray color, which form part of the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain. When cut, a mixture of gray and white substance is seen, arranged alternately, to which they owe their name. All the white bands are continuous with the primary fasciculi of the corpora olivaria. WILLIS considered the soul resided here.

CORPS DENTELÉ (*Anat.*) *Corps festonné*, *Corpus dentatum vel denticula'tum*, *C. Cilia're*. A central, oval nucleus, of cineritious substance, met with in the cerebellum; the circumference of which exhibits a number of indentations, surrounded by medullary substance. VICQ D'AZYR. It is seen by dividing the cerebellum vertically into two equal parts. VIEUSSENS gave to the same body the name *Corps centré ou Rhomboïde*, *Corpus Ciné'reum*, *C. Rhomboïde'um*, *Ganglion du cervelet*; *Noyau central des Pédoncules du cervelet*.

CORPS FIBREUX (*Anat.*) *Corpora fibrosa*. BAYLE has given this name to adventitious, fibrous productions, of a round form, — more or less adherent, and sometimes having a pedicle, — which form in certain parts of the body, particularly in the substance of the uterus.

CORPULEN'TIA (*Path.*) $\mu\alpha\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\alpha\chi\omicron\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\rho\chi\iota\alpha$, $\mu\alpha\chi\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$; *Corpulence*, from *corpus*, 'the body,' and *lentus*, 'thick,' is synonymous with *Obesity* and *Polysarcia*.

(F) *Corpulence*. (G) *Dickleibigkeit*.

WRITERS. G. M. WIEDEMANN, Jenæ, 1681 (L). CH. L. WUCHERER, Jenæ, 1716 (L). M. FLEMING, Lond. 1760.

CORPUS (*Anat.*) $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha$, $\chi\upsilon\omega\varsigma$. *A Body*. Any object, which strikes one or more of our senses. Gases, liquids, metals, vegetables, animals, are so many bodies. Natural bodies have been divided into *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral*; or into *inorganic*, including the mineral kingdom; — and *organized*, including the animal and vegetable.

The following Tables exhibit the chief characteristics of those bodies.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE CHIEF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORGANIZED AND INORGANIC BODIES.

INORGANIC.	ORGANIZED.
1. Each part has an independent existence.	1. Each part is dependent on the other.
2. Internally, the parts are at rest.	2. Internally, there is no rest.
3. Have no external covering to defend them.	3. Have an external covering.
4. Increase by accretion.	4. Increase by particles, deposited internally.
5. Do not require nutrition or a suitable temperature.	5. Do require nutrition and a suitable temperature.
6. Do not possess a circulatory system.	6. Do possess a circulatory system.
7. Have not the power of reproduction.	7. Have the power of reproduction.
8. Their existence is terminated by chemical or mechanical force.	8. Terminate by a cessation of the vital principle.

In other words, ORGANIC or ORGANIZED BODIES have an origin by generation, growth by nutrition, and termination by death. INORGANIC — a fortuitous origin, external growth, and a termination by chemical or mechanical force.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE CHIEF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL BODIES.

VEGETABLES.	ANIMALS.
1. Have carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen as chief constituents.	1. Besides these, contain azote in considerable proportion.
2. After death tend to become acid.	2. Tend to become alkaline.
3. Have no sensation or voluntary motion.	3. Are possessed of sensation and voluntary motion.
4. Have numerous alimentary tubes and no stomach.	4. Have one alimentary tube, and in this a stomach.
5. Have their absorbing vessels of nutrition externally.	5. Have their absorbing vessels of nutrition within the body.
6. Throw off their superfluous portion of nutriment in gaseous or aqueous exhalations.	6. Throw off the superfluous part of their food as excrement.
	7. When burnt, have a characteristic odor.

Many parts of the frame have, also, been distinguished by this name, as *Corpus Callosum*, *C. Mucosum*, &c. See BODY.

CORPUS CALLOSUM (*Anat.*) *τὸ ὄριον τῆς νοῦς*, *Commissura Magna cerebri*, (F) *Corps calleux*, *Voute medullaire*, *Plafond des ventricules du cerveau*, *Mésolobe* (CH.), *Trabes Medullaris*, *Trabecula*, (G) *Mittelstück des Gehirns*, *Gehirnkern*. A white, medullary band, perceived on separating the two hemispheres of the brain, which it connects with each other. LA PEYRONIE regarded it as the seat of the soul.

CORPUS GLANDULOSUM MULIERUM (*Anat.*) *Glandula Prostatae Mulierum*. A vascular, spongy eminence, which surrounds the orifice of the urethra, and projects at its under part.

CORPUS HIGHMORI (*Anat.*) *Meatus semina'rius*, (F) *Corps d'Hygmore* ou *d'Highmore*, *Sinus des vaisseaux séminifères*, (CH.) An oblong eminence, along the superior edge of the testicle, which seems formed of a reflection of the tunica albuginea, through which the principal trunks of the seminiferous vessels pass before they reach the epididymis.

CORPUS LUTEUM, (F) *Corps jaune*. A small, yellowish body, perceived in the ovarium, owing to the rupture of one of the vesicles. It was, for a long time, considered an evidence of previous impregnation; but it is now satisfactorily shown, that *Corpora lutea* are met with in unquestionable virgins.

CORPUS MUCOSUM (*Anat.*) *C. reticularē*, *Retē nuco'sum*, *Mucus Malpighii*, *Retē Malpighii*. The second layer of the skin has been so called. It is situated between the *cutis vera* and *cuticle*, and gives color to the body. In the white varieties of our species it is colorless; in the Negro, black.

(F) *Corps muquux*.

CORPUS PAMPINIFORME (*Anat.*) *C. varicosum*, from *pampinus*, 'a tendril.' *Corpus pyramidalē*, *Hedera'ccus plexus*. The plexus or retiform arrangement of the spermatic arteries and veins, in the cavity of the abdomen, anterior to the psoas muscle.

(F) *Corps pampiniforme*. *C. variquux*. (G) *Traubenartige Geflechte*.

CORPUS PAPILLARE. The nervous and vascular papillæ, situated beneath the epidermis.

CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRÆ, *Substantia spongiosa urethræ*. This substance arises before the prostate gland, surrounds the urethra, and forms the bulb. It then proceeds to the end of the corpora cavernosa,

and terminates in the glans penis, which it forms.

COR'PUS VIT'REUM, *Hu'mor Vit'reus*, *Glacialis hu'mor*, *Vit'reous hu'mor*. The transparent mass, of a gelatinous consistence, which fills the eye, behind the crystalline. It is contained in cells, formed by the *tunica hyaloidea*.

(F) *Corps vitré*, *C. hyaloïde*, *Humeur hyaloïde*.

COR'SĒ, **COR'SĒ** (*Anat.*) ζοροη, ζοροη, from ζειρω, 'I shave.' The temples (?) or the part of the jaws, which it is usual to shave. **GORRÆUS**.

CORRECTIO (*Pharm.*) *Correctio*, from *corrigere*, 'to correct.' The action of correcting medicines; that is, of diminishing their energy or obviating unpleasant effects, by mixing them with substances, which mitigate their operation.

(G) *Milderung*.

CORRIGENT (*Pharm.*) *Corrigenens*, *Correctorius*, *Castigans*, *Infringens*, *Ementdans*; same etymon. That which corrects. A corrigent, in a pharmaceutical formula, is a substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action. In the following formula, the aloe, if not corrected, might induce tormina. The *Oleum Menthae* is added as a corrigent.

R.

Aloes, ʒj
Oleum Menthae, ^{gt.v}
Syrup, q. s. *ut fiant Pilulæ xvj.*

(F) *Correctif*. (G) *Milderungsmittel*.

CORRI'GIA (*Anat.*) ἵμας, *Lo'rum*. A leathern strap. By extension, the term has been applied to the tendons and ligaments.

CORROBORANT (*Mat. Med.*) *Corroborans*, ρωστικος, *Roborans*: *Bracing*, from *corroborare*, 'to strengthen.' Any substance, which strengthens, and gives tone. *Wine*, e. g., is a corroborant. See **TONIC**.

(F) *Corroborant*, *Corroboratif*, *Fortifiant*. (G) *Stärkungsmittel*.

WRITERS. W. MEURER, Lips. 1555 (L). H. HENRICI, Hal. 1711 (L). CH. E. SCHEFFEL, Gryphiswald, 1745 (L). CH. TH. LUDWIG, Lips. 1753 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1763 (L). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1770 (L). F. J. W. SCHROEDER, Marburg, 1771 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1772 (L). J. F. JÜNGKER, Hal. 1796 (L).

CORRO'SION (*Therap. Path.*) *Corrosio*, διαφθορισ, αναφθορισ, *Erosio*, *Ana-*

bro'sis. The action or effect of corrosive substances.

(G) *Zernagung*.

CORRO'SIVE (*Mat. Med.*) *Corrodens*, *Diabroticus*, διαβρωτικος, *Corrosivus*, from *corrodere*, 'to eat away'; same etymon. Corrosives are substances, which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them. *Caustic alkalies*, *Mineral acids*, *Corrosive sublimate*, are *corrosives*. They act either *directly*, by chymically destroying the part, or *indirectly*, by causing inflammation and gangrene.

(F) *Corrosif*, *Corrodant*. (G) *Ätzmittel*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1698 (L). J. W. WERNER, Regiom. 1740 (L).

CORRUGATION (*Phys. Path.*) *Corrugatio*; ρυτίσις. *Frowning*, (F) *Froncement*. The contraction of the *Corrugatores Supercilii* muscles. Corrugation of the skin is often owing to the application of styptic medicines, which is rendered by them unequal and rugous.

(G) *Runzeln*.

CORRUGATOR SUPERCILII (*Anat.*) from *corrugare*, 'to wrinkle'; same etymon. *Musculus supercilii*, *Superciliaris*, *Musculus frontalis velus* seu *Corrugator Coitevrii*;—*Cutaneo-sourcilier*, *Muscle Sourcilier* ou *Surcilier*, *M. Fronto-sourcilier*. A muscle, situated in the eyebrows. It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superciliary ridge, and is confounded, externally, with the occipito-frontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum. It carries the eyebrow inwards, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead.

(G) *Augenbraunmuskel*, *Stirnrunzeler*.

CORRUPTION (*Path. &c.*) *Corruptio*, γθορα, διαφθορα. Act of corrupting. State of being corrupted. Reaction of the particles of a body upon each other. It is probable, that something like corruption may take place even in the living body.

(G) *Verderbniss*, *Zerstörung*.

CORSET (*Hyg. Surg.*) *Tunica Thoracis*, *Thorax*. An article of dress, which closely embraces the trunk, and is much used by females in civilized countries. When corsets or stays are worn very tight, many serious evils result from the unnatural compression.

Different bandages, more or less complicated, which embrace the greater part of the trunk, are likewise so called.

(G) Schnürleibchen, Mieder.

CORSET DE BRASDOR. The name of a bandage, invented by one BRASDOR, to keep *in situ* the fragments of a fractured clavicle.

WRITERS. J. Z. PLATNER, Lips. 1735 (L). TH. CÆLSNER, (*evils arising from the use of corsets and busks*), Breslau, 1754 (G). BONNAUD (*against the use of whale bone*), Paris, 1770 (F). J. F. THEOPH. GOLDHAGEN (*reflects of C.*), Hal. 1787 (L). S. TH. SOMMERING, Leipzig, 1788, and Berlin, 1793 (G).

COR'TEX (*Mat. Med.*) *φλοιος, φλοιος, φλοιος, Bark.* This word has often been applied, exclusively, to Cinchona; thus we say *Bark*—the *cortex* or *bark*, κατ' ἐξοχήν. It means, also, any bark.

(F) *Écorce.* (G) *Rinde.*

COR'TICAL (*Anat.*) *Corticalis*, from *cortex*, 'bark.' Belonging to bark.

COR'TEX CER'EBRI, (G) *Rinden Substanz*, the *Cortical substance of the Brain*. The gray portion observed at the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum; so called, because it forms a kind of bark to the medullary substance. GALL considers, that this substance forms the nerves; and, therefore, calls it, *Substance matrice des nerfs*.

The name *cortical* is likewise given to the external substance of the kidney, because it is of a deeper color than the inner part of the organ, and forms a kind of envelope to it.

COR'RU (*Mat. Med.*) An Indian tree, the bark of whose root furnishes a milky juice, which is employed in diarrhœa and dysentery. It is also called *Coru Canarica*.

CORYBANTIASM (*Path.*) *Corybantiasmus*, from Κορυβαντας, one of the CORYBANTES. A name, formerly given to a kind of phrensy, in which the sick were tormented by fantastic visions, and perpetual want of sleep.

COR'YLUS AVELLA'NA (*Mat. Alim.*) *Bundurh, Corylus.* The *Hazel-nut Tree*, καρνα ποτιζυ, (F) *Coudrier, Noisetier*. The nut of this tree is much eaten in many countries. Like all nuts, it is by no means easy of digestion. It is the — *Nux avellana*, καρνον ποτιζον, of the ancients.

(F) (*the nut*) *Aveline, Noisette.*

(G) *Hazelnuss.*

CORY'ZA (*Path.*) *κορυζα, Grave'do, Catastag'mos, κατασταγμος, Catastagal'mos, Stillicidium Nū'rium, Phlegmatorrhagia, Destilla'tio, Cata'rhus ad Na'res.* Vulgarly, 'Running at the

nose,' 'A cold in the head.' In French, *Rhume de cerveau, Enchiffrement*: in old English, *Pose* or *Mur*; whence *Mur'ren* and *Mur'rain. Blennorrhœia.* Inflammation (attended with increased discharge) of the schneiderian membrane lining the nose, and the sinuses communicating with it. The affection generally subsides without any medical treatment.

(G) *Kopf-schnupfen, Stock-schnupfen.* (F) *Catarrhe nasal.*

WRITERS. A. M. DORMER, Jenæ, 1673 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1688–9 (L). BERGER, Vitteb. 1695 (L). SCHAPER, Rostoch, 1711 (L). CH. LEMONNIER, Paris, 1803 (F).

Cos (*Mat. Med.*) *azory.* A kind of stone, natural or factitious, to which the ancients attributed wonderful virtues. *Cos medica.* GALEN.

COSMETICS (*Hyg.*) *Ars cosmetica*, from κοσμεω, 'to adorn,' 'to embellish.' The art of preserving the beauty.

Cosmetic, Stibol'ma, στιλβωμα, is, also, used for the different means employed for that purpose; as the compounds into which enter the oxides of lead, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, &c. All of these, however, injure the skin, and often give rise to unpleasant cutaneous affections.

Frequent ablution with cold water and bathing are the best cosmetics. Essences, soaps, and all the preparations intended for the toilet, fall, also, der this head.

(F) *Cosmétique.* (G) *Schönheitsmittel, Schminkmittel.*

WRITERS *on the art of beautifying the face*, &c. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1695 (L). D. W. TRILLER (*C. of the ancients*), Vitteb. 1751 (L). A. LE CAMUS, Paris, 1754–1756 (F). CH. A. DE BERGEN, Franc. ad Viadr. 1755 (L). CHR. T. E. REINHARD, Glogau, 1756 (G). PH. H. BENDER, Argent. 1764 (L). P. E. HARTMANN (*bad effects of C. on the nerves*), Franc. ad Viadr. 1787 (L). G. E. KLETTEN (*on the mode of preserving and augmenting beauty*), Gotha, 1792 (G). M. A. WEIKARD, Hamburg, 1797 (G). J. B. TROMSDORFF (*art of the toilet*), Erfurt, 1804 (G). CH. G. FLITTNER, Berlin, 1806 (G).

Cos'mos (*Path.*) from κοσμος, 'the world,' 'order,' &c. The *order*, which was supposed to preside over critical days. HIPPOCRATES and others have so termed *bracelets*, employed not only as ornaments (κοσμεω, 'to adorn'), but as therapeutical agents.

Cos'sum (*Path.*) A malignant ulcer of the nose, often of a syphilitic character. PARACELSUS.

Cos'sus or **Cos'sis** (*Mat. Alim. Path.*) A sort of white, short, thick worm or larve, found in trees, logs of wood, &c., and used by the Romans as a great article of gourmandise. They were, also, applied to ulcers. PLINY.

The term has, likewise, been given to those small, vermiform pimples on the face, arising from inflammation of the sebaceous follicles.

Cos'ta (*Anat.*) A Rib, from *custodire*, 'to guard,' 'defend': *πλευρα, πλευρον*. The ribs are 24 in number; — 12 on each side. They are irregular, long, bony curves; slightly flattened, and situated obliquely, at the sides of the chest. The intervals, between them, are called *Intercostal spaces*, (F) *Espaces intercostaux*, and they are numbered *first, second, third, &c.*, reckoning from above to below.

They have been distinguished into, 1. *Cos'tæ veræ, True ribs*, (F) *Vraies Côtes, Côtes sternales, Côtes vertébro-sternal* (CH.) and into *Cos'tæ spuria, Mendosa Cos'tæ, False ribs, Côtes as-ternales*, (CH.) *Faussees Côtes*. The *true* or *sternal ribs*, as they have also been called, are the first 7; which are articulated, at one extremity, to the spine, and at the other, by means of their cartilages, to the sternum. The *false ribs* are the remaining 5: the uppermost three being united, by means of their cartilages, to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their sternal extremity, and, hence, have been called *Floating ribs, Côtes flottantes*. The vertebral extremity of each rib is slightly expanded. It is called the head of the rib — *Capitulum Cos'tæ*: the space between this and the tubercle is the *collum* or *neck*. Anterior to the tubercle is the *angle*. The *angle* is the part where the bone bends to form the lateral part of the thorax.

(F) *Côte*. (G) *Rippe*.

COSTE, JOHN FRANCIS (*Biog.*) An eminent French Army Physician; born at Villebois, in Ain, in 1741; died at Paris in 1819. *WORKS. Essai botanique, chimique, et pharmaceutique sur la substitution des substances indigènes aux exotiques*. Nanc. 1775. 8vo. *Compendium pharm. milit. Gallorum nosocomii in orbe novo boreali adscriptum*. Newport. 1780. 12mo. *Notices sur les officiers de Santé morts à l'armée*.

Augsburg. 1806. 12mo. He translated the works of MEAD into French.

COSTO-CLAVIC'ULAR (*Anat.*) *Cos'to-clavicul'aris*. Belonging to the ribs and clavicle.

The **COS'TO CLAVIC'ULAR LIG'AMENT**, *Clei'do-cos'tal L.*, is a fibrous, flattened fascia, which extends, obliquely, from the cartilage of the first rib to the inferior surface of the clavicle.

COS'TO-STER'NAL (*Anat.*) *Cos'to-sterna'lis*. Relating to the ribs and sternum. The articulation of the sternum with the anterior extremity of the seven first ribs.

COS'TO-TRACHELIA'NUS (*Anat.*) Relating to the ribs and to the *trache'lian* or transverse processes of the neck. Under the name *Cos'to-trache'lian*, CHAUSSIER designates the *anterior* and *posterior scaleni*.

COS'TO-TRANSVERSA'RIOUS (*Anat.*) Relating to the ribs and to the transverse processes. BICHAT gave this name to the articulation of the tuberosities of the ribs with the transverse processes of the spine.

COS'TO-VER'TEBRAL (*Anat.*) *Cos'to-vertebra'lis*. Belonging to the ribs and vertebræ. BICHAT gave this name to the articulation of the head of the ribs with the vertebræ, and to the ligaments connected with it.

COS'TO-XY'PHOID (*Anat.*) *Cos'to-xyphoide'us*. The name of a ligament, which unites the cartilage of the seventh rib to the xyphoid or ensiform cartilage.

COSTUS (*Mat. Med.*) The ancients seem to have given this name to several plants. One has borne the appellation, since the time of DIOSCORIDES, the *Cos'tus Arabicus, Cos'tus Indicus, C. amarus, dulcis, orienta'lis, Tsia'na, Canne Congo, Canne de Rivière*, the root of which is aromatic, and has been considered tonic, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, &c. The virtues of the ancient costus are highly extolled. THEOPHRASTUS, DIOSCORIDES, PLINY, GALEN.

COTARONIUM; an obscure term, used by PARACELSUS, for a universal solvent: such a thing as does not exist.

COTIG'SAC (*Pharm.*) A kind of conserve or preserve, prepared from quinces, not entirely ripe, and sugar. It is esteemed stomachic and astringent.

COT'IS (*Anat.*) *κοτις*. The back part of the head, according to some; with others, the nape of the neck.

COT'TON, NATHAN'IEL, M. D. (*Biog.*) A physician and poet; born in 1707; died in 1788. *WORKS. Observations on a particular kind of scarlet fever that lately prevailed in and about St. Albans.* Lond. 1749. 8vo.

COTUN'NIUS, LIQ'UOR OF (*Anat.*) *Liq'ur Cotun'ni, L. of Cotug'no.* A transparent, slightly viscid fluid, which fills all the cavities of the internal ear, and of which *COTUGNO* made mention. It is also called *Aqua Labyrinthi*.

(F) *Lymphé de Cotugno.*

(G) *Gehörwasser.*

COT'YLĒ (*Anat.*) *κοτύλη, Cot'yla, Costylē*; the same as *Acetabulum*. A hollow or cavity in a bone, which receives the head of another bone, and particularly the *cotyloid* cavity. *Κοτύλη*, signified a drinking cup, and, indeed, any thing hollow, as the hollow of the hand. *ATHENÆUS.*

COTYL'EDONS (*Anat.*) *Κοτύληδον*, 'a cavity.' *Cotyle'don.* The lobes which, by their union, form the placenta, are so called.

(G) *Mutterdrüsen.*

COT'YLOID (*Anat.*) *Cotyloï'des, κοτύλωδης*, from *κοτύλη*, 'a drinking cup,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Resembling the ancient *κοτύλη*. The name of a hemispherical cavity, situated in the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris. *Fos'sa cotyloïde'a, Sili'nus Cox'æ, Acetabulum, Pyxis.*

The **COT'YLOID LIG'AMENT**, *Ligamentum Cotyloïdeum*, (F) *Ligament cotyloïdien*, is a very thick, fibro-cartilaginous ring, surrounding the cotyloid cavity, the depth of which it increases.

COUCHE or **COUCHES** (F) (*Obstet.*) from *coucher*, 'to lie down.' This word is used, 1. For *accouchement* or *delivery* (*puerperium, parturi'tio*): hence *une couche heureuse*, 'A happy delivery'; *une fausse couche*, 'A premature delivery'; and, 2. For the time during which a female remains in bed on account of delivery. *Tempus Puerperii*, the *childbed state*. The *Lochia* have been termed *Suites de couches*.

COUENNE (F) (*Path.*) *Cul'tis suilla*. A term given to various parts of the human skin, which are prominent, hard, brownish; and often covered with rough hairs, so as to form patches not very unlike the skin of the hog. It is a malformation, occurring probably at the moment of conception, and remaining for life. See, also, *CORIUM PHLOGISTICUM*.

COULISSE (F) (*Anat.*) Anatomists designate, by this name, every deep

groove or channel in a bone, in which a tendon plays. Such as the *Coulisse Bicipitale* or *Bicipital Groove* of the Humerus.

COUN'TER-EXTEN'SION (*Surg.*) *Contra-exten'sio, Antit'asis, ἀντιτάσις*, from *contra-exten'dere*, 'to extend in a contrary direction.' It consists in retaining firmly and immovably the upper part of a limb, whilst extension is practised on the lower, in cases of fracture or luxation.

(F) *Contre-extension.* (G) *Gegenausdehnung.*

COUN'TER-INDICA'TION (*Path.*) *Contra-Indica'tio, Antendeix'is, ἀντεδειξις*. An indication contrary to another. Any circumstance, which acts as an obstacle to the employment of such therapeutical means as seem to be indicated by other circumstances.

(F) *Contre-indication.* (G) *Gegenanzeige.*

WRITER. J. M. TRILLER, Altdorf, 1689 (L).

COUN'TER-IRRITA'TION (*Therap.*) *Contra-irrita'tio*. An irritation, excited in a part of the body, with the view of relieving one existing in another part. The remedies used for this purpose are called *Contra-ir'ritants*.

COUP DE MAITRE or **TOUR DE MAITRE** (*Surg.*) A masterly stroke or performance. A mode of introducing the sound or catheter into the bladder, which consists in first passing it with its convexity towards the abdomen of the patient, and afterwards giving it a half turn towards the right groin, when its extremity has reached the root of the penis under the symphysis pubis. There is no advantage in this mode of introduction.

(G) *Meisterreich.*

COUP DE SANG (F) (*Path.*) A common term, used by some physicians in France, to designate the loss of sensation and motion, which result from hemorrhage in the brain, or from simple congestion in the vessels of the brain. Some authors have comprehended, under the same denomination, different hemorrhages, which occur in the cellular texture of the face, lungs, skin, &c. See *APOPLEXY*.

COUP DE SOLEIL (F) (*Path.*) *Ic'tus sol'is, Ic'tus sol'aris, Insola'tion*;—*a stroke of the sun*. Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body;—head, hands, arms, &c.

A very common effect of exposing the naked head to the sun is inflamma-

tion of the brain or meninges, which SAUVAGES calls *Ca'rus ab Insolatione*.

(G) Sonnenstich.

COURAP (*Path.*) A distemper, very common in India, in which there is a perpetual itching of the surface, and eruption. It is of an herpetic character, and appears chiefly on the axilla, groins, breast, and face.

COURBATURE (F) (*Path.*) *Acer'ba lassitudo*. Violent lassitude, fatigue. An indisposition, characterized by a sensation, as if the limbs were bruised; general feeling of debility, extreme lassitude; and, sometimes, slight fever. It appears immediately after severe exercise, but sometimes not till the next day. Rest removes it.

COURMI or CURMI (*Hyg.*) *ζουμι, ζουμι*. A fermented liquor, made from barley. A kind of ale or beer. DIOSCORIDES.

COURONDI (*Mat. Med.*) *Couron'do*. An evergreen tree of India, the juice of which, mixed with warm whey, is said to cure the dysentery. RAY.

COURONNE RAYONNANTE (*Anat.*) A term given by REIL to the fan-shaped terminations of the crura cerebri in the brain.

COURONNEMENT (F) (*Obstet.*) *Co-ro'na*. A vulgar expression, sometimes used to designate the circular ring, which the os uteri forms around the head of the child at a certain period of accouchement: — the head seeming to be surrounded, as it were, by a crown. The head is then said to be *au couronnement*.

COUROU-MOELLI (*Mat. Med.*) An Indian tree, the bark of which is said to be anti-venomous.

COUTOU'BEA AL'BA (*Mat. Med.*) *Ex-acum spica'tum, Pic'rimum spica'tum*. A plant of Guiana, which is very bitter, and is considered, in the country, to be emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and anti-dyspeptic.

COUVRECHEF (F) (*Surg.*) *Cucul'lus, Fascia'tio cucullata*. A bandage, applied to the head for retaining certain dressings &c. *in situ*. The French surgeons distinguish two kinds. 1. The *Grand Couvrefchef*, or *Serviette en carré* (*Cucullus ma'jor*), which is formed of a napkin or large square compress: and, 2. The *Petit Couvrefchef*, or *Mouchoir en triangle* (*Cucullus mi'nor*), formed of a napkin or other square compress, folded from one angle to the other diagonally opposite to it.

COVOLAM (*Mat. Med.*) *Cratæva Marmelos*. The bark of this tree is

tonic: the unripe fruit is astringent; but, when ripe, is delicious.

COW'ARD, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) A writer on medicine and metaphysics, born at Winchester, England, in 1656 or 1657; died about 1725. He practised at Northampton, and afterwards in London. WORKS. *De fermento volatili nutritio conjectura rationis, quâ ostenditur spiritum volatilem oleosum, e sanguine suffusum, esse verum ac genuinum concoctionis ac nutritionis instrumentum*. Lond. 1695. 8vo. *Remediorum medicinalium tabula generalis tam compositorum quam simplicium*. Lond. 1704. 12mo. *Ophthalmiatria*. Lond. 1706. 8vo.: being a general treatise on the eye, its different parts, diseases, &c.

COW'PER, WILLIAM, F. R. S. (*Biog.*) An eminent Surgeon and Anatomist in London; born in Hampshire in 1666; died in 1709. WORKS. *Myotomia reformata, or a new administration of all the muscles of the human body*. Lond. 1694. 8vo. *The anatomy of human bodies, illustrated with 114 copperplates, &c.* Oxford. 1698. fol. *Descriptio glandularum ductuumque earum excretoriorum; cum figuris*. Lond. 1702. 4to.

COW'PER'S GLANDS (*Anat.*) *Accessory glands*. Two small ovoid groups of mucous, reddish follicles, situated behind the bulb of the urethra, before the prostate; the excretory ducts of which open into the bulbous portion of the urethra.

(F) *Glandes accessoires, G. de COW'PER, Prostates inférieures ou petites prostates*.

They are also called *Glandulæ antepros'tatæ*, and *G. pros'tatæ inferiores*.

COXAL'GIA (*Path.*) A word of hybrid origin, from *coxa*, 'hip,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the hip. A sign of rheumatic or other inflammation, or of some disease about the hip-joint.

(G) Huftweh.

COXA'RUM or COXEN'DICUS or COXA'RUS (Morbus) (*Path.*) *Hip disease*. A scrophulous and spontaneous luxation and disease of the os femoris is generally understood by this term.

COXEN'DIX (*Anat.*) This word has been used synonymously with ischium. Anatomists, too, have called the ilia, *Ossa Coxendicis*.

COX'O-FEM'ORAL (*Anat.*) *Cox'o-fem'oralis*. Belonging to the coxal bone or ilium, and to the os femoris. *Il'io-fem'oral* has the same signification.

The COX'O-FEM'ORAL or IL'IO-FEM'ORAL ARTICULATION, is the

Hip-joint. The head of the femur and articular cavity are covered by a *diarthrodial cartilage* and *synovial capsule*; and by a very *strong capsular* or *articular ligament* attached to the circumference of the cotyloid cavity, and to the neck of the femur. There is, also, a *round* or *interarticular ligament*, passing from the inferior notch of the cotyloid cavity to the rough depression at the top of the caput femoris; and a *cotyloid ligament*,—a sort of thick, cartilaginous ring, situated on the edge of the cotyloid cavity, and converting the inferior notch into a foramen. These are the great means of union in this extensive articulation.

(F) *Articulation de la Hanche.*

CRAB (*Diet. & Mat. Med.*) *As'tacus fluviatilis*, *Can'cer*, *Gam'marus*, *Cam'marus*. A shell-fish much used as an article of diet. Like other shell-fish, it is apt to disagree, and excite urticaria, &c.

(F) *Crabbe*, *Écrevisse*, *Escrevisse*, *Écrevice*.

(G) *Krabbe*, *Krebs*.

WRITERS. A. LIBAVIUS, Coburg, 1610 (L). PH. J. SACKS, Lips. 1655 (L). CH. G. GRUNER (*urticaria from C.*), Jenæ, 1774 (L).

CRAB'LOUSE; a species of *Pedic'ulus*, *P. Pubis*, which infests the pudendum and axilla. It is easily destroyed by the white precipitate of mercury, or by mercurial ointment.

(F) *Morpion*. (G) *Filzlaus*.

CRAB'YAWS (*Path.*) A name, in the West Indies, for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard, that they are difficult to cut.

(F) *Crabe*.

CRAD'DLE (*Surg.*) *Ar'culus*, *Sol'len*, *σωλην*. A semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bed-clothes in wounds, &c. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers and nurses to sleep with a child near them, unless it was placed under a solid cradle of this kind, in order that no accident might arise from *overlying*.

(F) *Arceau* ou *Archet*. (G) *Schutzbogen*.

CRÉP'ALÈ (*Path.*) from *κραπιαλή*, *Crap'ula*, *Drunk'ennes*, *Su'feit*. A derangement of the functions of the brain, &c., produced by wine or any other fermented liquor. GALEN.

CRAMA (*Pharm.*) *κραμα*, from *κρανναι*, 'I mix.' A mixture of any kind. Dilute wine.

CRAM'BION (*Pharm.*) *κραμβιον*, from *κραμβη*, 'cabbage.' A decoction of cabbage. HIPPOCR.

CRAMP (*Path.*) from (G) *krampfen*, 'to contract,' *Cram'pus*, *Ental'sia systrem'ma*, *Tet'anus dolorif'icus*. A sudden, involuntary, and highly painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. It is most frequently experienced in the lower extremities, and is a common symptom of certain affections;—as of *Colica Pictonum* and *Cholera Morbus*. Friction and compression of the limb by means of a ligature, applied round it above the muscles affected, will usually remove the spasm.

(G) *Krampf*.

CRAMP OF THE STOMACH (*Path.*)

A sudden, violent, and most painful affection of the stomach, with sense of constriction in the epigastrium. It seems to be the effect of the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach, and requires the use of the most powerful stimulants and antispasmodics, of which opium is the best.

(F) *Crampe de l'Estomac*.

CRANIOLOGY or CRANIOS'COPY (*Physiol.*) *Craniolo'gia*, *Phrenolo'gia*, *Craniosco'pia*. Words, introduced by GALL into medical language. The two first terms are derived from *κρανιον*, 'cranium,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,' or *σκοπειν*, 'to examine.' They signify the description, or, simply, the examination of the different parts of the external surface of the cranium, in order to deduce from thence a knowledge of the different intellectual and moral dispositions. Strictly speaking, it is by *Cranioscopy* that we acquire a knowledge of *Craniology* or of *Organology* or *Cranology*, as it has, also, been termed. These words are generally, however, used in the same sense. The cranium being exactly moulded to the brain, there are as many prominences on the bone as there are projections at the surface of the brain. According to GALL, each projection, which he calls an *organ*, is the seat of a particular intellectual or moral faculty, and all persons endowed with the same faculty, have, at the same part of the brain, a prominence, which is indicated, externally, by a bump or projection in the bony case.

The *System* is generally made to comprise 27 prominences, which answer to 27 faculties. The following Table exhibits those supposed organs and their seat.

TABLE.

ORGANS OF	SEAT.
1. GENERATIVE FACULTY.	Cerebellum at the nape of the neck.
2. PATERNAL OR MATERNAL LOVE.	External occipital protuberance.
3. DOCILITY AND MEMORY OF FACTS.	Root of the nose. Between the two eyebrows, and a little above them.
4. MEMORY OF PLACES.	Frontal sinuses. Internal edge of the eyebrows, near the root of the nose, and outside the organ of docility.
5. MEMORY OF PERSONS.	Internal angle of the orbit.
6. KNOWLEDGE OF COLORS.	Middle part of the eyebrows.
7. MUSIC.	A little above, and on one side of the last.
8. MATHEMATICS AND CHRONOLOGY.	On the external side of that of the knowledge of colors, below that of music.
9. KNOWLEDGE OR MEMORY OF WORDS.	Frontal portion of the base of the orbit, so as to make the eye prominent.
10. STUDY OF LANGUAGES.	Above the orbit, between the preceding and that of the knowledge of colors.
11. INDUSTRY.	A round protuberance, at the lateral part of the frontal bone, towards the temple, behind the organs of music and mathematics.
12. FRIENDSHIP.	Towards the middle of the posterior margin of the parietal bone; before that of paternal love.
13. COMBATIVENESS.	A little above the ears, anterior to the preceding, towards the mastoid angle of the parietal bone.
14. CRUELTY.	The superior and posterior part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, above the mastoid process.
15. CUNNING.	Above the meatus auditorius externus, on the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bones.
16. ROBBERY.	Before that of cunning, of which it seems to be a prolongation, and above that of industry.
17. PRIDE.	Behind the top of the head, at the extremity of the sagittal suture, on the parietal bones.
18. AMBITION AND VANITY.	At the side of the preceding, near the posterior and internal angle of the parietal bone.
19. CIRCUMSPECTION.	Parietal protuberances.
20. COMPARATIVE SAGACITY.	At the middle anterior part of the frontal bone, above that of docility.
21. METAPHYSICAL PENETRATION.	Confounded, partly, with the preceding. It is at the outer side of the preceding, and is indicated by two protuberances, which give to the forehead a particular hemispherical form.
22. WIT.	At the lateral, external part of the last. It gives more width to the frontal protuberances.
23. OBSERVATION.	Behind the preceding, to which it gives a superior and lateral development; elevating and widening the frontal protuberances.
24. MILDNESS AND BENEVOLENCE.	Indicated by an oblong projection above the organ of sagacity, near the extremity of the frontal suture.
25. IMITATION.	At the external side of the organ of benevolence.
26. THEOSOPHY.	Top of the os frontis, and the superior angles of the parietal bones.
27. PERSEVERANCE.	Top of the head, at the anterior and most elevated part of the parietal bones.

A fundamental principle, with the *Craniologists* or *Phrenologists*, is, — that the brain does not act as a single organ, but that it consists of a plurality of organs — in which they are perhaps correct.

It is probable, however, that the assignment of the seat of different faculties, is, in many of the cases contained in the foregoing Table, premature.

(G) *Schädellehre*

WRITERS. L. F. FRORIEP, Weimar, 1801 (G). J. A. WALTHER, Zurich, 1802 (G). J. D. METZGER, Koenigsberg, 1803 (G). F. H. MARTENS, Leipz. 1803 (G). J. A. BERGK, Leipz. 1803 (G). J. TH. WALTER, Berlin, 1805 (G). CH. H. E. BISCHOFF, Berlin, 1805 (G). A. E. KESSLER, Jenæ, 1805 (G). J. B. DEMANGEON, Paris, 1806 (F). J. F. ACKERMANN, Heidelberg, 1806 (G). A. MORESCHI, Bologna, 1807 (I). J. B. NACQUART, Paris, 1808 (F). J. G. SPURZHEIM (*System of GALL and SPURZHEIM*), Lond. 1815: Paris, 1818 (F): Lond. 1825. (*Phrenology in connexion with physiognomy*), Lond. 1826 (*Outlines of Phren.*), Lond. 1829. G. COMBE, Edinb. 1819 and 1825: Philad. 1826. SIR G. S. MACKENZIE, Edinb. 1820. T. STONE, Edinb. 1828.

CRANIUM (*Anat.*) *Cra'nion*, *Calva'ria*, *Sca'phion*, *σκαφίον*, *Con'chus*, *χοχχός*, *Cal'va*, *κρανίον*, from *κρανός*, 'a helmet,' or from *κρανός*, 'head.' The collection of bones, which form the case for lodging the brain and its membranes, as well as their vessels, and some of the nerves. These bones are eight in number — the *frontal*, *occipital*, two *parietal*, two *temporal*, the *sphenoid*, and *ethmoid*. Besides these, there might be considered, as belonging to the cranium, the *cornua sphenoidalia*, the bones of the ear, and the *ossa wormiana*.

(F) *Crane*. (G) *Hirnschale*, *Schädel*, *Schedel*.

WRITERS on lesions &c. of the *Cranium*. BERENGER DI CARPI (*fracture of C.*), Bonon. 1518 (L). C. V. SCHNEIDER (Do.), Vittemb. 1673 (L). J. H. MEIBOMIUS (*lesions of C.*), Helmst. 1674 (L). L. H. L. HILCHEN (*wounds of C.*), Giess. 1748 (L). J. U. BILGUER (*injuries of C.*), Berlin, 1771 (G). A. TH. RICHTER (*fracture*), Gotting. 1780 (L). BLUMENBACH (*collection of crania of various nations*), Gotting. 1790 — 1808 (L). L. OKEN (*use and importance of C.*), Jen. 1807 (G). C. H. E. BISHOFF, with remarks by C. W. HUFELAND, in French by G. BARBEQUIÈRE, Berlin, 1806 (F).

CRANIUM HUMA'NUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Hu'man Cra'nium*. This was, anciently, much used in prescriptions, and was considered anti-epileptic, alexipharmic, antiloimic, &c.

(F) *Crane humain*.

CRANOMANCY (*Phys.*) from *κρανός*, 'the head,' and *μαντεία*, 'divination.' The art of divining — from the inspection of the head or cranium, — the moral dispositions and inclinations of individuals.

(F) *Cranomancie*.

CRANSACC, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a village in the department of Aveyron, six leagues from Rhodéz, which possesses acidulous chalybeate springs, that have been known for a long time.

CRAN'TER (*Anat.*) *κραντήρ*, from *κρανέω*, 'to finish,' 'render perfect.' The *Den'tes Sapien'tiæ* have been so called.

CRAS'ISIS (*Phys. Path.*) *κράσις*, from *κρανέωμι*, 'I mix.' A mixture of the constituents of a fluid; — as, the *crasis of the blood*, of the *humors*, &c. The word has, also, been employed in a more extensive signification, as synonymous with *Constitution*, *Temperament*, &c.

CRAS'PEDON (*Path.*) *κρασπέδον*, a pendent membrane, from *κρεμασι*, 'I hang down,' and *πέδον*, 'the ground.' *Dyspha'gia uvulo'sa*, *Hypostaph'yle*, *Prolap'sus Uvulæ*, *Œde'ma Uvulæ*, *Productio Uvulæ à pituitâ*. Relaxation of the uvula, which, either from inflammation or infiltration, hangs upon the base of the tongue, and occasions unpleasant sensations, nausea, &c., and, at times, violent irritative cough.

(F) *Chute de la luette*.

CRASSAMEN'TUM (*Phys.*) from *cras'sus*, 'thick.' The thick part or deposit of any fluid. It is particularly applied to the clot of the blood.

CRASSE (F). Dirt or impurity. A sort of layer or *enduit*, which covers the skin, where cleanliness is not attended to; and which is, sometimes, the result of the cutaneous exhalation, at others, of extraneous matter adhering to the surface of the body.

(G) *Schmutz*.

CRASSE'NA (*Path.*) A term, by which PARACELSIUS designated the saline, putrescent, and corrosive principles, which, he thought, gave rise to ulcers and tumours of different kinds.

CRAS'SUS PUL'SUS (*Path.*) A full, large pulse.

CRATÆGUS A'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Mes'*

pilus, A'ria, seu Sorbus. White Beam Tree. The fruit, which is of the size of a small pear, is slightly astringent, and somewhat agreeable to the taste. It has been employed in diarrhœa.

(F) *Alisier blanc; Alouche, Alouchier.*

CRATON, JOHN, or CRAFF'THEIM, JOHN (*Biog.*) A voluminous writer, and physician to FERDINAND I.: born at Breslau in 1519; died in 1585. WORKS. *Methodus Θεραπευτική, ex sententiâ Galeni et Joannis Baptistæ Montani. His accessit idæa Hippocratica de generatione pituitæ, methodus de humore melancholico, de victus ratione; eodem auctore.* Basil. 1555. 8vo. *Ad artem medicam isagoge.* Ven. 1560. 8vo. *Perioche methodica in Galeni libros methodi therapeutices xiv libros.* Basil. 1563. 8vo. *De morbo Gallico commentarius.* Francf. 1594. 8vo. *De verâ præcavendi et curandi febrem contagiosam pestilentem ratione.* 1594. *Consiliorum et epistolarum medicinalium lib. vii.* Francf. 1593. 8vo.

CRAUTE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a village, five leagues from Autun, in France; where are mineral springs containing hydrosulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, muriate of lime, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia.

CRAWFORD, ADAIR', M. D. F. R. S. (*Biog.*) Professor of Chemistry at the academy of Woolwich; died in 1795. WORKS. *Experiments and observations on animal heat, &c.* Lond. 1779 and 1788. *An experimental inquiry into the effects of tonics &c. on the animal fibre.* Lond. 1816.

CREAM (*Mat. Alim.*) *Cre'mor.* A thick, unctuous matter, of a yellowish white color, and sweet, agreeable taste, which rises to the surface of milk, if kept at rest. It is composed of butter, serum, and caseum.

Crème is a name given in France to *bouillies* prepared with farina of different kinds; as the *Cream of Rice, Crème de Riz, C. d'orge (C. of Barley), &c.*

(F) *Crème.* (G) *Rahm, Milchrahm.*

CREMAS'TER (*Anat.*) *κρεμαστήρ, Suspensivulum.* That which suspends; from *κρεμαω*, 'I suspend.' The Greeks designated, by this term, the spermatic chord, or all the parts by which the testicle is, as it were, suspended; but, since VESALIUS, it has received its present limited meaning. The *Cre-master* is a very thin, muscular fascia, —

sometimes hardly perceptible, — which detaches itself from the internal oblique muscle; passes through the abdominal ring, and vanishes around the tunica vaginalis: serving to draw up the testicle, and to move it slightly. It has been, also, called *Erythroïdes* and *Suspensorium Testis.*

(G) *Hodenmuskel.*

CRE'MER (*Path.*) The common name for a disease frequent in Hungary, and which is produced by excess in eating and drinking. *CHOMEL.*

CREM'NOS (*Anat. Path.*) *ζρημος*, means, 1. The lips of an ulcer. 2. The *Labia Pudendi.* HIPPOCR., FOËSIUS.

CRE'NA (*Anat.*) *Crenat'ura, Denticulatus.* In the plural, the small teeth or projections in the bones of the cranium, by means of which an accurate junction is formed at the sutures.

(F) *Crénelure.*

Crénelure has also been used, in *Surgery*, for the gutter or groove in certain instruments, which is generally intended to secure the passage of cutting instruments: the groove, for example, of a director.

CREPA'TIO (*Pharm.*) *Crepatu'ra, λαισις, λαισιμα.* The action of bursting any seed by ebullition. — *Col'que ad crepatu'ram,* 'Boil till it bursts.'

CREPITA'TION (*Surg. &c.*) *Crep'itus*, from *crepita're*, 'to make a noise.' *Crackling.* *Crepitation* or *crepitus*, (F) *Cliquetis*, (G) *Knirschen*, has been used, in *Surgery*, to designate the noise occasioned by the friction of fractured bones, when the surgeon moves them in certain directions. When it cannot be heard at a distance, it may be detected by the immediate application of the ear, or by the use of the stethoscope.

Crepitus or *crackling* is, likewise, met with in cases of gangrene, — when air is effused into the cellular membrane, — provided the part be carefully examined with the fingers. The same term is used for the cracking of the joints in health or disease.

Crep'itus, *φροσα, φροση, περιθρησις, πορθη, Fla'tus*, also means a discharge of wind per anum: *φροσαι σιγωδες*, are those passed without noise. See *FART.*

By *râle crépitant*, LAENNEC means the *crepitant rattle*, heard, during respiration, in severe pneumonia and in œdema of the lung; so termed, on account of the analogy between the sound and that occasioned by pressing a healthy lung between the fingers.

CRESCEN'TIA CUJE'TË (*Mat. Med.*) *Cujete, Narrow-leaved Calabash Tree.*

The pulp of the fruit of this West India plant is acidulous. It is used in diarrhœa and headache; and, in syrup, for diseases of the chest.

CRE'TA (*Mat. Med.*) *Carbonas Calcis*, *Carbonas calca'reus*, *Glisomargo*, *Mellia Ter'ra*, *Chalk*, *Carbonate of Lime*. (F) *Craie*.

(G) *Kalkerde*, *Kreide*.

CRE'TA PREPARA'TA, *Carbonas Calcis præparatus*, *Tes'ta præparata*, *Prepared Chalk*. Used, externally, as an absorbent; internally, as an antacid. Dose, gr. x to ʒj or more.

CRETIN (*Path.*) One affected with cretinism. The word is said to come from *Chrétien*, *Christian*, because the Cretin, being in a state of idiocy, is incapable of committing any sin.

CRETINISM or CRET'INAGE (*Path.*) *Cyrto'sis Cretinis'mus*, *Cretinis'mus*. An endemic affection in the low, deep, narrow situations of the Valais; in the valley of Aost, Maurienne, a part of Switzerland, the Pyrenees, Tyrol, &c. It is a state of idiocy, commonly accompanied by an enormous goître, and is often hereditary. The unfortunate Cretin is little better than the animals around him. He rarely attains an advanced age. Like idiocy, cretinism has been divided into complete and incomplete.

(G) *Kretin*, *Kreidling*, *Weissling*.

WRITERS. J. F. ACKERMANN, Gotha, 1790 (G). F. E. FODÉRÉ, Turin, 1792 (F); and Paris, an. viii. J. and CH. WENZEL, Vienna, 1802 (G).

CREUZOT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) C. is a mountain, to the northeast of Mount Cenis. Near it is a saline chalybeate spring.

CREVASSE (F) (*Path.*) *Ri'ma*, from *crever*, 'to break or crack.' A *Crack*, a *Cleft*. The words *crevasse*, *gerçure*, *fissure*, and *rhagade* are often used synonymously, for small longitudinal cracks or chaps of a more or less painful character. Sometimes, *crevasse* is employed to designate the solutions of continuity or ruptures, which supervene in distended parts, in the urinary passages, uterus, &c.; when it is synonymous with rupture.

CRIBLÉ (F) (*Anat.*) *Cribra'tus*, from *cribrum*, 'a sieve.' Having holes like a sieve. *Lame criblée*, *Crib'riform plate*, — is the horizontal lamina of the ethmoid bone, so called because it is perforated like a sieve. Through the perforations the olfactory nerves pass.

CRIBRA'TION (*Pharm.*) *Cibra'tio*,

Sifting, *ζοσζινισμος*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating the finest parts of drugs from the coarser. Sieves are used for this purpose. These were formerly called *Cri'bra*; *ζοσζινοι*. A sieve, for separating the bran from meal, was termed *Cres'era*, *ζησερα*, *ζησερη*, *αλειροτριος*, *Cribrum Pollina'rium*.

(G) *Sieben*.

CRIB'RIFORM (*Anat.*) *Cribrifor'mē*, from *cribrum*, 'a sieve,' and *form'a*, 'form.' The ethmoid bone was formerly so called: — *Os cribrifor'mē*.

CRICO-ARYT'ENOID (*Anat.*) *Cri'co-arytenoidæ'us*. Relating to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

CRICO-ARYT'ENOID MUSCLE, *Cri'co-arytenoidæ'us lateralis*, *Crico-lateri-arithénordien*. A muscle, which proceeds from the lateral part of the superior edge of the cricoid cartilage to the outer and anterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It carries the arytenoid cartilage outwards and forwards.

CRICO-ARYT'ENOID, POSTERIOR, *Cri'co-arytedordæ'us posticus*, *Cricocreti-arithénordien*, *Dilatateur postérieur du Larynx*. A small, triangular muscle, seated at the back part of the larynx. It extends from the prominent line, at the middle of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, to the outer and posterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage.

The CRICO-ARYT'ENOIDÆ'US, SUPERIOR, of WINSLOW, forms part of the *Arytenoidæ'us* of modern anatomists.

CRICO-PHARYNGE'AL (*Anat.*) *Cri'co-pharyngæ'us*. Belonging to the cricoid cartilage and pharynx. The CRICO-PHARYNGÆ'US Muscle of WINSLOW is a fleshy bundle, which forms part of the *Constrictor Pharyngis inferior*. He calls the other part *Thy'ropharyngæ'us*, and proposes to call the whole *Thy'ro-cri'co-pharyngæ'us*.

CRICO-THYROIDÆ'AN (*Anat.*) Belonging to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

The CRICO-THY'ROID MEMBRANE is of a fibrous nature; and extends from the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage to the inferior edge of the thyroid.

The CRICO-THYROID MUSCLE, *Cri'co-Thyroidæ'us*, *Dilatateur antérieur du larynx*, is a small, fleshy bundle, of a triangular shape, at the anterior and inferior part of the larynx. It extends from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage to the lateral parts of the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage; and its

use is, to approximate, anteriorly, the corresponding margins of the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; and thus to stretch the ligaments of the glottis, which it contracts by separating the thyroid cartilage from the arytenoid.

CRICOID (*Anat.*) *Cricotides*, *Cricoides*, *Annula'ris*, *Cymbala'ris*, *Cartila'go innomina'ta*, *κρικουειδης*, from *κρικος*, 'a ring,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Having the form of a ring. A name given to one of the cartilages of the larynx, which is situated at its lower part, between the thyroid and first ring of the trachea. It is much higher behind than before.

(G) Ringknorpel. (F) *Cartilage anonyme*.

CRINA'LE (*Surg.*) from *crinis*, 'hair.' An instrument, formerly used to compress, in cases of fistula lachrymalis. It has its name from the circumstance of its having at one end a small cushion stuffed with hair. **SCULTETUS**.

CRINA'TUM (*Pharm.*) *κρινατον*. A species of fumigation, used by PAULUS of Ægina. The roots of lilies entered into the process;—hence its name, from *κρινος*, 'the lily.'

CRINOM'YRON (*Pharm.*) *κρινουμυρον*, from *κρινος*, 'the lily,' and *μυρον*, 'ointment.' *Unguentum lilia'ceum*, *U. Ægyptium album*, *U. Susi'num*. An ointment, composed of lilies and some aromatic plants. **GORRÆUS**.

CRIOG'ENES (*Pharm.*) *κριογενης*. Certain troches, mentioned by PAULUS of Ægina, which he believed capable of cleansing sordid ulcers.

CRIOMYX'OS (*Path.*) *κριομυξος*. One, who has much mucus in his nasal fossæ.

CRISIS (*Path.*) *κρισις*, *Diac'risis*, *διακρισις*, Judgment, from *κρινω*, 'I judge.' This word has been used in various acceptations. Some have called it the *crisis of a disease*, when it augments or diminishes considerably, becomes transformed into another, or ceases entirely. Some have used the word to signify only the favorable changes, which supervene in disease; others, for the change going on in the acme or violence of the disease. Others, again, have given this name only to a rapid and favorable change; joined to some copious evacuation or eruption: whilst others have applied the term to the symptoms, that accompany such change, and not to the change itself;—thus including, under the same denomination, the *critical phenomena* and the *crisis*.

G) **Krise**.

Several kinds of crises have been admitted. 1. The *Salutary*, or those which lead to the cure. 2. The *Mortal*, or those which prove fatal. *Crises*, properly so called, mean such as are rapid:—*Lyses*, those that are slow, and not preceded by any exacerbation of the symptoms:—*Regular*, are those announced by precursory symptoms, happening on foreseen days, and accompanied with critical phenomena:—*Irregular*, those which want those conditions. They are *complete* or *incomplete*, according as they entirely remove the disease, or leave the case still doubtful. Many of the old notions, with regard to crises,—especially the doctrine of critical days,—are now abandoned.

Crises have been considered to be produced in the following modes.

TABLE OF CRISES.

1. FROM THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES.	By sanguineous exhalation.	Hemorrhage.	1. From the nose.
			2. From the bronchi.
2. FROM THE DERMOID SYSTEM.	By augmented excretion.	Flux.	3. From the stomach.
			4. From the intestines.
3. FROM THE GLANDULAR SYSTEM.	Transpiration.	1. Discharge of mucous from the nose.	5. From the uterus.
			Acute and chronic eruptions.	6. From the urinary passages.
	Flow of urine.		1. From menstrual.
	Salivation.		2. From hamorrhoidal.
	Mumps.		
	Bubo.		

4. FROM THE CELLULAR SYSTEM.

Swelling of different parts of the body.
 Anthrax.
 Furunculus.
 Gangrene.
 Abscess.

WRITERS H. TAQET, Paris, 1597 (L). CL. LEVASSEUR, Paris, 1639 (L). N. CAPPON, Paris, 1666 (L). J. BUSSON, Paris, 1741 (L). J. E. HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1749 (L). G. W. FEVERSEIN, Gotting. 1754 (L). P. J. MORISOT-DESLANDES, Paris, 1756 (L). A. DE HAEN, Paris, 1771 (L). E. F. M. BOSQUILLON, Paris, 1772 (L). J. CH. REIL, Hal. 1792 (L). E. G. BALDINGER, Marburg, 1796 (L). W. LIEBSCH, Gotting. 1803 (L). N. L. LERMINIER, Paris, 1805 (F). J. DESAUX, Paris, 1808 (F). J. M. LAVALETTE, Paris, 1810 (F). C. DESTREZ, Paris, 1811 (F). A. P. LANDRÉ-BEAUVAIS, Paris, 1809, 1813 (F).

CRISPATION (*Path.*) *Crispatura*, *ὀλοποίησης*, from *crispare*, 'to wrinkle.' A contraction or spasmodic constriction, which supervenes in certain parts, either spontaneously or by the influence of some morbid cause or therapeutical agent. The capillary vessels of a wound are, by the French, termed *crispés*; when, immediately after an operation, the blood does not flow from them. The skin is said to be *crispée*, when contracted, and the bulbs of the hair become more prominent. *Crispation* of the nerves is a slight convulsive motion of external or internal parts, much less than that which occurs in convulsion.

CRISPUS, ANTHONY (*Biog.*) A physician and divine; born in Sicily in 1600; died in 1688. WORKS. *In lethargum febrì pervenientem acutæ commentarii duo*. Panorm. 1668. 4to. *De sputo sanguinis à partibus corporis infimis supervenientis cum tussi*, &c. 1682. 4to.

CRIS'TA (*Anat., Path., &c.*) A crest. *λοφος*. A name given to several bony projections.

(F) *Crête*. (G) *Kamm*.

CRIS'TA GAL'LI; two Latin words, signifying the *comb of a cock*. A flat, triangular process, rising above the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and resembling a cock's comb. It gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri.

(G) *Hahnenkamm*.

(F) *Crête de l'ethmoïde, C. de Coq*.

The CRIS'TA OF THE ILIUM is the superior margin of the ilium: — the *Cris'ta of the Tib'ia*, the anterior edge,

the *shin*. WINSLOW calls the nymphæ, *Cris'tæ of the Clit'oris*; and CHAUSIER, the verumontanum, *Crista Urethralis*.

The word *CRETES* (F) is used, in France, for fimbriated excrescences, which form at the anus, and near the genital organs; and are commonly owing to the syphilitic virus.

CRETES DE COQ are syphilitic excrescences, resembling, in form, the crest of the cock.

CRITH'MUM MARIT'IMUM (*Mat. Alim., &c.*) *Crith'mum, Sam'phire*. A plant, which grows on the sea-coasts, has a spicy, aromatic flavor, and is used, pickled, as a condiment.

(G) Meerfenchel. (F) *Passe-pierre, Perce-pierre, Fenouil marin*.

The *Caaponga* of Brazil, is a kind of Crithmum.

CRIT'ICAL (*Path.*) *Criticus*, *κρίσιμος, κρίτικος*. Belonging to a crisis.

CRIT'ICAL DAYS, *Dies judicatorii, D. Decretorii, D. Prin'cipes, D. Radicales*, are those on which a crisis, it was imagined, would be likely to happen. According to HIPPOCRATES and GALEN, the greatest number of fevers terminate, favorably, on the 7th day, and many on the 14th; — these two days being the most propitious. Next to these come, in order of efficiency, the 9th, 11th, 20th or 21st, 17th, 5th, 4th, 3d, 18th, 27th, and 28th. The sixth day was called, by GALEN, the *Tygrant*, *τυραννος*, because the crises, that happened then, were generally unfavorable. After this, the most unfavorable were the 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th. The 13th was a sort of neutral day, the crises, which happened on it, being neither favorable nor unfavorable.

Days were, also, divided into *Intercalary*, in which the crises happened less frequently, and were less complete than on the *critical or indicatory*; — and into *vacant* and *non-decretory*, in which a crisis hardly ever occurred.

According to this division, they were enumerated as follows.

<i>Critical days</i> ,	7th, 14th, 20th, 27th, 34th, 40th, 60th, &c.
<i>Indicatory days</i> ,	4th, 11th, 17th, 24th, &c.

Intercalary days, 3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, &c.
Non-decretory days, 2d, 8th, 10th, 12th
13th, &c.

Fortunate crises were considered to be indicated by favorable signs appearing three days before.

(G) *Kritischen Tage*.

(F) *Jours critiques*.

WRITERS G. COLLIMITIUS, Argent. 1531 (L). J. DEFROITDEVAL, Paris, 1549 (L). TH. BODERIUS, Paris, 1555 L. DURET, Paris, 1584 (L). MARESCOT, Paris, 1597 (L). L. EICKSTADT, Stettin, 1609 (L). O. BÆTTICHER, Basil, 1613 (L). A. NIPHUS, Marburg, 1624 (L). PELSHOFER, Vitteimb. 1632 (L). A. ARGOLI, Patav. 1639 (L). P. CASTELLUS, Rom. 1642 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1678 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1702 (L). AYMEN, Dijon, 1752 (F). J. A. MAGINI, Brix, 1757 (L). H. J. BAGET, Paris, 1771 (L). VISCHER, Tubing. 1775 (L). РОСКИ, Budæ, 1781 (L). J. DESAUX, Paris, 1808 (F).

CROC'IDĒ CONFECTIO (*Pharm.*) A name given to a confection, used by NICHOLAS MYREPSUS, in colic.

CROCIDIS'MUS (*Path.*) from *κροκιδίζω*, 'I remove the wool.' *Crocidiæ*'s. A variety of carphologia. Picking the bed-clothes.

CROC'INUM (*Pharm.*) *ῥοκζινον*, from *κροκος*, 'saffron.' Oil of saffron; also, a mixture of saffron with aromatics.

CROCO'DES (*Pharm.*) *κροκοδης*. Certain trochs into which saffron entered as an ingredient. PAULUS of Ægina.

CROCODI'LEA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cordylea*, *Stercus Lacer'tæ*. The excrements of the crocodile, which the Arabists extolled as a remedy for cutaneous diseases, and which was long used as a cosmetic.

CROCOMAG'MA (*Pharm.*) *κροκομαγμα*. A kind of troch, composed of saffron and spices. GALEN, DIOSCORIDES, PAULUS of Ægina, SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

CROC'US (*Mat. Med.*) *C. sativus*, *C. austriacus*, *Medicina Tristitia*, *Panacea vegetabilis*, *Zaffran*, *Anima Pulmonum*, *κροκος*, *κροκον*, *C. Orientalis*. *Saffron*. The stigmata are the parts used in medicine. They are brought from the East. The odor is aromatic, and the taste aromatic, pungent, and bitter:—the color deep orange red. Its virtues are yielded to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water. Its operation has been considered stimulant, exhilarating, and diaphoretic. It is not much used.

There is a *Cake Saffron* sometimes met with. It consists of one part of

saffron and nine of marigold, made into a cake with oil; and pressed.

(F) *Safran*. (G) *Krokus*.

WRITERS. J. F. HERTODT, Jenæ, 1671 (L). J. B. A. RAUCH, Vienn. 1764 (L).

CROISÉ (F) (*Path.*) *Crossed*. An epithet given to paralysis, when it attacks the arm of one side, and the leg of another.

CROMMYOXYREG'MIA (*Path.*) *κρομμυοξυρηγμια*, from *κρομμυον*, 'an onion,' *οξυς*, 'acid,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'to break out.' Sour, fetid eructations, exhaling a smell similar to that of onions.

CROONE, CROUNE, or CRONE, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent London physician, and benefactor of science; founder of the CROONIAN Lectures, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was born in London, where he died in 1684. WORKS. *De ratione motus muscularum*. Lond. 1664. 4to.

CROT'ALUS HORRIDUS, *Crotalophorus* (*Toxicol.*) The *Rattlesnake*, *Cobra de Capello*. A venomous reptile of North America. Its poison is virulent. It is so called from its rattle in the tail. (*Κροταλον*, 'a rattle,' 'a small bell.')

(F) *Crotale*.

(G) *Klapperschlange*.

CROT'APHE or CROTA'PHIUM (*Path.*) from *κροταφος*, 'temple.' *Cephalalgia Pulsatilis*, *Cephalæa Pulsatilis*. A pulsatory pain, chiefly at the temples, with drumming in the ears.

CROTCH'ET (*Obst. Surg.*) *Ha'mus*. A small hook or crook. An obstetrical instrument, whose name indicates its shape; and which is used in the extraction of the fœtus, when it becomes necessary to destroy it to expedite delivery. Crotchets are differently formed; some are sharp, others blunt; some contained in a sheath, others naked.

(F) *Crochet*. (G) *Haken*.

CRO'TON CASCARILLA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cor'tex Eleutheriæ*, *Cro'ton Eleutheriæ*, *Thus Julæorum*, *Chacarrilla cor'tex*, *Cascarilla*, *Elute'ria*, *Gascarilla*. The bark of the *Croton Cascarilla* of the Bahamas, *Cor'tex Thu'ris*, has a slightly aromatic odor, and bitterish, aromatic taste. The smoke has the odor of musk. The active parts are an essential oil and bitter extractive. They are completely extracted by proof spirit. It is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒss or more in powder.

(F) *Quinquina aromatique*, *Cascarille*. (G) *Cascarille-rind*,

WRITER. PH. A. BÜHMER, Hal. 1738 (L).

CRO'TON RACEMO'SUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Beenel*. A small Malabar tree, whose aromatic root, boiled in oil of sesame, is employed, by the Orientals, as a liniment in head-ache and rheumatism.

CRO'TON TIG'LIIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Cadel-Avanacu*. A Ceylonese plant, every part of which is endowed with medicinal power. The root is a drastic cathartic: the wood, (*Lig'num Pava'næ*) *Pavana wood*, and the seeds, have like virtues. The seeds have been long known under the names, *Gra'na Moluc'cæ*, *Til'ii Gra'na*, and *Gra'na Tig'lii*. From these seeds the *Croton Oil*, *O'leum Tig'lii* is expressed. It is of a pale, brownish-yellow color, and hot, biting taste; and is a most powerful drastic cathartic. Dose, from half a drop to three drops, made into pills with crumb of bread.

(G) Purgierbaum, Granatillbaum.

WRITER. M. J. SHORT (*on the oil of croton*), Lond. 1830.

CROTO'NĒ (*Path.*) *ροστορη, γογγρος, ρεμνον*. A fungus, which grows on trees. By extension, applied to a fungous tumor developed on the periosteum.

CROUPION (F) (*Anat.*) *Uropygium*. the *Rump*, *ουροπυγιον*. The region of the coccyx. The *crupper*.

(G) Kreuz.

CROWN (*Anal. &c.*) *Coro'na, στεφανωρη, στεφανος*. In Anatomy, this name is given to parts of a circular form, which surmount other portions of the same body. Thus, the *Crown of a Tooth*, *Coro'na Dent'is*, (F) *Couronne du Dent*, is the portion of the tooth, which projects above the gum.

(G) Krone.

CROWN OF THE GLANS, *Coro'na gland'is*, (F) *Couronne du gland*, is the round, almost circular, ring, which circumscribes the base of the glans.

The **CROWN OF THE TREPAN** (*Surg.*) *Mod'iolus*, (F) *Couronné de Trépan*, is a species of saw, in form of a crown, or rather of a portion of a cylinder, having grooves on its external surface; and teeth at its lower extremity: the other being fitted to the handle of the trepan.

CROWN OF VENUS (*Path.*) *Coro'na Ven'eris, Gult'a Rosa'cea Syphyllit'ica*, (F) *Couronne de Venus*. Red, rosy pustules, dry or moist, on the face; but particularly on the forehead and

temples, owing to constitutional syphilis.

CROW'THER, BRY'AN (*Biog.*) A Surgeon in London;—died in 1815. **WORKS.** *Practical observations on the diseases of the joints, commonly called white swelling: with some remarks on scrophulous abscesses.* Lond. 1797. 8vo. *Observations on white swellings in the joints, with remarks on caries and necrosis, in which a new and successful method of treating those diseases is pointed out.* Lond. 1808. *Practical remarks on insanity; to which is added, a commentary on the dissection of the brains of maniacs, with some account of diseases incident to the insanec.* Lond. 1811.

CRU'CIAL (*Surg.*) *Crucial'is*. Having the shape of a cross.

A **CRU'CIAL INCISION**, (F) *Incision cruciale*. An incision, made in the form of a cross. Often employed for exposing the cranium, for the purpose of applying the trepan.

CRU'CIAL LIG'AMENTS, (F) *Ligaments croisés, L. cruciformes*. Two strong ligaments within the knee-joint. The *anterior* passes obliquely, from a depression anterior to the spine of the tibia to the posterior and inner part of the external condyle of the femur:—the *other*, the *posterior*, extends from the posterior part of the spine of the tibia to the anterior and outer part of the internal condyle.

(G) Kreuzbänder.

CRU'CIABLE (*Pharm.*) *Crucibulum, Cat'inus fusc'rinus, Tigillum, Albot, Cementerium*. A vessel of earth, silver, platina, gold, black-lead, &c., for receiving substances, which have to be exposed to a strong heat. It is sometimes covered with a *top* or *lid*, (F) *Couvercle*.

(F) Creuset. (G) Tiegel.

CRU'CIFORM (*Anat.*) *Cruciformis, Cross-shaped*. A name given to the ligaments, which close the articulations of the phalanges; and likewise to the *crucial* ligaments.

CRU'CIUS, VIN'CENT ALSA'RIVUS (*Biog.*) An Italian physician of the 17th century. **WORKS.** *De epilepsiâ seu comitiali morbo.* Ven. 1603. 4to. *Consilium de catarrho curando.* Raven. 1611. 4to. *De morbis capitis frequentioribus.* Rom. 1617. 4to. *Providenza metodica per preservarsi dall' imminente peste.* Rom. 1630. 4to. *De hæmoptysi, hoc est, de sanguinis sputo.* Rom. 1633. 4to.

CRU'DITY (*Path.*) *Cruditas, ομοτης,*

from *crudus*, 'crude,' 'unprepared.' *Rawness, crudeness.* This word has received several acceptations. 1. It expresses the quality of certain ailments, which have not experienced the action of fire. 2. The condition of matters in the digestive tube, which have not undergone the digestive changes: and, 3. In the language of the Humorists, it means the condition of the morbid matter in a sick individual, when it has not yet been prepared or concocted by the reaction of the organs.

(F) *Crudités.* (G) *Kruditäten.*

WRITERS. M. FLACIUS, Rostoch, 1594 (L). MÜHLHAUSEN, Lugd. Bat. 1740 (L).

The word is used in the plural, *Crudities*, synonymously with *crude matters*. It is applied to those, when contained in the stomach and intestines.

WRITER. PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1776 (L).

CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM (*Biog.*) An eminent Surgeon and Anatomist; born in Edinburgh in 1745; died in 1800. WORKS. *Remarks on the absorption of calomel from the internal surface of the mouth.* Lond. 1779. 8vo. *Experiments on the insensible perspiration of the human body, showing its affinity to respiration.* Lond. 1779. 8vo.: 1785. 8vo. *The anatomy of the absorbent vessels of the human body.* Lond. 1786. 4to.: 1790, much enlarged. *The result of the trial of various acids, and some other substances in the treatment of lues venerea.* Lond. 1797. 8vo.

CRU'NION (*Pharm.*) ζροῦνον, from ζροῦρος, 'a torrent.' A compound diuretic medicine, used of old. AËTIUS.

CRU'OR (*Anat.*) The signification of this word is very vague. It has been used to designate blood in general, venous blood, extravasated or coagulated blood, and the coloring matter.

CRU'RA (*Anat.*) The plural of *crus*, 'a leg.' Applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root; as the *Crura cerebri*, *Crura cerebelli*, &c.

(F) *Cuisse.* (G) *Schenkel.*

CRU'RAL (*Anat. &c.*) *Cruralis*, from *crus*, 'the thigh and the lower limb.' What belongs to the thigh or lower limb.

(G) *Schenkel*, (*in composition.*)

CRU'RAL or IN'GUINAL ARCH,

(F) *Arcade crurale*, *A. inguinale*, (CH.) *POUPART'S Ligament*, *L. of Fallopius*. This arch is formed by the internal portion of the inferior edge of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus muscle, which is attached, at one end, to the pubis; at the other, to the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium. At its posterior and inner part, the aponeurosis, forming the arch, sends off a falciform reflexion, which is attached along the crest of the pubis, and is known under the name of *GIMBERNAT'S Ligament*. Beneath this arch the vessels, nerves, and muscles make their exit from the pelvis to the thigh.

WRITER. ROBT. LISTON (*formation and connections of the*), Edinb. 1819.

CRU'RAL or FEM'ORAL CANAL or RING. M. JULES CLOQUET has described this canal with minuteness; and given it the name, *Anneau crural*, *Anneau femoral*. It is nearly an inch long, is triangular, more spacious above than below, and shorter and broader in the female than in the male. Its upper orifice is bounded, anteriorly, by the crural arch, posteriorly, by the crista of the pubis; on the outer side by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by the iliac aponeurosis; and, at the inner, by *GIMBERNAT'S* ligament. This orifice is covered by the peritoneum, and, according to M. CLOQUET, is closed by a more or less resisting septum, which he has named, *Septum crurale*. In its course, the crural canal has its anterior paries formed by the superficial expansion of the fascia lata; the posterior by the pectineus, covered by the deep-seated expansion of the fascia; and more externally by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by an expansion of the *fascia iliaca*. Its inferior orifice is formed by the foramen of the fascia lata, which gives passage to the vena saphæna. It is at the upper orifice of this canal, that *Fem'oral* or *Crural Hernia*, (the *Hernie inguinale* of CHAUSSIER, occurs; which would be more common, were it not for the fibro-cellular septum there situated.

The CRU'RAL or FEM'ORAL ARTERY, (F) *Artère crurale*, *A. Pelvicrurale* (CH.), is the continuation of the external iliac. It extends from the crural arch to the aperture in the triceps, or to the ham. CHAUSSIER applies the name *Artère crurale* to the trunk, which extends from the primitive or common iliac to the tibial arteries; em-

bracing, of course, the external iliac, femoral, and popliteal.

The *FEMORAL* or *CRURAL VEIN* has the same arrangement as the artery. It receives only one great branch, the saphæna.

The *CRURAL NERVE* proceeds from the lumbar plexus, and is situated at the outer side of the psoas muscle and crural artery. After it has passed under the crural arch, it divides into cutaneous and muscular branches. One of the branches, which is larger than the rest, is called the *Saphæna nerve*. It gives off filaments to the integuments of the knee, to the inner part of the leg, and to the dorsal surface of the foot. The remainder of the branches of the *crural* are distributed to the anterior and inner part of the thigh.

ACCESSORY OF THE CRURAL NERVE, is a term given to the 4th and 5th pair of lumbar nerves.

The *CRURAL PLEXUS* of CHAUSSIER, is the union of the anterior branches of the four last pairs of lumbar nerves, and the four first sacral; — forming the *lumbar* and *sacral* plexuses of most Anatomists.

CRURALIS or *CRURÆUS*. A part of the *Triceps crural* of the French, or of the *Trifémoro-rotulien* of CHAUSSIER. The *Cruralis* is situated at the anterior, outer, and inner part of the thigh. It arises, fleshy, from between the two trochanters, adheres firmly to most of the fore part of the os femoris; and is inserted, tendinous, into the upper part of the patella, behind the rectus. Its use is to assist the vasti and rectus in the extension of the leg. Under *Muscle Triceps Crural*, the French describe the *cruralis* and the two vasti. Some small muscular slips, sometimes found under the *cruræus* muscle, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee-joint, have been called *Subcruræi*.

CRUS'TA (*Path.*) *πολυσημον*. A crust or scab. An assemblage of small flakes, formed by the drying up of a fluid secreted by the skin.

(*F*) *Croute*. (*G*) *Rinde*, *Borke*. The lining membrane of the stomach and intestines has been called *Crus'ta villosa*.

CRUSTACÉ (*F*) (*Path.*) ALIBERT has substituted this word, in his Nosology, for *croûteux*, 'crusty.' Having crusts or scabs; as *Dartre crustacée*.

CRUS'TULA (*Path.*) A small shell or scab. An ecchymosis of the conjunctiva.

CRUSTUMINA'TUM (*Pharm.*) *ζουστομυριator*. A rob, prepared from the *Py'ra Crustumina* or *Crustumerina* (so called from *Crustuminum*, a town in Italy, where they grew), boiled with honey or in rain water. *AËTIUS*.

CRUX CER'VI (*Mat. Med.*) An ancient appellation for the bone in the heart of the stag. It was once considered useful in diseases of the heart.

CRY (*Physiol.*) *Clamor*. The sound of the unarticulated voice. The native voice, which the idiot and deaf possess equally with the man of genius and hearing. The cry of the new-born child has been called *Vagitus*, (*F*) *Vagissement*. We say, 'A cry of joy, of pleasure, of pain,' &c., according to the expression, which it may convey to the hearer.

(*F*) *Cri*. (*G*) *Schrei*, *Geschrei*.

CRYM'DES (*Path.*) *ζυμωδης*, from *ζυμος*, *ζυνος*, 'cold.' A continued fever, in which the internal parts feel hot, and the external cold; and which was attributed to an erysipelatous inflammation of the lungs. *AËTIUS*, *GORRÆUS*.

CRYMODIN'IA (*Nosol.*) from *ζυμος*, 'cold,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Chronic rheumatism, and all its modifications. *BAUMES*.

CRYMOSIS (*Nosol.*) from *ζυμος*, 'cold.' Diseases caused by the action of cold. *BAUMES*.

CRYP'SOR'CHIS (*Path.*) from *κρυπτοι*, 'I conceal,' and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.' *Cryptor'chis*, *Testicondus*. That state, in which the testes have not descended into the scrotum. *VOGEL*.

CRYP'TA (*Anat.*) from *κρυπτος*, 'concealed.' *Follic'ulose gland*, *Lacuna follic'ulus*. A *crypt* or *follicle* is a small, roundish, hollow body, situated in the substance of the skin or mucous membranes, and constantly pouring the fluid, which it secretes, on their surfaces. *M. CHAUSSIER* distinguishes the *cryptæ* or *follicles* as follows,

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|---|--------------|
| 1. According to the nature of the secretion, into | } | Mucous, | |
| | | Sebaceous, | |
| | | Unctuous, | |
| | | Ceruminous | |
| | | Cutaneous, | |
| | | Ciliary, | |
| | | Auricular, | |
| | | Labial, | |
| | | Palatal, | |
| | | Bronchial, | |
| 2. According to their situation, into . . . | } | Œsophageal | |
| | | Gastric, | |
| | | Intestinal, | |
| | | Vesical, | |
| | | Urethral, | |
| | | Vaginal, | |
| | | Uterine. | |
| | | Those of the skin, and many of those of the mucous membranes. | |
| 3. According to their particular arrangement, into | | } | Simple. |
| | | | Agglomerate. |
| | Compound. | | |

Those of the skin, and many of those of the mucous membranes.

Arytenoid cryptæ, those of the palate and caruncula lachrymalis.

Prostate, tonsils, lacunæ of the rectum, of the urethra, and of the foramen cæcum of the tongue.

The use of the crystal or follicular secretion, is to keep the parts, on which it is poured, supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies, with which they have to come in contact.

(F) *Crypte*, *Follicule*. (G) *Hohl-drüse*.

The little rounded appearances at the ends of the small arteries, in the cortical substance of the kidney, are also called *Cryptæ*.

CRYPTOPHYIC (*Path.*) *Cryptophyicus*, from κρυπτω, 'I conceal,' and πύον, 'pus.' A state of disease, kept up by an occult abscess.

CRYSTAL'LI (*Path.*) Vesicles, filled with a watery fluid. They are also called *crystal'linæ*. Probably the pemphigus of modern writers.

CRYST'ALLINE (*Anat.*) *Crystal'linus*. Having the appearance of crystal.

The CRYST'ALLINE, *Crystal'line hum'or*, *C. Lens*, *Crystal'line body* — *Crystal'linus*, *Lens crystal'lina*, *Lens crystalloides* or *Corpus crystal'linum*, *δισκοειδης*, *φακοειδης*, *Discoides*, *Crystalloides*, *Phacoides*. A lenticular, transparent body, situated between the vitreous and aqueous humors of the eye, at the union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of this organ. It is composed of a soft, exterior substance; and an interior, forming a solid nucleus, in which a number of elliptical layers are perceptible. It is contained in a *capsule*, called *Tunica ar'nea* vel *crystal'lina*, and receives, at its posterior surface, a small branch of the central artery of the retina, which is always readily distinguishable in the fœtus, prior to the 7th month of utero-gestation.

The use of the crystalline is to re-

fract the rays of light, and to serve as an achromatic glass: for which its laminæ or layers, composed of substances of different refractive powers, admirably adapt it.

(F) *Cristallin* ou *Crystallin*, *Humeur crystalline*, *Corps crystallin*, *Lentille crystalline*. (G) *Kristallinse*, *Kristallfeuchtigkeit*.

WRITERS. (*Physiol.*) J. N. DE LA HIRE, Paris, 1708 (L). A. F. WALTHER, Lips. 1712 (L). — (*General Pathology of C.*) J. DESCEMET, Paris, 1758 (L). J. TAYLOR, Lond. 1736.

CRYSTAL'LINA (*Path.*) from κρυσταλλος, 'crystal.' A vesicle or phlyctæna, filled with serum, and appearing on the prepuce or in the vicinity of the anus, surrounded by a reddish extravasated aureola. It may be syphilitic or not. See CRYSTALLI.

CRYST'ALLOID (*Anat.*) *Crystalloides*, from κρυσταλλος, 'crystal,' and ειδος, 'form,' 'resemblance.' Resembling crystal or the crystalline. The *capsule* or *membrane of the crystalline*; also, the crystalline itself.

CTESIPHON'TIS MALAG'MA (*Pharm.*) A plaster, employed and described by CELSUS.

CUBITAL (*Anat.*) *Cubitalis*. Connected with, or relating to the cubitus, or with the inner and posterior part of the fore-arm.

The CUBITAL AR'TERY, *Arteria cubitalis*, *A. ulna'ris*, arises from the humeral a little below the bend of the elbow; proceeds along the anterior and inner part of the fore-arm; passes anterior to the ligamentum annulare of the carpus, and goes to form, in the palm of the hand, the superficial palmar arch. Besides the numerous muscular branches, which it gives off in its

course, it sends, posteriorly, the common trunk of the *interosseous arteries*, and internally, the two *cubital recurvants*, anterior and posterior,—articular branches, which anastomose on the inside of the elbow with the divisions of the humeral artery.

(G) Ellbogenschlagader.

The *DEEP-SEATED CUBITAL VEINS* and the *recurrent cubital veins* accompany the corresponding arteries.

The *SUPERFICIAL CUBITAL VEINS* belong to the basilic. CIIAUSSIER calls them *cutaneous cubital*.

The *CUBITAL MUSCLES* are two in number. 1. The *Cubitalis anterior*, *Cubitalis Flexor carpi ulnaris*, *Ulnaris inter-nus*, *Epitrochli-cubito-carpium*, *Cubito-carpium* (CH.), is a long muscle, situated at the anterior and inner part of the fore-arm. It arises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, at the inner side of the olecranon, and from the posterior edge of the ulna, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the os pisiforme. Its use is to bend the hand on the fore-arm by directing it slightly inwards. 2. The *Cubitalis posterior* or *exterior*, *Extensor Carpi ulnaris*, *Ulnaris exterus*, *Cubitalis exterus*, *Cubito-sus-metacarpium* (CH.), is situated at the posterior part of the fore-arm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the superior extremity of the fifth bone of the metacarpus. Its use is to extend the hand, inclining it a little inwards.

The *CUBITAL NERVE*, *Ulnar nerve*, *Cubito-digital* (CH.), is furnished by the two or three last nerves of the brachial plexus, and is distributed to the inner and anterior side of the fore-arm; to the inner part of the palm and of the back of the hand, and to the two or three last fingers.

CUBITO-SUPRA-PALMARIS (Anat.) Belonging to the cubitus and to the supra-palmar or dorsal surface of the hand. CIIAUSSIER gives this name, 1. To a small artery, which is given off by the cubital or ulnar, a little above the wrist. 2. To a vein, which accompanies this artery.

CUBITUS (Anat.) κυβιτον, *Cybiton*. The *Elbow*. Also, one of the bones of the fore-arm. See *ULNA*, and the fore-arm itself.

CUBITUS; the ancient name of a measure 18 inches long: — πηχυς.

(F) Coudée.

CUBOID (Anat.) Κυβοΐδες, *Cubiformis*, *Cyboΐdes*, *Cyrtοΐdes*, *Grandi-*

no'sum Os, *Tes'sara*, *Tesseræ os*, *Os varium*, κυβοειδης, from κυβος, 'a cube,' and ειδος, 'form.' Having the form of a cube. This name was given, by GALEN, to one of the bones of the tarsus, and is still retained. It is situated at the anterior and outer part of the tarsus; and is articulated, behind, with the calcaneum; before, with the two last metatarsal bones, and within, with the third os cuneiforme, and sometimes with the scaphoides. Its inferior surface has an oblique groove for the tendon of the *peroneus longus*.

(G) Würfelbein.

CUCU'EALUS BE'HEN (Mat. Med.) *Behen officinarum*. This plant was once considered alexipharmic and cordial. It is the *Spatling Pop'py*.

CUCULA'TUM MA'JUS (Pharm.) A barbarous term, used by RULAND for brandy and spirit of wine.

CUCUMIS COLOCYN'THIS (Mat. Med.) The official name of the *Colocynthis* or *Bitter Apple*. *Colocynthis*, *Alhan'dula*, *Coloquin'tida*, ζολοκυνθις, *Handal*, *Al-an'dahal*, *Bitter Gourd*, *Bitter Cucumber*. A Turkey and Cape of Good Hope plant. The spongy part or medulla of the fruit, *Colocynthis Pulpa*, *Cucu'meris Colocyn'thidis Pulpa*, has a bitter, nauseous, and acrimonious taste; and is a strong cathartic, acting chiefly on the upper part of the intestines. It is scarcely ever used, except in combination.

(F) *Coloquinte*. (G) *Koloquinte*.

WRITERS. J. VALERIO, Cæsar-Augustæ, 1611 (L). J. THOMASSEAU, Paris, 1676 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1734 (L). J. CL. TODE, Hafn. 1790 (L).

CUCUMIS ME'LO (Mat. Alim.) The systematic name of the *Melon Plant*. *Melo*. *Common Melon*. The fruit is an agreeable article of diet, but not very digestible, unless when ripe. The seeds possess mucilaginous properties.

(F) *Melon*. (G) *Melone*, *Pfebe*.

CUCUMIS SATI'VUS (Mat. Alim.) The systematic name of the *Cucumber plant*. *Cucumis*, *Angou'rion*, αγγουριον, *Citre'olus*, αυκος, *Cucumer*. The cucumber is used, when young, as a pickle, when it is called a *Gherkin*. (F) *Cornichon*. (G) *Gurke*. It is not a fruit easy of digestion. The seeds are mucilaginous.

(F) *Concombre ordinaire*.

(G) *Kukumer*.

CUCUPHA (Mat. Med.) *Cucullus*, *Pilleus*, *Sacculus cephalicus*. A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom, between which is inclosed a mixture

of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic.

CUCURBITA CITRULLUS (*Mat. Alim.*) The systematic name of the *Water-melon* plant. *Citrullus, Anguria, Tetranguria, Sicilian Citrul, Water-melon.* The juice of this fruit is very abundant, whence its name. The *Water-melon* is extremely refreshing and agreeable, when made very cool, and is eaten like the common melon. It is very much used in the United States.

(F) *Melon d'eau, Pastèque.*

(G) *Wassermelone.*

CUCURBITA PEPO (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Common Pompion. Cucurbita.* The seeds of this plant, as well as those of the *Cucurbita lagenaria* or *Bottle-gourd*, contain a large proportion of oil, capable of forming emulsions: but they are not used.

Both the fruit of the *Cucurbita lagenaria*, ((F) *Calebasses*), and that of the *Cucurbita Pepo*, ((F) *Potiron, Courge*), are eaten.—German name of the *Gourd, Kurbis.*

CUCURBITINUS (*Helminth.*) This name was formerly given to the *Tænia solium*, because composed of rings which resemble the seeds of the *gourd, cucurbita.*

The ancients believed that the rings, which are sometimes discharged, were so many separate worms. See **TENIA.**

(F) *Cucurbitain.* (G) *Kurbiswurm.*

CUISSON (F) (*Path.*) *Urens doloris sen'sus.* A smarting, burning pain.

CUIVREUX (F) (*Path.*) *Copper-colored. Teint cuivreux.* A copper-colored complexion, such as is observed in cancerous affections. Syphilitic ulcers of the throat &c. are often copper-colored.

CULBICIO (*Path.*) A Latin word, employed by old writers, as synonymous with ardor urinæ and gonorrhœa.

CULBUTE (F) (*Obstet.*) A movement, which the fœtus has been supposed to execute, at the end of the 7th month of utero-gestation; and by means of which, it was presumed, the head presented towards the orifice of the uterus.—A change of situation, which is impracticable in ordinary circumstances.

CULEUS; a measure, containing 20 barrels or 40 urns, equal to 180 gallons, *κουλεος.* **PLINY, GORREUS.**

CULEX (*Entomol.*) A genus of insects, unhappily, too well known in

almost every part of the world, on account of their bites, which give rise to painful, local inflammation. The *gnats* and *mosquitoes*, belong to this genus.

(F) *Cousin.* (G) *Schnake.*

CULINARY ART (*Med.*) *Cookery. Res culina'ria, Res coqua'ria, Ars culina'ria, A. coquina'ria, μαγειρικη.* The art of preparing meats for the table. In judging of the properties of various kinds of aliment, the culinary process to which it has been subjected will always have to be considered. Many of the writers on the culinary art have been physicians.

(G) *Kochkunst.*

CULLEN, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) One of the most distinguished physicians of the last century; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1712; died Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1790. **WORKS.** *Synopsis nosologiae methodicæ, &c.* Edinb. 1769. 8vo. *The 4th edition, with the author's last corrections.* Edin. 1785. 2 vols. 8vo. *A translation was published,* Edinb. 1800. 8vo. *Institutiones of medicine and physiology for the use of students in the University of Edinburgh.* 1772. 12mo. *Lectures on the materia medica, &c.* Lond. 1772. 4to.; printed without Dr. CULLEN's consent. *Reprinted with large additions and corrections, and with the author's permission.* Lond. 1773. 4to. *An enlarged and corrected edition by Dr. C.* Edinb. 1789. 2 vols. 4to. *Letter to LORD CATHCART concerning the recovery of persons drowned and seemingly dead.* Edinb. 1775. 8vo. *First lines of the practice of physic, for the use of students in the University of Edinburgh.* Edinb. 1776-83. 4 vols. 8vo. Various editions of this have appeared. *With notes,* by Dr. ROTHERAM, Dr. P. READ, Dr. CALDWELL of the United States, Dr. JAMES GREGORY, &c. *Clinical lectures, delivered in the years 1765-6,* by WM. CULLEN, M. D., *taken in short hand by a gentleman who attended.* Lond. 1797. 8vo. By JOHN THOMSON, Edinb. 1814. 8vo.

CULPEPER or **CULPEPPER,** NICHOLAS (*Biog.*) Gent. and Student (as he calls himself) in Physic and Astrology; was born in London in 1616. He was a declared enemy of the Royal College of Physicians, and accused them of keeping the people ignorant, that they might the more effectually profit by their craft. He died in 1654. **WORKS.** *Physical directory, or a translation of the London Dispensatory,*

made by the College of Physicians of London. Lond. 1649. 4to. This work went through many editions. *Semeiotica uranica, or an astronomical judgment of diseases, from the nomenclature of the sick.* Lond. 1651. 8vo. *A directory for midwives, or a guide to women in their conception, bearing, and suckling their children.* Lond. 1651. *Galen's art of physic.* Lond. 1652. 12mo. *Idca universalis medico-practica:* an edition of this was printed at Amsterdam, in 1652. 8vo. The same work was printed in English, 1669. fol. *The English physician enlarged, with 369 medicines made of English herbs.* Lond. 1653. 4to. Edited by Dr. PARKINS. Lond. 1809. 12mo. *Anatomy.* Lond. 1653. fol. *A new method of physic.* Lond. 1654. 8vo. *Physical and chymical way of curing diseases.* Lond. 1656. 8vo. *Medicaments for the poor.* Lond. 1656. 8vo. *Health for the rich and poor, by dyet without physic.* Lond. 1656. 8vo. *The expert doctor's dispensatory.* Lond. 1657. 8vo. **CULPEPER'S school of physic.** Lond. 1659. 8vo. *Art's master-piece, or the beautifying part of physic.* Lond. 1660. 12mo. *Two treatises, one on the venereal pocks, the other on the goat.* Lond. 1660. fol. *The rationally physician's library, by A. COLE and N. CULPEPER.* London. 1661. 8vo. *Two treatises: the 1st of blood-letting, the 2d of cupping and scarifying.* Lond. 1663. 12mo. *The chirurgion's guide.* Lond. 1677. 8vo. *Physicall receipts.* Lond. 1690. 8vo.

CULPEPER'S works were very popular with those, who were not of the medical profession particularly; and some of them are still circulating, with more or less modification, amongst the vulgar.

CULTELLAIRE (F) (*Surg.*) from *Cultell'us*, a 'little knife.' *Le couteur cultellaire*, known also under the name *Couteau de feu, Fire-knife*, is used for what the French term the *Cautère transcurrente*. (See CAUTERIZATION.) It is shaped like a small hatchet.

CUL'TER (*Surg. Anat.*) *Cultell'us*, from *collo*, 'I cultivate.' A *coulter*, a *knife*, μαχαίρα, μαχαίριον, μαχαίρις. The third lobe of the liver, so called, from some fancied resemblance. **THEOPHILUS PROTOSPARIUS.**

CULTRIVOROUS, *Cultrivorus*, μαχαίροφαγος, from *cull'ter*, 'a knife, and *vora're*, 'to devour.' Individuals, who have appeared to swallow knives with impunity, have been so called — *Knife-Eaters*.

WRITERS. J. JESSENSK or JESSENIUS (*case of a Bohemian knife-eater*), Prag. 1607 (L). G. LOTH (*kuife swallowed and extracted*), Dantz. 1635 (G). R. HEMSIING (*versus LOTH*), Elbing, 1635 (G). D. BECKHER (*same case*), Regiom. 1636 (L). L. KEPLER (*case of two cultrivorous peasants*), Passau, 1638 (G). W. C. WESENER (*case of a C. at Halle*), Hall. 1692 (G). H. B. HÜBNER (*case of a C. female in Ermland*), Königsberg, 1720 (G). CH. A. C. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1803 and 1805 (L).

CUM'NUM CUM'NUM (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Cummin plant*. *Cum'num, Carnabadium, ζαζαβδιον, ζουμινωρ*. The seeds of the Cummin, which is a native of Egypt, have a warm, bitterish, disagreeable taste. Water extracts their odor, and spirit takes up both odor and taste. They are not used, except in a plaster, which bears their name.

When drunk in wine, the ancients believed they produced paleness; hence HORACE calls the Cummin, *exsanguis*; and JUVENAL, *pallens*. **DIOSCORIDES, PLINY.**

(F) *Cumin, Anis aigre.*

(G) R ö m i s c h e r K ü m m e l, Kronkümmel, Kümmel.

CUNEA'LIS SUTU'RA (*Anat.*) The suture, formed between the great and little alæ of the sphenoid bone and the os frontis. **BLASIVS.**

CUNÉEN (F) (*Anat.*) *Cuneanus*. Relating to the cuneiform bones.

ARTICULATIONS CUNÉENNES; — the joints between the cuneiform bones as well as between them and other parts.

LIGAMENTS CUNÉENS; the ligaments, which hold the cuneiform bones together.

CUNEIFORM (*Anat.*) *Cuncifor'mis*, σφηνοειδής, from *cu'neus*, 'a wedge,' and *for'ma*, 'shape.' *Wedge-shaped*. This name has been given to several bones. (G) *Keilbeine*. 1. To the sphenoid. 2. To a bone of the carpus, situated between the os lunare and os orbiculare. It is, also, called *Os Pyramidale, Os Triquetrum*, and *Os Cubitale*. 3. To the basilar process of the occipital bone: and, 4. To three of the bones of the tarsus, which are distinguished, according to *situation*, reckoning from within outwards, into *first, second, and third, or internal, middle, and external*; and according to *size*, reckoning in the same order, into *great, small, and middle-sized*. The posterior surface of these bones is united to the anterior of the

scaphoides; the anterior surface with the corresponding metatarsal bones; and, in addition, the external surface of the third is articulated, behind, with the cuboides. They are also called *Chalchordela* or *Calcoïrde'a ossicula*.

CUNEO-CUBOID (*Anat.*) *Cu'neo-cuboidelus*. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and cuboides.

The CUNEO-CUBOID ARTICULATION is formed by the third cuneiform bone and cuboides. It is furnished with a synovial capsule, and two *cu'neo-cuboid ligaments*, — a *dorsal* and a *plantar*.

CUNEO-SCAPHOID (*Anat.*) *Cu'neo-scaphoidelus*. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and scaphoid.

The CUNEO-SCAPHOID ARTICULATION, is formed by the posterior surfaces of the three ossa cuneiformia, and the anterior surface of the scaphoid. It is furnished with a synovial capsule and ligaments; some of which are *dorsal*, others *plantar*.

CUP (*Surg.*) *Scutella*, *Catillus*, *Paletta*, *Excipula*. A small vessel, of a determinate size, for receiving the blood during venæsection. It generally contains about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is, consequently, one of eight ounces.

(F) *Palette*, *Poëlette*, *Poilette*, *Vase d saigner*.

CUPPING (*Surg.*) A species of blood-letting, performed by a *scarificator* and glass, called a *cupping-glass*; *Cucurbitula*, *Cucurbita*, *σιζυα*, *Sicula*, (F) *Ventouse*, (G) *Schröpfkopf*. The lancets are placed in such a manner, in the scarificator, that, when it is applied upon the affected part, the whole are, by means of a spring, pushed suddenly into it. After scarification, the cupping-glass, which has been previously exhausted by heat, or by an exhausting syringe, is applied. The pressure of the air within the glass being thus diminished, the necessary quantity of blood may be drawn. See BDELLOMETER.

Dry cupping, *Cucurbitula sicca*, is the application of the glasses, without previous scarification, (F) *Ventouses sèches*, (G) *Trockene Schröpfköpfe*. It is used to prevent the activity of absorption from any wounded part; occasionally, to excite suppuration in indolent abscesses; and to remove the pus when an abscess is opened. *Cupping*, — taken without any epithet, means the abstraction of blood by means of the scarificator and cups; — (F) *Ven-*

tous scarifiées, (G) *Blutige Schröpfköpfe*, (L) *Cucurbitula cruentata*, *C. cum Ferro*. The verb 'to cup,' signifies to draw blood by cupping.

WRITERS. G. VALLA, Argent. 1529 (L). A. SEYZ, Argent. 1529 (G). H. ANTONELLI, Paris, 1541 (L). G. W. WEDEL (*on dry cupping*), Jenæ, 1691 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1771 (L). TH. MAPLESON, Lond. 1805. A. DOSMOND, Strasbourg, 1821 (F).

CUPRES'SUS SEMPERVIRENS (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Cupres'sus*, *κυπαρισσος*, *Cyparis'sus*, *Cypress*. The berries, leaves, and wood have been considered astringent and useful in intermittents. The whole plant abounds with a bitter, aromatic, and terebinthinate fluid.

(F) *Cyprés*. (G) *Zipresse*.

CUPRI SUBACETAS, *Æru'go*, *Vertidigris*, *Hispanicum viridè*, *Jos, Jos*, *Prasinum viridè*, *Cupri Rubi'go*, *Crystals of Venus*, *Viridè Æris*, *Yomo, Yos, Yn, Zaidir, Zeniar, Zimex, Zymar, Zynar, Æruca, Afragar, Al-mizadir, Asamar, Asagar, Asingar, Azragar, Calcithos*. *Subacetate of Copper*. This, as usually met with, is in masses, difficult to break; not deliquescent; foliaceous; of a fine bluish-green color, and salt taste. It is tonic, emetic, escharotic, and detergent, but scarcely ever employed internally. Chiefly used in detergent ointments. Dose, as a tonic, under $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.: emetic, from gr. j to gr. ij.

(F) *Sous-acétate de Cuivre*, *Vert-de-gris*, *Crystaux de Venus*, *Verdet*.

(G) *Kupfergrün*, *Grünspan*, *Spanischgrün*.

WRITER. C. R. DROUARD (*poisoning by*), Paris, an. x. (F).

CUPRI SULPHAS, *Vitriolum Cupri*, *Vitriolum Ven'ris*, *V. Cyprium*, *V. Cyprium*, *V. Cæruleum*, *V. Romanum*, *Cuprum Vitriola'tum*, *Dehener*, *La'pis Cæruleus*, *Sulphate of Copper*, *Blue Stone*, *Blue Vitriol*, *Roman Vitriol*, *Mor'tooth*, is in rhomboidal, rich blue, semitransparent, efflorescing crystals. The taste is harsh, styptic, and corrosive. It is soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°, and is tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic. As a tonic, it has been used in epilepsy, intermittents, &c.

Dose, as a tonic, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ij in pill; — as an emetic, gr. ij to x in water. A very weak solution is sometimes used in ophthalmia and in gleet; and it forms the basis of BATES's *Aqua camphorata*,

which has been recommended in the purulent ophthalmia of children, diluted with 16 parts of water.

(F) *Sulfate de Cuivre*. (G) Blauer Galitzenstein, blauer Kupfer vitriol, Schwefelsäures Kupfer.

CUPRUM (*Mat. Med.*) χαλκος, *Chalcos*, *Æs*, *Venus* of the Alchymists: *Copper*. *Halimar*, *Melibocum*, *Micha*, *Michah*, *Noas*, *Nochat*, *Nuhar*, *Ras-tol*, *Rasoes*, *Silipit*, *Affrodina*, *Alcone*, *Almatatica*, *Almechasite*, *Aracon*, *Bra-cium*, *Corbatum*, *Cyprium*. Its odor is peculiar and sensible, when rubbed: taste disagreeable and metallic; color red-yellow. S. g. 7.87: ductile, very malleable: less hard than iron: easily oxidized. In its metallic state, it exerts no action on the system. When swallowed, it undergoes no deleterious change. Copper cannot be dissolved, whilst tin is in the mixture, and hence the utility of tinning copper vessels. Copper culinary vessels are harmless, under ordinary cleanliness, provided the substances be not suffered to remain in them till cold. The salts of copper are very deleterious.

(F) *Cuivre*. (G) Kupfer.

WRITERS. JASCHE (*origin and use of C.*), Giess. 1715 (L). J. H. SCHULZE (*Mors in ollâ*, dangers from C. culinary vessels), Altorf, 1722 (L). F. THIÉRY (on the same subject), Paris, 1767 (L). S. T. QUELLMALZ (Do.), Lips. 1753 (L). W. FALCONER (*on the poison of copper*), Lond. 1774. SIR W. BLIZARD (*danger of copper and bell-metal in pharmaceutical and chemical preparations*), Lond. 1786. CH. F. W. BUSCH (*dangers of C. culinary vessels*), Gotting. 1790 (L).

The FILINGS OF COPPER, *Cu'pri Limatu'ra*, (F) *Limailles de Cuivre*, have been used in hydrophobia. It has been remarked under *Cuprum*, that they are inert.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, *C. Ammoniacal'le*, *C. Ammoniacum*, *C. Ammoniaculo-sulphuricum*, *Ammoniacal' Cop'per*, *Ammoniacal Sulphate of Cop'per*, *Ammonia'tum Cu'pri*, *Sal anti epilepticus* of WEISSMAN, *Sulfas Cu'pri ammoniacalis*, *S. ammoniacæ cuprat'us*, *Sub-sulfas Ammonio-cu'p'ricus*, *Sulfas Cu'pri et Ammonia'*, *Deu'to-Sulfas Cu'pri et Ammonia'*. A crystalline powder, of a rich violet color, and hot, styptic taste. By exposure to air, it becomes partly converted into carbonate of copper. It is tonic and astringent; and has been

chiefly employed in epilepsy, and other obstinate spasmodic diseases. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. iv, in pill.

(F) *Sulfate de cuivre et d'ammoniaque*.

CUPULAIRE (F) (*Surg.*) *Cupularis*, from *cu'pula*, 'a small cup.'

The CUPULAR CAUTERY, *Cautère cupulaire*, is an iron in the shape of a cupula, formerly used to cauterize the skin of the cranium in certain diseases, as epilepsy, chronic head-ache, &c.

CU'RA, CURA'TIO (*Med.*) Attention to, or treatment or cure of, a disease. R. KEUCHEN defines *Cura*, 'medicine,' and *Curator*, 'the physician.' *Curatio*, also, sometimes means purification;—as, *Adeps suillus curatus*. SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

CU'RA AVENA'CEA (*Pharm.*) A decoction of oats and succory roots, in which a little nitre and sugar are dissolved. Used as a refrigerant.

CURABLE (*Med.*) *Sanabilis*, *Aces-tos*, *ακεστος*. That which is susceptible of cure. An epithet applied to both patients and diseases.

(F) *Guérissable*. (G) Heilbar.

CURA'RE (*Toxicol.*) A very energetic, vegetable poison, employed by the South American Indians to poison their arrows. It is obtained from the bark of a species of convolvulus, called *Vejuco de Mavacure*.

CURATIVE (*Therap.*) *San'ative*. Relating to the cure of a disease. *Curative Indications* are those, which point out the treatment to be employed. *Curative Treatment*, that employed in the cure of the disease in opposition to *preservative or prophylactic treatment*. We say, also, *Curative Process*; *Curative Means*, &c.

CURATION (F) (*Therap.*) *Curatio*, *Sanatio*, *Ac'esis*, *ακεις*, *Althex'is*, *αλθεξις*, *Althax'is*, *Therape'ia*, *Ia'sis*, *ιασις*, *αλθαξις*, *θεραπεια*, &c. The aggregate of means employed for the cure of diseases. See THERAPEUTICS.

CUR'CUMA LONGA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cur'cuma*, *Alhe'na*, *Borri*, *Bor'ri-borri*, *Bober'ri* (*Hindusthan*), *Cro'cus Ind'icus*, *Ter'ra Mer'ita*, *Canna'corus radi'ce cro'ceo*, *Mayella*, *Ku'a Ka'ha*, *Tur'meric*. Turmeric root is brought from the East Indies, but is possessed of very little, if any, medicinal efficacy. It is one of the ingredients in the *Curry Powder*.

(G) Gelbwurz. (F) *Racine de Safran*, *Safran des Indes*.

CURDS (*Mat. Alim.*) *Curds of Milk.* Milk, decomposed by some agent.

(F) *Caillebotte, Lait caillé.*

(G) *Käsequark.*

CURE (*Med.*) from *cu'ra*, 'care.' — *Cura'tio fel'ix, Sanat'io, San'itas.* A restoration to health. Also, a remedy. A restorative.

(F) *Guérison.* (G) *Kur, Heilung.*

CURE-LANGUE (F) (*Surg.*) *Lin'gue scal'pium.* A Tongue-scraper. An instrument of ivory, tortoise-shell, &c., shaped like a knife or rasp, for removing the mucous coating, which covers the tongue after sleep, &c.

(G) *Zungenräumer.*

CUR'RIE, JAMES, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician of Liverpool, born in Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, in 1756; died at Bath in 1805. **WORKS.** *Medical reports on the effects of water, warm and cold, as a remedy in fever and febrile diseases, whether applied to the surface of the body or used as a drink,* &c. Liverpool, 1797. 8vo. Fifth edition, 1814. 2 vols. 8vo.

CUR'RY, JAMES, M. D. (*Biog.*) A physician of some eminence in London, born in ; died in 1820. **WORKS.** *Popular observations on apparent death from drowning, suffocation, &c., with an account of the means to be employed for recovery.* Lond. 1792. 8vo. *Examination of the prejudices commonly entertained against mercury as beneficially applicable to the greater number of liver complaints, and to various other forms of diseases as well as syphilis.* Lond. 1810. 8vo.

CUR'RY or **CUR'RIE POW'DER** (*Mat. Alim.*) A condiment, formed of various spices; and eaten with rice, particularly in India. The following is one of the forms for its preparation. *Sem. coriand.* ℥ xviii, *pip. nigr.* ℥ ij, *cayen.* ℥ j. *rad. curcumæ, sem. cumini,* āā ℥ iij, *sem. fenugr.* ℥ iv, mix.

CURVA'TOR COCCY'GIS (*Anat.*) **SUMMERING** gives this name to a small bundle of fleshy fibres, which descends on the middle of the coccyx, uniting on each side with the ischio-coccygei muscles. It is a part of those muscles.

CURVATURE (*Anat.*) *Curvatu'ra, Curva'men,* from *cur'vus*, 'crooked': *κυστωμα, ὄβουα.* The condition of a line or surface, which approximates more or less to the form of an arc: — as the curvatures of the spine, duodenum, stomach, &c. Accidental curvatures of bones are the effect of rickets or *Mollities ossium.* The Greeks called the curvature of the spine, *ὄβος, σκολι-*

ος, or *λορδος*, according as the deviation was backwards, laterally, or forwards. (F) *Courbure.*

(G) *Krummung.*

CUR'VED LINES (*Anat.*) Two crooked lines or projections on the posterior surface of the occipital bone. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior.* Some lines on the os innominatum are also so called.

(F) *Courbes Lignes.*

CUSCU'TA EPITH'YMIUM (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Dodder of Thyme.* *Epith'ymum Cuscu'ta.* It is a parasitical plant, possessed of a strong, disagreeable smell; and a pungent taste, very durable in the mouth. It was once used as a cathartic in melancholia. (G) *Flachsseide.*

The **CUSCU'TA EUROPÆ'IA** was conceived to possess similar properties.

CUSPA'RIA FEBRIF'UGA (*Mat. Med.*) *Bonplandia trifoliata, Angustura.* The South American tree, which furnishes the *Cuspa'ria* or *Angustu'ra Bark.* Its odor is peculiar; taste intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic; pieces thin; externally, gray and wrinkled; internally, yellowish-faun: fracture, short and resinous. It yields its virtues to water and proof spirit. It is tonic, stimulant, and aromatic. Dose, gr. v to xx or more in powder.

(F) *Angusture vraie, Quinquina faux de Virginie.*

WRITERS. F. A. A. MEYER, Gotting. 1790 (L). F. E. FILTER, Jenæ, 1791 (L). A. E. BRANDE, Lond. 1791. F. A. BORNITZ, Traject. ad Viadr. 1804 (L).

CUS'PIS (*Anat. &c.*) A spear: *ακμη, ακροσ.* This name has been given to the glans penis. **ROLFINK.** It was, also, a kind of bandage. **GALEN.**

CUT (*Path.*) from (F) *couteau*, 'a knife,' or from West Gothic *kota*, 'to cut'; or from *κοπτω*, 'I cut.' *Casu'ra, Incis'io, Vul'nus simplex, Tre'sis vul'nus sim'plex.* A common expression for the division or solution of continuity, made by a sharp instrument.

(F) *Coupure.* (G) *Schnitt.*

CUTAM'BULUS (*Med.*) from *cu'tis*, 'skin,' and *ambulo*, 'I walk.' *Walking in the skin.* An epithet given to certain parasitical animals, which creep under the skin; such as the Guinea-worm; and to certain pains felt, as it were, between the skin and flesh.

CUTA'NEOUS (*Anat., Path., &c.*) *Cuta'neus,* from *cu'tis*, 'the skin.' Belonging to the skin.

The *CUTANEOUS* or *CUTANEA* NERVES, so called, are two in number, and belong to the upper extremity. They are given off from the brachial plexus. The *inter'nal cutaneous*, *Cubito-cutané* (CH.), descends along the inner part of the arm, and divides, above the elbow, into two branches; the outermost of which follows the outer edge of the biceps, and spreads over the anterior and inner part of the fore-arm; and the innermost accompanies the basilic vein; passing to the corresponding side of the hand and little finger. The *exter'nal cutaneous*, *Radio-cutané* (CH.), *Mus'culo-Cutaneous*, *Perforans CASSE'RII*, passes outwards, perforates the coraco-brachialis; descends along the anterior and outer part of the arm; passes as far as the middle of the fold of the elbow, under the median cephalic; and descends along the anterior and outer edge of the fore-arm. At some distance above the wrist, it divides into two branches, an *outer*, which is distributed on the back of the hand, the thumb, and index finger; and an *inner*, which descends on the muscles of the thumb, into the palm of the hand, and divides into fine filaments, which may be traced to the fingers.

CHAUSSIER calls the *cephalic* and *basilic veins*, the *Radial* and *Cubital Cutaneous*.

The *NERVUS CUTANEUS MINOR* of WRISBERG, also takes its origin from the axillary plexus, but is more particularly connected with the ulnar nerve. It soon separates from the ulnar nerve, running afterwards between it and the inner side of the arm. A little below the axilla it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the arm.

CUTANEOUS EXHALATION AND ABSORPTION, are those, which take place from the skin.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES, *Eruptions*, *Epiphym'ata*, are the numerous affections of a morbid character, to which the skin is liable.

WRITERS on *Cutaneous Diseases*. CH. B. VON SANDEN, Hall. 1740 (L). J. G. LEIDENFROST, Duisburg, 1771 (L). DANL. TURNER, 2d edition, Lond. 1736. A. C. LORRY, Paris, 1777 (L). J. J. PLENCK, Vindob. 1783 (L). E. L. W. NEBEL, Giess. 1795 (L). S. H. JACKSON, Lond. 1792. R. WILLAN, Lond. 1798 (plates). J. A. ALIBERT, Paris, 1806 (plates), fol. (F). Another work, 11 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1810 - 19 (F). T. M. KELSON (*hints on*), Seven-Oaks, 1814.

T. BATEMAN, Lond. 1814, and Phil. 1824. A Synopsis, 8vo.: also, *Delineations of C. diseases* (plates), Lond. 4to. 1817. A. CAZENAVE, and H. E. SCHEDEL, translated from the French by R. E. GRIFFITH, Philad. 1829. W. C. DENDY (*of children*), Lond. 1827. P. RAYER, Paris, 1826 (F). J. WILSON, Lond. 1815. S. PLUMBE, Lond. 1824.

CUTIS (Anat.) Pellis, Corium, δεγμα, Del'ris, Anthro'pē, Anthro'pen, ανθρωπιη, ανθρωπειν, Skin. A dense, resisting membrane: of a flexible and extensible nature, which forms the general envelope of the body; and is continuous with the mucous membranes, through the different natural apertures. It is formed of three distinct layers—the *epidermis, rete mucosum, and chorium*. Some Anatomists, however, separate it into several others. Its outer surface is covered by a number of small eminences, called *papillæ*, which are generally regarded as eminently nervous and vascular.

The skin is our medium of communication with external bodies. It protects the subjacent parts; is the seat of touch, and, through it, are exhaled the watery parts of the blood, which are not needed in the nutrition of the body.

The state of the skin, as regards heat and dryness, affords us useful information in our pathological investigations. Its color, too, requires attention: the paleness of disease is as characteristic as the rosy complexion of health. The color of the skin varies according to the age, sex, &c. As a general principle, it is finer in the female and child than in the male and adult. In old age it becomes light-colored, thin, and dry. It likewise varies according to the races, &c.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE CHIEF VARIETIES IN THE COLOR OF THE SKIN, ACCORDING TO THE RACES, &c.

1. <i>White.</i>	All the Europeans (and their descendants), except the Lapplanders. The Western Asiatics and the Northern Africans. The Mongolian tribes. Most of the natives of Upper Asia. Chiefly confined to the American continent. Malays and the inhabitants of most of the islands of the Pacific. The inhabitants of Africa except the Northern and Southern—those of New Holland, Van Dieman's land, New Guinea, New Hebrides, &c. <i>Mingled</i> in Brazil, California, India, &c.
2. <i>Yellow or Olive.</i>	
3. <i>Red or copper-color.</i>	
4. <i>Brown or Tawny.</i>	
5. <i>Black.</i>	

See MAN.

(F) *Pcau.* (G) Haut, Lederhaut.

WRITERS. G. A. GAULTIER, Paris, 1811 (F). (*Anatomy*). E. J. CARLIER (*Anat. & Physiol.*), Paris, 1812 (F). J. B. WILBRAND (*Anat., Phys., & Path.*), Giessen, 1813 (G). P. N. CHAALS-DESETANGS, Paris, 1816 (F). (*Anat. & Phys.*). T. CHEVALIER, London, 1823.

CUTUBUTH (*Path.*) The Arabian physicians have given this name to a species of melancholy, accompanied with so much agitation, that the patients cannot remain tranquil, for the space of an hour.

CYANOPATHY (*Path.*) *Cyanopathia*, *Cyano'sis*, *Morbus cœruleus*, from *κυανος*, 'blue,' and *παθος*, 'affection.' A disease, in which the whole of the surface of the body is colored blue. It is always symptomatic and commonly depends on a direct communication between the cavities of the right and left side of the heart. Such communication does not, however, always occasion the *blue disease*, but it is generally thought that the disease never exists without this state of parts; or without some obstacle to the circulation in the right side of the heart.

(G) Blausucht.

(F) *Maladie bleue, Ictère bleu.*

WRITER. J. J. KAMMERER, Hal. 1811 (L).

CYANUS SEG'ETUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Bluebottle.* The flowers of this European plant, when distilled with water, have been used in ophthalmia.

(F) *Bluet des Moissons, Barbeau, Aubifoin, Cassé-Lancttes.*

(G) Blaue Kornblume.

CY'AR (*Anat.*) *ζυαρ*. The eye of a needle. The *Meatus Auditorius internus*.

CYATHIS'CUS (*Surg.*) *ζυαθισκος*. The concave part of a Sound, made like a small spoon, as in the case of the ear-pick.

CY'ATHUS (*Pharm.*) *ζυαθος*. 'A measure, both of the liquid and dry kind, equal to about an ounce, or to the 12th part of a pint. According to PLINY and GALEN, about 10 drachms.

CYC'EON (*Pharm.*) *κυκεων*. The ancient name of a medicine of the consistence of pap, composed of wine, water, honey, flour, barley meal, and cheese. HIPPOCR.

CYCLAMEN EUROPE'UM (*Mat. Med.*) *Arthanita Cyclamen, Cyclamini's, Cysanthenon, Cyssophyllon, Pannis porcinus, Casianum, ζασαμον, chylinē, χυλινι*, 'sow-bread.' The fresh root is said to be acrid, bitter, drastic, and

anthelmintic. Dose, ʒj. For external use, see ARTHANITA.

(F) *Pain de pourccau.* (G) Saubrod, Schweinbrod, Erdscheibwurz.

CY'CLE (*Med.*) *Cyclus*, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle.' A period or revolution of a certain number of years. The methodists gave this name to an aggregate of curative means, continued during a certain number of days. Nine was the usual number.

CYCLIS'MOS (*Pharm. & Surg.*) A *troch.* The name was also given to a circular kind of rasp; as well as CYCLIS'CUS. They have the same etymon as cycle.

CYCLOPH'ORIA (*Phys.*) from *κυκλος*, 'a circle,' and *φερω*, 'I bear.' The circulation of the blood or other fluids.

CY'CLOPS (*Path.*) *κυκλοψ*, from *κυκλος*, 'an orb or circle,' and *ωψ*, 'an eye.' *Monoculus, Mo'nops, Monopthalmus, Monom'matos, μονωψ, μονοφθαλμος, μονομματος, Unoculus, Unoculus*. A monster having but one eye and that placed in the middle of the forehead, like the fabulous Cyclops.

CYC'LOTOME (*Surg.*) *Cyclotomus*, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle,' and *τεμειν*, 'to cut.' An instrument, composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the ball of the eye can be fixed, whilst the cornea is cut. It was invented by a surgeon of Bordeaux, named GUERIN, for extracting the cataract. It is not used.

CYDONIA'TUM, *Cydoniatum* (*Pharm.*) *ζυδωνιατον, Diacydonites*. A composition of the *Cydonia mala* or quinces, with the addition of spices. PAULUS of Ægina.

CY'EMA (*Phys.*) *κυημα*, from *ζυω*, 'I conceive.' *Conception*. Likewise the *fatus*.

CYGNA'RION (*Pharm.*) *κυκναριον*, from *κυκνος*, 'the swan.' A collyrium of a white color, like that of the swan. GALEN, PAULUS.

CY'GNUS REGI'NE (*Pharm.*) A collyrium employed formerly, of which ÆTIUS speaks.

CYLICH'NE (*Pharm.*) *Cyllich'nis, κυλικη, κυλικη, κυλικη, κυλικη*. A pill box or earthen-ware pot. GALEN, FOËSIUS.

CYL'INDROID (*Anat.*) *Cylindroides*, from *κυλινδρος*, 'cylinder,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Having the form of a cylinder. CHAUSSIER calls the *Cornu Ammonis*, — *Protuberance cylindroïde*.

CYLLO'SIS, *κυλλωσις*, (*Path.*) Lameness, mutilation, or vicious conforma-

tion. HIPPOCR., GALEN. See KYLLO-SIS.

CYMATODES (*Path.*) *κυματοδης, Undo'sus*. The vacillating character of the pulse in weak individuals.

CYNANCHĒ (*Path.*) *Angi'na*, from *κυων*, 'a dog,' and *αγχω*, 'I suffocate.' *Sore Throat, zuraγχη, παρασυραγχη, συραγχη, Paristh'mia, παρισθηια, Synanchē, παρσυραγχη, Prunell'a, Squinan'thia, Empres'ma Paristh'mitis, Can'ma Paristh'mitis*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the suprædiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, and of the lining membrane of the upper part of the air passages. (F) *Angine, Esquinancie, Mal de Gorge, Synancie, Squinancie, Kinancie*. It comprises the following chief varieties.

(G) Bräune.

CYNANCHĒ MALIGNA, *C. gangræno'sa, Angi'na ulcero'sa, Fe'bris epidem'lica cum Angi'nâ, Empres'ma Paristh'mitis Tonsilla'ris maligna, Cyan'chē epidem'lica, C. pur'puro-parotidæa, Cyan'chē ulcero'sa, Garrotill'o, Carbu'culus angino'sus, C. Ulcusculo'sa, Angi'na epidem'lica, A. gangræno'sa, A. maligna, Malignant, Putrid, Ulcerous Sore Throat*. It is characterized by crimson redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils; ulcerations, covered with mucous, and spreading, sloughs, of an ash or whitish hue; the accompanying fever typhus. It is often epidemic, and generally contagious; and is frequently found accompanying scarlet fever, giving rise to the variety, *Scarlatina maligna*.

The general treatment is the same as in typhus; and stimulant antiseptic gargles must be used, consisting, for example, of the decoction of bark and muriatic acid.

(F) *Angine granéuse, A. Maligne*.

WRITERS. RABOURS, 1714 (L). J. FOTHERGILL, London, 1751. T. HUXHAM, London. W. WITHERING, Edin. 1766 (L). S. BARD, New York, 1771. J. JOHNSTONE, Worcester, 1779. W. ROWLEY, Lond. 1788.

CYNANCHĒ PAROTIDÆA, *Empres'ma Parotitis, Parotitis, Cyan'chē Parotides, Angi'na Maxilla'ris, Gis'sa, Angina extérna, Catar'rhus Bellinsula'nus, Branks* (Scotch), *Mumps*. The characteristic symptoms are:—a painful tumor of the parotid gland, not of the suppurative kind; and frequently extending to the maxillary gland. It is very conspicuous externally, and is often accompanied with swelling of the testes in the male, and of the mammæ in the

female; the testes being sometimes absorbed afterwards. It is epidemic, and apparently contagious. The treatment is very simple; the adoption merely of the antiphlogistic plan, under which it usually soon disappears. When inflammation of the mammæ or testes supervenes, it must be treated as if idiopathic.

WRITERS. JACOBI, Gotting. 1796 (L). HOPFF, Gotting. 1799 (L). BRENEKE, Helmst. 1801 (L).

CYNANCHĒ PHARYNGE'A, *Empres'ma Paristh'mitis Pharyng'e'a, Parasynanchē, Angi'næ inflammatorie, Sp. iv.* (BOERHAAVE).

This disease can hardly be said to differ, in pathology or treatment, from the Cynanche tonsillaris. The same may be remarked of the *Cyan'chē Esophage'a*.

(F) *Angine Pharyng'e'e, Catarrhe pharyngien*.

CYNANCHĒ TONSILLARIS, *Empres'ma Paristh'mitis, Tonsilla'ris, Synanchē, Cyan'chē faucium, Amygdalitis, Tonsillitis, Cyan'chē Prunell'a, Antilades, αντιλαδες, Angina inflammatoria, Common Squinancy, Squin'sy or Quin'sy*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are, swelling and florid redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and especially of the tonsils; painful and impeded deglutition, accompanied with inflammatory fever. It is generally ascribed to cold, and is one of the most common affections of cold and temperate climates. It usually goes off by resolution, but frequently ends in suppuration.

Common sore throat is an affection of no consequence. It requires merely rest, and the observance of the antiphlogistic regimen. When more violent, in addition to those;—purgatives, inhalation of the steam of warm water, acid, or emollient gargles. Rubefacients externally, or sinapisms or blisters. When suppuration must inevitably occur, the continued use of the inhaler must be advised, and an opening be made into the abscess as soon as it shall have formed. If the patient is likely to be suffocated by the tumefaction, bronchotomy may be necessary.

(F) *Amygdalite, Angine tonsillaire, Esquinancie, Squinancie, Catarrhe guttural, Angine gutturale*.

WRITERS. J. BIERDUMPHIEL, Basil, 1598 (L). J. A. DE FONSECA, Complut. 1611 (L). C. F. ELSNER, Regiom, 1792 (L). WEDEL, Jen. 1716 (L). HUXHAM (*on fevers and sore throat*), Lond.

1757. MATHÆI et ELSNER, Königsberg, 1788 (L).

CYNAN'CHE TRACHEA'LIS; the *Cynan'chè larynge'a* of some. *Suffocatio strid'ula*, *Angi'na pernicio'sa*, *Asth'ma Infantum*, *Cynan'chè strid'ula*, *Catar'hus suffocati'vus Barbaden'sis*, *Angi'na poly'p'sa si'ue membrana'cca siue pul'po'sa*, *Empres'ma Bronchi'tis*, *Angi'na inflammato'ria*, *A. suffocato'ria*, *A. Trachea'lis*, *Mor'bus Strangulato'rius*, *Trachi'tis*, *Trachei'tis*, *Expectora'tio Sol'ida*, *Can'na Bronchi'tis*, *Angi'na cani'na*, *Croup*, *Hives*. A disease characterized by sonorous and suffocative breathing; harsh voice; cough, ringing or like the barking of a dog: fever, highly inflammatory. It is apt to be speedily attended with the formation of a false membrane, which lines the trachea beneath the glottis and occasions violent dyspnoea and suffocation, but is sometimes expectorated. The dyspnoea, as in all other affections of the air passages, has evident exacerbations. It differs in its character in different situations; being infinitely more inflammatory in some places than in others; and hence the success obtained by different modes of treatment. It chiefly affects children, and is apt to recur, but the subsequent attacks are usually less and less severe.

As a general principle, it requires the most active treatment; V. S. from the arm or neck, so as to in duce paenesis. Leaches applied to the neck, &c. according to the age,—the warm bath, blisters to the neck or chest, and purgatives. Formidable as the disease may be, if this plan be followed *early*, it will generally be successful. Many specifics have been recommended for it, but the search has been idle and fruitless.

WRITERS. FR. HOME, Edinb. 1765. B. RUSH, Lond. 1770. T. CRAWFORD, Edinb. 1771 (L). BARD JOHNSTONE, Worcester, 1779. CH. F. MICHAELIS, Argent. 1778 (L). LOTICHUUS, Leid. 1792 (L). A. DISNEY, Huddersfield, 1794. J. ARCHER, Philadelphia, 1798. C. J. A. SCHWILGUÉ, Paris, 1802 (F). L. MACARTAN, Paris, 1803 (F). G. VIEUSSEUX, Paris, 1806, and Geneva, 1812 (F). *RECUEIL des observations et des faits relatifs au croup, rédigé par la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, d'après les ordres de S. Exc. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, pour le concours au prix fondé par S. M. in 8vo.* Paris, 1808. PORTAL, Paris, 1808 (F). A. DURAT-LASSALLE, Paris, 1808 (F). J. CH. FEL. CARON, Paris, 1810 (F). F. J. DOUBLE, Paris,

1811 (F). F. RUETTE, Paris, 1811 (F). J. M. CAILLAU, Bordeaux, 1812 (F). BONNAFOX DE MALET, Paris, 1812 (F). LOUIS VALENTIN, Paris, 1812 (F). FR. VOISENET, Paris, 1812 (F). L. ABADIE, Montpellier, 1812 (F). *Rapport sur le Croup*, &c. Paris, 1812 (F). A. ALBERS, Leipz. 1816 (L). C. HASTINGS, Lond. 1820. H. M. J. Desruelles, Paris, 1824 (F).

CYNAN'CHICA (*Mat. Med.*). Medicines used in cases of quinsy were formerly so called.

CYNAN'CHUM (*Mat. Med.*). Same etymon. A genus of plants, of which the following are used in medicine.

CYNAN'CHUM VOMITO'RIMUM, *Ipecacuan'ha of the Isle of France*. As its name imports, this plant resembles the ipecacuanha in properties. It is emetic, in the dose of from 12 to 24 grains in powder.

CYNAN'CHUM MONSPELI'ACUM, *Scand'mony of Montpellier*. The plant furnishes a blackish kind of gum resin, which is purgative, and but little used. (G) Rundblättriger Hundswürger.

CYNANTHRO'PIA (*Path.*) *κυαν'θροπια*, from *κυων*, 'dog,' and *αν'θρωπος*, 'a man.' A variety of melancholia, in which the patient believes himself changed into a dog; and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

CYN'ARA or *CIN'ARA SCOL'YMU* (*Mat. Alim. & Med.*) The systematic name of the *Artichoke*, *Alcoc'alam*, *Artico'alus*, *Artiscoc'cus la'vis*, *Costus ni'gra*, *Car'duus sati'vus non spino'sus*, *Cin'ara hortens'is*, *Scolymus sati'vus*, *Car'duus domesticus cop'te major'e*, *Car'duus all'itis*. Indigenous in the Southern parts of Europe; much used as an agreeable article of diet. The juice of the leaves, mixed with white wine, has been given in dropsies.

(F) *Artichaut*. (G) *Artichoke*.

CYNCH'NIS, *κυγχις*. A box for the preservation of medicines. HIPPOCRATES.

CYN'ICUS (*Path.*) *κυνικος*, from *κυων*, 'a dog.' *Cyn'ic*. Relating to, or resembling, a dog. *Cyn'ic spasm* is a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face, dragging the eye, cheek, mouth, nose, &c. to one side.

CYNODEC'TOS (*Path.*) *κυνοδηκτος*. One, who has been bitten by a dog. DIOSCORIDES.

CYNOGLOS'SUM (*Mat. Med.*) from *κυων*, 'a dog,' and *γλωσσα*, 'a tongue.' *Cynoglos'sum officinal'e*, *Ling'ua cani'na*, *Hound's tongue*, *Caballa'tion*. It is aro-

matic and mucilaginous, and has been supposed to be possessed of narcotic properties.

(F) *Cynoglosse, Langue de chien.* (G) *Hundszungenwurz.*

WRITER. CH. J. SCHNECK, Altorf, 1753 (L).

CYNOMORIUM COCCIN'EUM (*Mat. Med.*) from *κυν*, 'a dog,' and *μοριον*, 'the penis.' Improperly called *Fungus Meliten'sis*, or the *Fungus of Malta*, as it is not a fungus. The powder has been given as an astringent in hemorrhage, dysenteries, &c.

(F) *Champignon de Malte.* (G) *Malteserchwamm.*

CYON (*Anat.*) *κυν*. This word, according to JAMES, sometimes signifies the inferior part of the prepuce; at others, the penis.

CYPERUS LON'GUS (*Mat. Med.*) from *κυματος*, 'a round vessel,' which its roots have been said to resemble. *Galangale.* It possesses aromatic and bitter properties, but is not used.

(F) *Souchet odorant.* (G) *Cypernwurzel, Langes Cyperngras.*

CYPERUS ROTUN'DUS; the *Round Cyperus*. It is a more gratefully aromatic bitter than the *C. longus*.

(F) *Souchet rond.* (G) *Runde Cypernwurzel.*

CY'PHI (*Pharm.*) *κυφι*. The name of a medicine, composed of honey, wine, raisins, cyperus, resin, myrrh, &c. *Trochisci cyphi* were, at one time, prepared, in which the pulp of the grape, turpentine, cinnamon, cassia wood, aloes, bdellium, saffron, &c. entered. GALEN, SUIDAS.

CYPHOMA (*Path.*) *κυφομα, Cyphos, Cyphosis, κυφος, κυφωσις, Cyrto'ma, Cyrto'sis. κυτωμα, Opisthocyphosis, οπισθοκυφωσις, κυτωσις.* Gibbosity of the spine. See VERTEBRAL COLUMN, &c. *Cyrto'sis* forms a genus in the order *Dysthetica* and class *Hematica* of Good, and is defined: 'head bulky, especially anteriorly; stature short and incurvated; flesh flabby, tabid, and wrinkled.' It includes *Cretinism* and *Rickets*.

CYPRINUM O'LEUM (*Pharm.*) *Oil of Cypress*; prepared of olive oil, cypress flowers, calamus, myrrh, cardamom, inula, bitumen of Judæa, &c. It was formerly employed in certain diseases of the uterus, pleurisies, &c. and was regarded both as stimulant and emollient.

CYPTA'RION (*Pharm.*) The name of an antidote described by MYREPSUS.

CYSSO'TIS (*Path.*) from *κυσος*, 'the

anus.' Inflammation of the lower part of the rectum: tenesmus.

CYSTAT'GIA (*Path.*) from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the bladder. (G) *Blasenschmerz.*

CYSTEOL'ITHOS (*Path.*) *κυστεολιθος*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' Stone in the bladder. Also, a medicine, employed to dissolve or break them.

CYSTHEPAT'ICUS (*Anat.*) *κυσθηπατικός*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder;' and *ηπαξ*, 'the liver.' Belonging to the gall-bladder and liver. This name was given, formerly, to imaginary excretory ducts for the bile, which were supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

CYSTHEPATOLITHI'ASIS (*Path.*) from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *ηπαξ*, 'the liver,' and *λιθιασις*, 'pain, caused by a calculus.' It has been proposed to call thus, the symptoms caused by the presence of biliary calculi.

CYS'TIC (*Anat.*) *Cysticus, κυστικος*, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder.' Belonging to the gall-bladder.

(G) *Gallenblase (in comp.)*

CYS'TIC BILE. Bile contained in the gall-bladder.

ARTE'RIA CYS'TICA; the *Cystic Artery* is given off from the right branch of the hepatic, and divides into two branches, which proceed to the gall-bladder. It is accompanied by two *cystic veins*, which open into the vena porta abdominalis.

CYS'TIC CAL'CULI. Calculi, formed in the gall-bladder.

CYS'TIC DUCT, *Ductus cysticus, Meatus cysticus*, the duct proceeding from the gall-bladder, which, by its union with the hepatic, forms the *ductus communis cholechodus*.

(G) *Gallenblasengang.*

CYS'TIC SARCO'MA of AB'ERNE-THY, *Emphy'ma Sarco'ma cellul'osum*. Tumor, cellulose or cystose; cells oval, currant-sized or grape-sized, containing serous fluid: sometimes caseous. Found in the thyroid gland (forming bronchocele), testis, ovary, &c.

CYS'TICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cystic Remedies, κυστιζα φαρμαζα*. Such medicines as were formerly believed proper for combating diseases of the bladder.

CYSTIRRHA'GIA (*Path.*) from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ρηγνυω*, 'I break forth.' *Hemorrhage from the blad'der*. By some used synonymously with *Cystirrhæa*. (G) *Hamblasenblutung.*

(F) *Hémorrhagie de la Vessie.*

CYSTIRRHŒA (*Path.*) from *κυστις*,

'the bladder,' and $\rho\epsilon\omega$, 'I flow.' *Paru'ria Stillati'itia Mucosa, Blennu'ria, Dysu'ria Mucosa, Pyu'ria Mucosa, P. vis'cida, Morbus cystophlegmaticus, Catar'rhus ves'ica.* A copious discharge of mucus from the bladder, passing out with the urine, and generally attended with dysuria. It is commonly dependent upon an inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the lining membrane. The treatment must be regulated by the cause. If it be not produced by an extraneous body: the antiphlogistic plan of treatment, exhibition of warm diluents, and keeping the surface in a perspirable state, by wearing flannels. Some of the turpentine may, at times, be given with advantage; and astringent or other appropriate injections be thrown into the bladder.

(F) *Flux muqueux de la vessie. Catarrhe vésical.*

(G) *Harnblasenschleimfluss.*

CYSTITIS (*Path.*) from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder.' *Inflammati'o Ves'ica, Cystiphlogia, Cystophlogia, Inflammation of the blad'der;* characterized by pain and swelling in the hypogastric region; discharge of urine, painful or obstructed, and tenesmus. It may affect one or all of the membranes; but commonly it is confined to the mucous coat. In the chronic condition, it appears in the form of cystirrhœa. It must be treated upon the same energetic principles, that are required in other cases of internal inflammation. V. S. general and local, the warm bath, and warm fomentations, warm, soothing enemata, diluents &c. Cantharides must be avoided, even in the way of blisters, as the disease is often occasioned by them.

(F) *Inflammation de la vessie.* (G) *Harnblasenentzündung.*

WRITERS. J. MURALT, Lugd. Bat. 1668 (L). MÜLLER, Altorf. 1703 (L). G. SOMMERER, Vindob. 1731 (L). POHL, Leip. 1777 (L). PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1790 (L).

CYSTITOME (*Surg.*) *Cystit'omus, Kibis'titome,* from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\tau\epsilon\mu\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, 'to cut.' An instrument, invented by LAFAYE, for dividing the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline in the operation of extracting the cataract. It was formed like the *Pharyngotome.*

CYSTO-BU'BONOCE'LE (*Path.*) from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' $\beta\upsilon\upsilon\upsilon\beta\omicron\nu$, 'the groin,' and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, 'a tumor.' Hernia of the bladder through the abdominal ring.

CYSTOCE'LE (*Surg. Path.*) *Cystoc'elia,*

from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, 'a tumor.' *Hernia of the Blad'der.* It is not common. It occurs, most frequently, at the abdominal ring, less so at the crural arch, perinæum, vagina, and foramen thyroideum. It may exist alone, or be accompanied by a sac, containing some abdominal viscus. The tumor is soft, fluctuating; disappears on pressure, and increases in size, when the urine is retained. It must be reduced and kept in position by a truss. The *Vaginal cystocle* is kept in place by a pessary. (G) *Blasenbruch.*

(F) *Hernie de la Vessie.*

BILIARY CYS'TOCE'LE, is an imaginary hernia of the gall-bladder.

CYSTODY'NIA (*Path.*) from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\omicron\delta\upsilon\nu\eta$, 'pain.' *Pain of the bladder;* particularly rheumatic pain.

CYS'TO-LITH'IC (*Path.*) *Cystolith'icus,* from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\lambda\iota\theta\omicron\varsigma$, 'a stone.' Relating to stone in the bladder.

CYS'TO-MEROCE'LE (*Path. Surg.*) from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' $\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, 'the thigh,' and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, 'hernia.' Femoral hernia, formed by the bladder's protruding beneath the crural arch.

CYSTO-PHLEGMAT'IC (*Path.*) *Cystophlegmaticus;* from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha$, 'mucus, phlegm.' Belonging to the vesical mucus. *Morbus cystophlegmaticus, the Cystirrhœa.*

CYSTOPLEG'IC (*Path.*) *Cystopleg'icus.* Belonging to paralysis of the bladder, from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\omega$, 'I strike.'

CYSTOPLEX'IA (*Path.*) same etymon. Paralysis of the bladder.

CYSTOPTO'SIS (*Path.*) from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\pi\iota\upsilon\tau\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$, 'to fall.' Relaxation of the inner membrane of the bladder, which projects into the canal of the urethra.

CYSTOPY'IC (*Path.*) *Cystopy'icus,* from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\pi\upsilon\omicron\nu$, 'pus.' Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

CYSTOSPAS'TIC (*Path.*) *Cystospas'ticus,* from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\sigma\pi\alpha\omega$, 'I contract.' Relating to spasm of the bladder, and particularly of its sphincter.

CYSTOTHROM'BOID (*Path.*) *Cystothrombo'ides,* from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\theta\rho\omicron\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$, 'a clot.' Relating to the presence of clots in the bladder.

CYSTOTOME (*Surg.*) *Cystot'omus,* from $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, 'the bladder,' and $\tau\epsilon\mu\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, 'to cut.' An instrument, intended for cutting the bladder. Instruments of this kind have been more frequently,

although very improperly, called *Lithotomes*.

CYSTOTO'MIA (*Surg.*) same etymon. Incision of the bladder. *Cystotomia* means cutting into the bladder for any purpose. Commonly, it is applied to the puncturing of the bladder, for the purpose of removing the urine; whilst *Lithotomy* has been employed for the incisions, made with the view of extracting calculi from the bladder.

(F) *Incision de la Vessie.*

(G) *Blasenschnitt.*

CYTI'ION (*Pharm.*) *κυτιον*. The name of a collyrium described by CELSUS.

CYT'INUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Cyt'inus Hypocystus*, *Hypocystus*. A small, parasitical plant, which grows in the South of France and in Greece, on the roots of the woody cistus. The juice of its fruit is acid and very astringent. It is

extracted, by expression, and converted into an extract, which was called *Suevus Hypocysti*, and was formerly much used in hemorrhages, diarrhœa, &c.

CYTISI'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cytisine*. An immediate vegetable principle, discovered by CHEVALIER and LASSAIGNE, in the seeds of the *Cyt'isus Laburnum* or *Bean-Trefoil tree*. Cytisine has analogous properties to emetine. In the dose of one or two grains, it produces vomiting and purging; and, in a stronger dose, acts as an acrid poison. The seeds of the *Cyt'isus Laburnum*, (F) *Aubours*, have been long known to produce vomiting and purging.

CYZICE'NUS (*Pharm.*) *κυζικηνος*. The name of a plaster once employed in the treatment of obstinate ulcers and in wounds of nervous parts.

D

THE figure of the Greek Δ, according to GALEN, was the sign for the quartan fever.

DACNE'RON (*Pharm.*) *δακνηρον*, from *δακνειν*, 'to bite.' An ancient name for a tonic collyrium, composed of oxide of copper, pepper, cadmia, myrrh, saffron, gum arabic, and opium.

DACRYADENAL'GIA (*Path.*) *Dacryoadenall'gia*, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Disease or pain in the lachrymal gland.

(G) *Thränen drüsen schmerz.*

DACRYADENIT'IS (*Path.*) *Dacryoadenit'is*; from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *ιτις*. Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

(G) *Thränen drüsen entzündung.*

DACRYGELOS'IS (*Path.*) from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' and *γελωω*, 'I laugh.' A kind of insanity, in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time.

DACRYOBLENNORRHE'IA (*Path.*) from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' Discharge of tears mixed with mucus.

(G) *Thränen schleimfluss.*

DACRYOCYSTAL'GIA (*Path.*) from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' *κυστις*, 'a sac,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Disease or pain in the lachrymal sac.

(G) *Thränen sachsmerz.*

DACRYOCYSTIT'IS (*Path.*) from *δακρυω*, 'a tear,' and *κυστις*, bladder.' Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

DACRYO'DES (*Path.*) *δακρυωδης*, *lachrymo'sus*, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep.' A sanious ulcer, a weeping sore.

DACRYO'MA (*Path.*) same etymon. The effusion of tears, occasioned by an occlusion of the puncta lachrymalia. VOGEL.

DACRYOP'EUS (*Mat. Med.*) *δακρυοποιος*, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' and *ποιωω*, 'I make.' A substance, which excites the secretion of tears, as the *onion*, *horseradish*, *garlic*, &c.

DACTYLE'THRAI, DACTYLI'THRAI (*Pharm.*) *δακτυλιθραι*, *δακτυλιθραι*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' A name given, by the ancients, to different topical applications, having the form of a finger; and proper for being introduced into the throat to excite vomiting.

DACTYL'ION (*Surg.*) *Dactyl'ium*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' The union of the fingers with each other. This affection is generally congenital. But it may be owing to burns, ulcerations, inflammation of the fingers, &c.

DACTYL'IOS (*Pharm.*) from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger,' a troch or lozenge, when shaped like a finger.

DAC'TYLOS; *δακτυλος*. The smallest

measure of the Greeks, the sixth part of a foot.

DACTYLOTHE'KĒ (*Surg.*) δακτυλοθηκη. An instrument for keeping the fingers extended, when wounded. AMBROSE PARÉ.

DAIGNAN, WILLIAM, (*Biogr.*) A French physician; born at Lille, in 1732; died in 1812. WORKS. *Tableau des variétés de la vie humaine*. Paris. 1786. 2 vols. 8vo. *Gymnastique des enfans*. 1787. *Gymnastique Militaire*, Besançon, 1790. *Centuries Médicales du 19^e siècle*. Paris. 1807. 1808. 2 vols. 8vo. He translated the works of BAGLIVI into French.

DAL'BY'S CARMIN'ATIVE (*Pharm.*) A celebrated empirical remedy, much used as a carminative for children. The following is a form for its preparation. (*Magnesia alb.* ῥij, *ol. mentha piper.* gtt. j, *ol. nuc. moschat.* gtt. iij, *ol. anisi,* gtt. iij, *tinet. castor.* gtt. xxx, *tinet. asafetid.* gtt. xv, *tinet. opii,* gtt. v, *sp. pulegii,* gtt. xv, *tinet. cardam. c.* gtt. xxx, *aqua mentha pip.* ℥ ij. M.)

DALE, SAM'UEL, M. D. (*Biogr.*) Born 1659; died 1739. WORKS. *Pharmacologia, seu manuuetio ad materiam medicam*, London. 1693. 8vo. The work went through several editions, although the account of the powers of medicines is very brief. Dr. DALE was celebrated, also, as an antiquary and botanist.

DALECHAMP, JAMES (*Biogr.*) A learned French physician and botanist. He was born at Caen, in 1513; died in 1588. WORKS. *De peste libri tres*, Lugd. 1553. 12mo. *Chirurgie Française, avec plusieurs figures des instrumens*. 1569. 8vo. He published editions of DIOSCORIDES, ATHENÆUS, CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, PLINY, &c.

DANC'ING (*Hyg.*) *Saltatio*. A kind of exercise and amusement, composed of a succession of motions, gestures, and attitudes, executed by measured steps to the sound of the voice or musical instrument. It is a healthy exercise.

(F) *Danse*.

(G) *Tanz*.

WRITERS. J. MEURSIUS (*D. of the ancients*) Lugd. Bat. 1618 (L). L. DE CAHUSAC, (*ancient and modern D.*), La Haie, 1754 (F) J. L. DORER, Argent. 1762 (L). J. LIPAWSKY, Pragæ, 1792 (G). G. W. SPONITZER, Berlin, 1795 (G). J. E. WETZLER, Landshut, 1801 (G). J. WENDT, Breslau, 1804 (G).

DANEVERT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A spring, a league and a

half from Upsal, in Sweden. The water contains carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonate of iron, sulphate of iron, sulphate of soda and lime, muriate of soda and silica. It is frequently employed in medicine.

DANICH; an Arabic word, signifying the weight of 8 grains.

DANIEL, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician of Halle in Germany and Medico-legal writer; born at Sondershausen in 1714. WORKS. *Beiträge zur medicin. Gelehrsamkeit*. 3 Th. Halle. 1748 - 1754. 4to. *Sammlung Medicin. Gutachten und Zeugnisse, welche über Besichtigungen und Eröffnungen todter Körper &c. an verschiedene Gerichte ertheilt worden: herausgeg. von dessen Sohne, C. F. DANIEL*. Mit. Kupf. Leipz. 1776. 8vo. Anhang. 1777. 8vo.

The son of the same name, was born at Halle in 1753; died in 1798. WORKS. *Institutionum medicinarum publ. edendarum adumbratio*, Lips. 1778. 4to. *Systema ægritudinum*, 2 P. Lips. 1781, in German, with notes and appendix, 2 vols. Weissenfels. 1794. 8vo. *Bibliothek der Staatsarzneikunde*, Ib. 1784. 8vo.

DAPH'NĒ ALPI'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Chamaela'a*, *Chamaela'a*, *Widow-wail*. A sort of dwarf-olive. An acrid, volatile, alkaline principle has been separated from the bark of this plant by M. VAUQUELIN, to which he has given the name *Daphnine*. The plants of this genus owe their vesicating property to this principle.

DAPH'NE GNID'IUM, *Thymela'a*, *Cneo'ron*, *Spurge Flax*, κνεορον, θυμέλαια, *Flaxleaved Daphne*. The plant which furnishes the *Garou bark*. It is chiefly used, when used at all, for exciting irritation on the skin. The *Gra'na Gnid'ia*, ζοζκοι κνιδεοι (see *Cnid'ia gra'na*) are acrid poisons like all the plants of this genus, when taken in quantity. According to others the *garou bark* and *grana gnidia* are obtained from the *daphne laureola*.

WRITERS on the *Garou Bark*. J. A. LEROY, Paris, 1767 (F). J. A. ROSS. Lugd. Bat. 1778 (L). CH. H. HASCHKE, Francf. ad Viadr. 1780 (L).

(F) *Daphné Garou, Sain-bois*.

DAPH'NE LAURE'OLA. The systematic name of the *Spurge Laurel*, *Laur'cola*. The bark of this plant has similar properties to the last.

DAPH'NE MEZE'REUM, the systematic name of the *Meze'reon*, *Meze'reum*, *Spurge olive*. The bark of the me-

zereon possesses analogous properties to the other varieties of *Daphne*. It is considered stimulant and diaphoretic; and, in large doses, is emetic. It has been employed in syphilitic cases, but its efficacy is doubtful. Soaked in vinegar, like the other varieties of *Daphne*, it has been employed to irritate the skin, and especially for keeping open issues.

(F) *Daphné Bois-gentil*, *Daphné Mezèreon*. (G) Kellerhals, Seidelbastrinde, Bergpfeffer.

WRITER. CH. W. JUSTI, Marburg, 4798 (L).

DAPHNELÆON (*Mat. Med.*) *δαφνέλαιον*, *Oleum Laurinum*, from *δαφνη*, 'the laurel or bay tree,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' *Oil of Bay*.

DAQUIN, JOSEPH (*Biog.*) A French physician; born at Chamberry in 1757; died in 1815. WORKS. *Analyse des eaux thermales d'Aix en Savoie*. Cham. 1773. 8vo. *La philosophie de la folie*. Ib. 1791. 8vo. He translated the *treatise on vaccination of L. Sacco* from the Italian. Ib. 1812. 8vo.

DARAN, JAMES (*Biogr.*) Surgeon in Ordinary to the King of France; born in Gascony in 1701; died in 1784. WORKS. *Réponse à la brochure de BAYET sur la défense et la conservation des parties les plus essentielles de l'homme*. 1750. 12mo. *Recueil d'observations chirurgicales sur les maladies de l'urèthre*. 1745. Reprinted in England. 1750. His treatise on the *gonorrhœa virulenta*, was likewise translated into English. Lond. 1766. 8vo.

DAR'SIS (*Anat.*) *δαρσις*, from *δερω*, 'I excoriate,' 'I skin.' The Greek physicians seem to have used this word to designate the anatomical preparation, which consists in removing the skin for exposing the organs covered by it.

DARTOS (*Anat.*) Same derivation; *δαρτος*. A name, given to the second covering of the testicle, which the ancient Anatomists conceived to be muscular, but which is merely cellular. Its external surface is towards the scrotum: the internal, towards the tunica vaginalis. FREDERICK LOBSTEIN and BRESCHET consider, that it proceeds from an expansion of the cellular cord, known by the name, *Gubernaculum Testis*.

DARTREUX (F) (*Path.*) Participating in the characters of *Dartre* or *Herpes*. Also, one affected with *dartre*. See HERPES.

DAR'WIN, ERAS'MUS, M. D. F. R. S. (*Biog.*) An eminent physician, and

tolerable poet; born near Newark in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1731: practised first at Lichfield, and afterwards at Derby, where he died in 1802. WORKS. *Zoonomia, or the laws of organic life*. Lond. 1794-6. 2 vols. 4to. Several editions of this have been published; one in Philadelphia by CH. CALDWELL. 1797. 2 vols. *Memoirs of*, by ANNA SEWARD. Philad. 1804. His *Botanic Garden* is well known as a poem.

DASYM'MA' (*Path.*) *δασυμμα*, from *δασυς*, 'rough.' A disease of the eye — the same as *Trachoma*, but less in degree. AËTIUS, GORREUS.

DAS'YTES (*Path.*) *δασυτης*. Roughness, particularly of the tongue and voice.

(G) *Rauhigkeit*.

DATE (*Mat. Med.*) *Palmula*, *Dactylus*, *δακτυλος*, *βαλανος φοινικος*: the fruit of the *Phoenix Dactylifera*. The unripe date is astringent. When ripe, it resembles the fig. The juice of the tree is refrigerant.

(F) *Dalte*. (G) *Dattel*.

DATU'RA STRAMO'NIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Stramonium*, *Dutray*, *Barycoccalon*, *Sola'num mani'acum*, *Strammo'nium spino'sum*, *Sola'num fet'idum*, *Strammo'nium maj'us al'bum*, *Thorn Apple*, *James-town Weed*, *Jimston Weed*. The herbaceous part of the plant and the seeds are the parts used in medicine. They are narcotic and poisonous; — are given internally as narcotics and antispasmodics, and applied externally as sedatives, in the form of fomentation. The seeds are smoked like tobacco, in asthma. The dose of the powder is gr. j to gr. viii.

(F) *Stramoine*, *Pomme épineuse*.

(G) *Stechapfelkraut*, *Stechapfel*.

WRITERS. STÖRCK, Vindob. 1763 (L). WEDEBERG, Upsal. 1772 (L).

DA'TURINE (*Pharm.*) *Daturina*, *Daturia*, *Daturium*. The active principle of the *Datura Stramonium*, separated by BRANDES, a German chemist. It has not been rendered available in medicine.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS MARIE (*Biog.*) Born in Burgundy, in France, in 1716. He was more celebrated for his labors in comparative Anatomy than in Medicine. WORKS. *A translation of an essay by him on indigestion (in which he recommends the use of ipecacuanha), and its connected train of complaints, previous to the decline of life, was published in London. 1806. 8vo.*

DAUCITES VINUM (*Pharm.*) Wine, of which the *Daucus* or *Wild Carrot* was an ingredient. The seeds were steeped in must. It was formerly used in coughs, convulsions, hypochondriasis, diseases of the uterus, &c.

DAUCUS CAROTA (*Mat. Med.* and *Alim.*) The systematic name of the *Carrot Plant* — *Daucus*, *Daucus sylvestris*, *Pastinaca sylvestris tenuifolia officinarum*, *Adorion*, ἀδορίον. The root and seed have been used in medicine. The root is sweet and mucilaginous; and the seeds have an aromatic odor, and moderately warm, pungent taste. The root has been used, as an emollient, to fetid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have been regarded as stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. But they have little efficacy. The seeds of the wild plant are, by some, preferred to those of the garden.

(F) *Carotte*. (G) *Möhre*, *Gelbe Rübe*.

DAX, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Dax is a city, two leagues from Bordeaux, where there are four springs, that are almost purely thermal: containing only a very small quantity of muriate and sulphate of lime. Temp. 158° Fahrenheit.

DAZILLE, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW (*Biog.*) A French physician, who practised chiefly in the French colonies: born in 1732; died at Paris in 1812. WORKS. *Observations sur les maladies des nègres*. Paris. 1792. 2 vols. 8vo. *Observations générales sur les maladies des climats chauds*. Paris. 1785. 8vo. *Observations sur le tetanos, sur la santé des femmes enceintes et sur les hôpitaux d'entre les tropiques*. Paris. 1788. 8vo.

DAZZLING (*Path.*) *Caligatio*. A momentary disturbance of sight, occasioned either by the sudden impression of too powerful a light, or by some internal cause; as plethora.

(F) *Éblouissement* (G) *Blendung*.

DEAFNESS (*Path.*) from Anglo-Saxon deaf — *Surditas*, *Cophosis*, ζοφοσις, *Dysecoia*, *Dysecoia organica*, *Barycoia*, *Hardness of hearing*, *Hypocophosis*, *Subsurditas*. Considerable diminution or total loss of hearing. It may be the effect of acute or chronic inflammation of the internal ear, paralysis of the auditory nerve or its pulpy extremity, or of some mechanical obstruction to the sonorous rays. In most cases, however, the cause of the deafness is not appreciable, and the treatment has to be purely empirical. Sy-

ringing the ear, dropping in slightly stimulating oils, fumigations, &c., are the most likely means to afford relief.

(F) *Surdité*, *Durété de l'ouïe*.

(G) *Taubheit*.

WRITERS. G. NYMMANN, Vitteub. 1594 (L). ZEIDLNER, Lips. 1630 (L). STEUDNER, Lugd. Bat. 1669 (L). RYCKEWAERT, Lugd. Bat. 1677 (L). J. C. BAUHIN, Basîl, 1687 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1703 (L). PH. W. SCHRETER, Hal. 1741 (L). SCHULZE, Hal. 1741 (L). C. CH. HAASE, Lips. 1782 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1757 (L). Another work, Hal. 1767 (L). TRNKA DE KRZOWITZ (*Wenceslaus*), Vindob. 1778 (L). J. ARNEMANN (*perforating the mastoid process in cases of D.*), Gotting. 1792 (G). E. A. ESCHKE, Berlin, 1803 (G). M. E. N. P. GAUDICHON, Paris, 1804 (F). KRITTER, Gotting. 1793 (L).

DEBILITANTS (*Mat. Med.*) *Debilitantia*, from *debilitare*, 'to weaken.' Remedies exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement. Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants.

DEBILITY (*Path.*) *Debilitas*, ἀσθενεια. Weakness. A condition, which may be induced by a number of causes. It must Also, the operation of lancing the gums. Must not be confounded with *fatigue*, which is temporary; whilst debility is generally more permanent.

Debility may be *real*, or it may be *apparent*; and, in the management of disease, it is important to attend to this. At the commencement of fever, for example, there is often a degree of apparent debility, which prevents the use of appropriate means, and is the cause of much evil. Excitement is more dangerous than debility.

(F) *Faiblesse*. (G) *Schwäche*.

WRITERS. F. HOFMANN, Lugd. Bat. 1737 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1749 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1772 (L). BEIREIS, Helmst. 1780 (L). M. E. HAASE, Lips. 1792 (L). KALLMEYER, Erfurt, 1778 (L). W. G. PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1793, 1799 (L). A. A. GERMAIN, Paris, 1807 (L). P. GRUBER, Wurzburg, 1807 (L). W. SHEARMAN (*chronic D.*), Lond. 1824.

DÉBORDEMENT (F) (*Path.*) from *déborder*, 'to overflow.' *Effusio*. A popular term for one or more sudden and copious evacuations from the bowels. It is chiefly applied to bilious evacuations of this kind — *Déborde-ment de Bile*.

DÉBRIDEMENT (F) (*Surg.*) *Fræno-rum solutio*, from (F) *débrider*, 'to

unbridle.' The removal of filaments &c. in a wound or abscess, which prevent the discharge of pus. In a more general acceptation, it means the cutting of a soft, membranous or aponeurotic part, which interferes with the exercise of any organ whatever: thus, in paraphymosis, *débridement* of the prepuce is practised to put an end to the inflammation of the glans: in strangulated hernia, *débridement* of the abdominal ring is had recourse to, to remove the structure of the intestine, &c. (G) Abzäumung.

DE'BUS (*Pharm.*) A name given, by PARACELsus, to a remedy against anger.

DEC'AGRAMME, from *δεκα*, 'ten,' and *γραμμα*, 'a gramme.' The weight of 10 grammes. See PONDERA.

DECAM'YRON (*Pharm.*) *δεκαμυρον*, from *δεκα*, 'ten,' and *μυρον*, 'ointment.' A cataplasm, composed of *malabathrum*, *mastich*, *euphorbium*, *spikenard*, *styrax calamita*, *carbonate of lime*, *common pepper*, *unguentum nardi*, *opobalsamum*, and *wax*.

DECANTA'TION (*Pharm.*) *Decantatio*, *Defusio*, *Elutriatio*, *μεταγγισμος*, *καταχυσις*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring off, gently, by inclining the vessel, any fluid, which has left a deposit.

DECATORTHO'MA (*Pharm.*) *δεκατορθομμα*. The name of a medicine, composed of ten simple ingredients. CASTELLI.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT (F) (*Path.*) The state, in which the gums have fallen away from the teeth, as in those affected by mercury, in old persons, &c. Also, the operation of lancing the gums.

DECID'UA MEMBRA'NA (*Anat.*) *Decidua*. The outermost membrane of the fœtus in utero. CHAUSSIER calls it *Epichorion*: by others, it has been called *Chorion spongiosum*, *C. tomentosum*, *fungosum*, *reticulatum*, &c. *Involucrum membranaeum*, *Tu'nica filamentosa*, *Shaggy Chorion*, *Spongy Chorion*, &c. Great diversity has prevailed, regarding this membrane and its reflected portion. DR. WM. HUNTER, who first described it, conceived, that it existed before the germ arrived in the uterus, — as it had been met with in tubal and ovarian pregnancies; and that it was occasioned by a new action, assumed by the uterine vessels at the moment of conception. He conceived, farther, that there were three apertures in it, corresponding to the os uteri and orifices of the fallopian tubes. CHAUS-

SIER, LOBSTEIN, GARDIEN and others consider the decidua to be a sac, completely lining the uterus, and without apertures, and that when the ovum descends through the tube, it pushes the decidua before it, and becomes enveloped in it, except in the part destined to form the placenta. That portion of the membrane, which covers the ovum, forms the *Membrana decidua reflexa*, according to them; — the part lining the uterus being the *Decidua Uteri*. Towards the end of the fourth month, these laminæ are considered to unite and to form but one.

The decidua becomes thinner and thinner, until the end of gestation. Its use seems to be, to fix the ovum to the uterus, and to fulfil some important purposes in the nutrition of the fœtus.

(F) *Membrane caduque et M. caduque réfléchie*. (G) Flockige Haut.

WRITER. F. J. MOREAU, Paris, 1814 (F).

DEC'IGRAMME (*Pharm. &c.*) *Decigramma*, from *decimus*, 'the tenth part,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme.' The tenth part of the gramme in weight: equal to a little less than two grains, French. See PONDERA.

DECIMA'NA FE'BRIS (*Path.*) from *decem*, 'ten.' An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every 10th day or every 9 days. It is supposititious.

DECLAMA'TION (*Phys.*) *Declamatio*. The art of depicting the sentiments, by inflections of the voice, accompanied with gestures, which render the meaning of the speaker more evident, and infuse into the minds of the auditors the emotions with which he is impressed.

Declamation may become the cause of disease: the modification, produced in the pulmonary circulation, — accompanied with the great excitement, sometimes experienced, — is the cause of many morbid affections: particularly of pneumonia, hæmoptysis, and apoplexy. In moderation, it gives a healthy excitement to the frame.

WRITERS on the diseases produced by declamation. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1707 (L). J. H. PANRING (*on the diet of public speakers*), Regiom. 1707 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1733 (L). Another work, Hal. 1739 (L). J. E. HEBENSTREIT (*as a part of ancient gymnastics*), Lips. 1752 (L). E. H. WEDEL (*diseases of preachers*), Frankf. and Leipz. 1758 (G). J. G. F. FRANZ (*on the regimen, that preachers should adopt*), Leipz. 1769 (G). FR. W. CH.

HUNNIUS (*medical directions for actors and singers*), Weimar, 1798 (G). G. F. BALLHORN (*D. considered medically and dietetically*), Hanover, 1802 (G).

DECLINE (*Path.*) *Declinatio, Inclinationis, Decrementum, Remissio, πασκαση*. That period of a disorder or paroxysm, at which the symptoms begin to abate in violence. We speak, also, of the decline of life, (F) *Déclin de l'age, L'age de déclin*, when the physical and moral faculties lose a little of their activity and energy.

(F) *Déclin.* (G) *Abnehmung*.

DECLIVE (F) (*Surg.*) *Declivis*, from *de*, 'from,' and *clivus*, 'declivity.' Inclining downwards. This epithet is applied to the most depending part of a tumor or abscess.

DECOCTION (*Pharm.*) *Decoctio*, from *decoquere*, 'to boil': *ἐψησις, αρεψις, ζεμα, Zema, Αψησε'μα, αρεψημα, Ap'ozem, αποζεμα, Εψη'μα, ἐψημα*. The operation of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid, for the purpose of extracting the parts soluble at that temperature.

Decoction, likewise, means the product of this operation, to which the term *decoctum* has been applied according to ancient custom, in order to avoid any confusion between the operation and its product;—*as preparatio* is used for the act of preparing; *preparatum*, for the thing prepared.

WRITER. N. ROSEN VON ROSENSTEIN, Upsal. 1746 (L).

DECOCTUM AL'OE'S COMPOSITUM, *Balsam of Life, Compound Decoction of Aloes*. (*Ext. glyc.* ℥iv, *potass. subcarb.* ℥ij, *aloes spicat. ext.*: *myrrhæ contrit.*: *croci stigmat.* āā ℥j, *aquæ* ℔j. Boil to ℥xij: strain, and add *tinct. card.* c. ℥iv. *Pharm. L.*) The gum and extractive are dissolved in this preparation. The alkali is added to take up a little of the resin. The tincture prevents it from spoiling. It is gently cathartic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ, *D. Althææ officinalis*; *Decoction of Marsh-mallows*. (*Rad. althææ sic.* ℥iv, *ubar. passar.* ℥ij, *aquæ* ℔vij. Boil to ℔v. Pour off the clear liquor. *Pharm. E.*) It is used as a demulcent.

(F) *Décoction de Guimauve*.

DECOCTUM AMARUM; *Bitter Decoction*. (*Rad. gent.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔ijss; boil for a quarter of an hour: add *species amaræ* ℥ij. Infuse for two hours and filter, without expressing. *Pharm. P.*) It is tonic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS, *D. Chamæmeli*; *Decoction of Chamomile*. (*Flor. anthemid. nobil.* ℥j, *sem. carui* ℥iv, *aquæ* ℔v. Boil for 15 minutes, and strain. *Pharm. E.*) It contains bitter extractive and essential oil, dissolved in water. It is used, occasionally, as a vehicle for tonic powders, pills, &c., and in fomentations and gylsters; but, for the last purpose, warm water is equally efficacious. The Dublin College has a compound decoction.

DECOCTUM ARALIÆ NUDICAULIS; *Decoction of False Sarsaparilla*. (*Aralia nudicaul.* ℥vj, *aquæ* ℔vij. Digest for four hours, and then boil to 4 pints: press out, and strain the decoction. *Pharm. U. S.*) It is used as a stomachic, but is an unnecessary and laborious preparation.

DECOCTUM CASIÆ; *Decoction of Cassia*. (*Cassia pulp.* ℥ij, *aquæ* ℔ij. Boil for a few minutes, filter without expression, and add *syrup. violar.* ℥j, or *mannæ pur.* ℥ij. *Pharm. P.*) It is a laxative, in the dose of ℥vj.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, *Decoction of Cincho'na lancifolia, D. Corticis Cincho'næ; Decoction of Cincho'na, D. of Bark. Decoction of Kinæ Kinæ*. (*Cinchon. lancifol. cort. contus.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔j. Boil for ten minutes, in a slightly covered vessel, and strain, while hot. *Pharm. L.*) It contains cinchonine and resinous extractive, dissolved in water. Long coction oxygenates and precipitates the extractive. It can be given, where the powder does not sit easy, &c. Dose, ℥j to ℥iv. The Parisian Codex has a

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ COMPOSITUM ET LAXANS, *Décoction de quinquina composée et laxative; Compound laxative decoction of Cincho'na*. (*Cort. cinchon.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔ij. Boil for a quarter of an hour, remove it from the fire; then infuse in it for half an hour, *fol. sennæ, sodæ sulph.* āā ℥ij; add *syrup. de sennâ* ℥j.) Its title indicates its properties.

DECOCTUM COLOMBÆ COMPOSITUM; *Compound Decoction of Colomb'bo*. (*Colomb. contus. quassia,* āā ℥ij, *cort. aurant.* ℥j, *pub. rhøj.* ℥j, *potassæ carbonat.* ℥ss, *aquæ* ℔xx. Boil to a pint, and add *tinct. lavand.* ℥ss. *Pharm. U. S.*) Given as a tonic, but not worthy of an official station.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ, *Mucila'go Sem'inis Cydoniæ Malli, M. Sem'inum Cydonio'run; Decoction or Mucilage of Quince Seeds*. (*Cydonia sem.* ℥ij,

aquæ ℥j. Boil for ten minutes, over a gentle fire, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is merely a solution of mucilage in water, and is used as a demulcent.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZE'REI, *Decoction Meze'rei*; *Decoction of Meze'reon.* (*Cort. rad. daphn. mezerei*, ℥ij, *rad. glycyrrh. cont.* ℥ss, *aquæ ℥iij.* Boil over a gentle fire to ℥ij, and strain.) The acrimony of the mezereon and the saccharine mucilage of the liquorice root are imparted to the water. It is somewhat stimulant, and has been used in secondary syphilis, but is devoid of power. Dose, ℥iij to ℥vi.

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS; *Decoction of Fox'glove.* (*Fol. digit. succ.* ℥j, *aquæ q. s. ut colentur* ℥viij. Let the liquor begin to boil over a slow fire, and then remove it. Digest for 15 minutes, and strain. *Pharm. D.*) It possesses the properties of the plant. Dose, ℥ij to ℥iij.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ; *Decoction of Woody Night'shade.* (*Dulcamaræ caul. concis.* ℥j, *aquæ ℥iiss.* Boil to ℥j, and strain. *L.*) This decoction has been considered diuretic and diaphoretic, and has been administered extensively in skin diseases. It is probably devoid of efficacy.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS; *Decoction of Cab'bage-Tree Bark.* (*Cort. geoffr. inermis, in pulv.* ℥j, *aquæ ℥ij.* Boil over a slow fire to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. E.*) It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, and narcotic properties, and has been chiefly used for the first of these purposes. Dose, to children, ℥ij—to adults, ℥ss to ℥ij.

DECOCTUM GUA'IACI COMPOSITUM, *D. Gua'iaci officina'lis compos'itum*, *Decoction Ligno'rum*, *D. de Guya'co compos'itum*, *D. sudorif'icum*, *D. diaphoret'icum*; *Compound Decoction of Gua'iacum*, *Decoction of the Woods.* (*Lign. guaiac. rasur.* ℥iij, *fruct. sicc. vitis vinifer.* ℥ij, *rad. lauri sassafr. concis.*, *rad. glycyrrh. aa* ℥j, *aquæ ℥x.* Boil the guaiacum and raisins over a slow fire to ℥v; adding the roots towards the end, then strain. *Pharm. E.*) It is possessed of stimulant properties, and has been given in syphilitic, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections. The resin of the guaiacum is, however, insoluble in water, so that the Guaiac wood in it cannot be supposed to possess much, if any, effect. The Parisian Codex has a

DECOCTUM DE GUYA'CO COMPOSITUM ET PUR'GANS, (F) *Décoc-*

tion de Gayac Composée et purgative; *Compound purgative Decoction of Gua'iacum.* (*Lign. guaiac. rasp.*, *rad. sarsap. aa* ℥j, *potass. carbonat. gr. xxv.* Macerate for 12 hours, agitating occasionally, in *aquæ ℥iv*, until there remain ℥iij. Then infuse in it *fol. senneæ* ℥ij, *rhaj.* ℥j, *lign. sassafr.*, *glycyrrh. rad. aa* ℥ij, *sem. coriandr.* ℥j. Strain gently, suffer it to settle, and pour off the clear supernatant liquor.) The title sufficiently indicates the properties of the composition.

DECOCTUM HOR'DEI, *Decoction Hor'dei Dis'tichi*, *Tipsa'ria* or *Tapsa'ria*, *A'qua Horde'nta*, *Barley Water*, *Decoction of Barley.* (*Hord. semin.* ℥ij, *aquæ ℥ivss.* Wash the barley well, boil for a few minutes in *aquæ ℥ss*: strain this, and throw it away, and add the remainder, boiling. Boil to ℥ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is nutritive and demulcent, and is chiefly used as a common drink and in glysters.

(F) *Décoction d'Orge.*

DECOCTUM HOR'DEI COMPOSITUM, *Decoction pectora'le*, *Ptisa'na commu'nis*; *Compound Decoction of Barley.* (*Decoct. hord. ℥ij*, *caricæ fruct. concis.* ℥ij, *glycyrrh. rad. concis. et contus.* ℥ss, *warum pass. demptis acinis* ℥ij, *aquæ ℥j.* Boil to ℥ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It has similar properties to the last.

(F) *Décoction d'Orge composée.*

DECOCTUM LICHE'NIS, *Decoction Liche'nis Islan'dici*; *Decoction of Liv'erwort.* (*Lichen* ℥j, *aquæ ℥iiss.* Boil to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It consists of bitter extractive and fecula, dissolved in water, and its operation is tonic and demulcent. Dose, ℥j to ℥iv. It is also nutrient, but hardly worthy of the rank of an official preparation.

DECOCTUM MAL'VÆ COMPOSITUM, *Decoction pro Enem'atē*, *Decoction commu'nē pro clyste'rē*; *Compound Decoction of Mal'low.* (*Malvæ exsicc.* ℥j, *anthemid. flor. exsicc.* ℥ss, *aquæ ℥j.* Boil for 15 minutes, and strain.) It consists of bitter extractive, and mucilage in water, and is chiefly used for clysters and fomentations. It is unworthy a place in the pharmacopœia.

(F) *Décoction de Mauve composée.*

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS, *Decoction pro Fomen'to*, *Fo'tus commu'nis*; *Decoction of Pop'py.* (*Papav. somnif. capsul. concis.* ℥iv, *aquæ ℥ij.* Boil for 15 minutes, and strain. *Pharm.*

L.) It contains the narcotic principle of the poppy, and mucilage in water: is anodyne and emollient, and employed, as such, in fomentation, in painful swellings, ulcers, &c.

DECOC'TUM QUER'CUS, D. *Quer'cus Ro'boris*; Decoction of Oak Bark. (*Quercus cort.* ℥j, *aque* ℥ij. Boil to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is astringent, and used as such, in injections, in leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, &c., as well as in the form of fomentation to unhealthy ulcers.

DECOC'TUM SARSAPARIL'LÆ, D. *Smil'acis Sarsaparill'æ*; Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Sarsaparill. rad. concis.* ℥iv, *aq. fervent* ℥iv. Macerate for four hours, near the fire, in a lightly covered vessel: then bruise the root; macerate again for two hours; then boil to ℥ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It contains bitter extractive, and mucilage in water; is demulcent, and has been used, although it is doubtful with what efficacy, in the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose, ℥iv to ℥ss.

DECOC'TUM SARSAPARIL'LÆ COMPOSITUM; Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Decoct. sarsap. fervent.* ℥iv, *sassafras rad. concis.*; *guaiac. ign. ras.*; *glycyrrh. rad. cont.* āā ℥j, *mezerei rad.* ℥iij. Boil 15 minutes, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) This is considered to be possessed of analogous properties with the celebrated Lisbon Diet-Drink, *Decoc'tum Lusitanicum*, which it resembles in composition.

(F) *Décoction de Salsapareille Composée*.

WRITERS. T. LEAKE (on the Lisbon Diet Drink in the cure of syphilis, &c.), Lond. 1767.

DECOC'TUM SCIL'LÆ; Decoction of Squill. (*Scilla* ℥iij, *juniper* ℥iv, *senega snake root* ℥iij, *water* ℥iv. Boil till one half the liquor is consumed, strain, and add spirit of nitrous ether ℥iv. *Pharm. A.*) Dose, ℥ss.

DECOC'TUM SEN'EGÆ, D. *Polygalæ sen'egæ*; Decoction of Sen'ega. (*Rad. seneg.* ℥i, *aque* ℥ij. Boil to ℥ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is reputed to be diuretic, purgative, and stimulant, and has been given in dropsy, rheumatism, &c.)

DECOC'TUM UL'MI, D. *U'lm'i Campes'tris*; Decoction of Elm Bark. (*U'lm'i cort. recent. cont.* ℥iv, *aque* ℥iv. Boil to ℥ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is reputed to be diuretic; and has been used in lepra and herpes; but, probably, has no efficacy. Dose, ℥iv to ℥ss.

DECOC'TUM VERA'TRI, *Decoc'tum Helleb'ori al'bi*; Decoction of White Hellebore. (*Veratri rad. cont.* ℥j, *aque* ℥ij, *Spir. rect.* ℥ij. Boil the watery decoction to ℥ij, and, when it is cold, add the spirit. *Pharm. L.*) It is stimulant, acrid, and cathartic; but is used only externally. It is a useful wash in *tinea capitis*, *psora*, &c. Should it excite intense pain, on being applied, it must be diluted.

DÉCOLLEMENT (F) (*Path., Surg., Obstet.*) *Deglutina'tio*, *Reglutina'tio*. The state of an organ, that is separated from the surrounding parts, owing to destruction of the cellular membrane, which united them: the skin is *decollee*, i. e. separated from the subjacent parts by a burn, subcutaneous abscess, &c.

DÉCOLLEMENT DU PLACENTA is the separation or detachment of the whole or a part of the placenta from the inner surface of the uterus. *Décollement*, from *de*, 'from,' and *collum*, 'the neck,' *obtruncatio*, also, means the separation of the head of the fetus from the trunk, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DECOLORA'TION (*Path.*) *Decolora'tio*, *Discolora'tio*, from *de*, 'from,' and *colora're*, 'to color.' Loss of the natural color.

DÉCOMPOSÉE (F) (*Path.*) from *de*, 'from,' and *compon'ere*, 'to compose.' *Decompos'd*, *Dissolutus*. An epithet, applied to the face, when extensively changed in its expression and color; as in the moribund.

DECORTICA'TION (*Pharm.*) from *de*, 'from,' and *cor'tex*, 'bark.' An operation, which consists in separating the bark from roots, stalks, &c.

(G) *Abriindung*.

DECOS'TIS (*Path.*) *απλευγος*, from *de*, *priv.*, and *costa*, 'a rib.' One who has no ribs.

DECREP'ITUDE (*Phys.*) *Decrepitudo*, *Æ'tas decrep'ita*, *U'ltima senec'tus*, from *decrep'itus*, 'very old.' The last period of old age, and of human life; which ordinarily occurs about the 80th year. It may, however, be accelerated or protracted. Its character consists in the progressive series of phenomena, which announce the approaching extinction of life.

(G) *Abgelebtheit*.

WRITER. J. P. DELSERIEZ (*sur l'organisme des vieillards*), Paris, an. x. (F).

DECUBITUS (*Phys.*) from *decumb'ere*, 'to lie down.' Lying down. Assuming the horizontal posture. *Ho'rá de-*

cu'bitis, 'at bed time.' The French say — *Dccubitus horizontal, sur le dos, sur le coté*, for, lying in the horizontal posture, on the back or side.

(F) *Coucher*.

DECURTATUS (*Path.*) μειουρος or μειουριζον, shortened, curtailed. When applied to the pulse, it signifies, a progressive diminution in the strength of the arterial pulsations, which, at last, cease. If the pulsations return and gradually acquire all their strength, it is called — *Pulsus decurtatus reciprocus*, μειουρος παλινδρομων. GALEN.

DECUSSATION (*Anat.*) *Decussatio*, χωστος, from *decutio*, 'I divide,' union in the shape of an X or cross. Anatomists use this term chiefly in the case of the nerves, — as for the *decussation of the optic nerves*, which cross each other within the cranium.

(G) *Kreuzung*.

WRITER. S. T. SÖMMERING (*D. of the optic nerves*), Mainz, 1786, 8vo.

DECUSSORIUM (*Surg.*) from *decutio*, 'I depress.' An instrument used, by the ancients, for depressing the dura mater, and facilitating the exit of substances, effused on that membrane. It is described by SCULTETUS, PARÉ, &c.

DEDOLATION (*Surg.*) from *dedola're*, 'to cut and hew with an axe.' This word has been used by surgeons, to express the action, by which a cutting instrument divides, obliquely, any part of the body and produces a wound with loss of substance. It is commonly on the head, that wounds by dedolation are observed. When there is a complete separation of a portion of the bone of the cranium, the ancients called it *Aposceparnis'mos*.

DEE/RING or DAE/RING, CHARLES, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A native of Saxony. He practised some time in London, and afterwards at Nottingham; where he died in great poverty in 1749. WORKS. *An account of an improv'd method of treating the small pox*: in a letter to SIR J. PARRIS, Bart. Lond. 1737. 8vo.

DEFECATION (*Phys.*) *Defecatio*, from *de* and *fa'eces*, 'excrements.' The act, by which the excrement is extruded from the body. *Caca'tio*. In *Pharmacy*, it means, the separation of any substance from a liquid in which it may be suspended. See CLARIFICATION.

DEFENSIVUM (*Thecap.*) from *defen'dere*, 'to defend.' A preservative or defence. The old surgeons gave this name to different local applications, made to diseased parts, for the purpose of guarding them from the impression

of extraneous bodies, and particularly from the contact of air.

DEFERENS (*Anat.*) from *def'ero*, 'I bear away,' 'I transport.'

The VAS DEFERENS or *ductus deferens*, (F) *Conduit spermatic*, *Conduit d'ferent*, is the excretory canal of the sperm, which arises from the epididymis, describes numerous convolutions and with the vessels and nerves of the testicle concurs in the formation of the spermatic chord, enters the abdominal ring and terminates in the ejaculatory duct.

(G) *Ausführende Gang*.

DEFLORATION (*Leg. Med.*) *Defloratio*, *Devirginatio*, from *defloris'scere*, 'to shed its flowers.' The act of depriving a female of her virginity. Inspection of the parts is the chief criterion of defloration having been forcibly accomplished; yet inquiry must be made whether the injury may not have been caused by another body than the male organ. *Recent defloration* is, consequently, infinitely more easy of detection than where some time has elapsed.

(G) *Entjungferung*.

DEFLUXION (*Path.*) *Defluxio*, *Defluxus*, καταρροις, καταρρος, ρευματισμος. A falling down of humors from a superior to an inferior part. It is sometimes used synonymously with inflammation.

DEFORMATION (*Path.*) *Deformatio*, *Deformitas*, a *disfiguration*, *deformity*. Morbid alteration in the form of some part of the body, as of the head, pelvis, spine, &c. A deformity may be natural or accidental.

(F) *Diffornité*. (G) *Unförmlichkeit*, *Ungestalttheit*.

WRITER. T. LAFOND, Paris, 1829 (F). L. I. BEALE, Lond. 1830.

DEFRUTUM (*Pharm.*) ἐψρημα, οἶνωτον, *vin cuit*, from *defruta're*, 'to boil new wine.' Grape must, boiled down to one half and used as a sweetmeat. PLIN. COLUMELL. ISIDOR.

DEGENERATION (*Path.*) ροθεισις, ροθεια, from *deg'ener*, 'unlike one's ancestors.' *Degen'eracy*, a change for the worse in the intimate composition of the solids or fluids of the body. In *Pathological Anatomy*, *degeneration* means the change which occurs in the structure of an organ, when transformed into a matter, essentially morbid; as a *cancerous*, or *tubercular*, degeneration.

Dégénérescence is, by the French pathologists, employed synonymously with *Degeneration*.

(G) Ausartung.

DEGLUTITION (*Physiol.*) *De-gluti'tio*, καταλοις, *catap'osis*, from *de-gluti're*, 'to swallow.' The act, by which substances are passed from the mouth into the stomach, through the pharynx and œsophagus. It is one of a complicated character, and requires the aid of a considerable number of muscles.

(G) Verschlucken, Schlingen.

WRITERS. J. BÖCLER, Argent. 1705 (L). J. CH. SPIES, Helmst. 1727 (L). A. F. WALTHER, Lips. 1737 (L). CH. B. ALBINUS, Lugd. Bat. 1740 (L). P. J. SANDIFORT, Lugd. Bat. 1805 (L).

DEGMOS (*Path.*) δηγμος, *Mor'sus*; — a bite in general, from *δαζρω*, 'I bite.' A gnawing sensation about the upper orifice of the stomach, which was once attributed to the acrimony of the liquids, contained in that viscus.

DEGREE! (*Mat. Med. Path.*) from *Degré*, originally from *gradus*, ταζεις. GALEN used this expression to indicate the qualities of certain drugs. Both he and his school admitted *cold*, *warm*, *moist*, and *dry* medicines, and four different degrees of each of those qualities. Thus, *apium* was warm in the first degree, *agrimony* in the second, *roche alum* in the third, and *garlic* in the fourth. *Bedegar* was cold in the first, the flower of the pomegranate in the second, the *sempervivum* in the third, *opium* in the fourth, &c. The French use the term *degré* to indicate 1. The intensity of an affection: as a burn of the first, second, third degrees, &c. 2. The particular stage of an incurable disease, as the third degree of phthisis, cancer of the stomach, &c.

DEGUSTA'TION (*Phys.*) *Degusta'tio*, from *gusta're*, 'to taste.' The appreciation of sapid qualities by the gustatory organs.

DEIDIER, AN'THONY, M. P. (*Biogr.*) Professor of medicine at Montpellier, and a voluminous writer on almost every branch of medicine. He died at Marseilles in 1746. WORKS. *Questiones medico-chymico-practicæ duodecim.* Monspel. 1697. *Chymic raisonnée, où l'on tâche de découvrir la nature et la manière d'agir des remèdes chymiques les plus en usage en médecine et en chirurgie.* Lyons. 1715. 12mo. *Lectre sur la maladie de Marseille.* Montp. 1721, 12mo., translated into English. London. 1722. 8vo. *Physiologia tribus dissertationibus comprehensa.* Monspel. 1708. 4to. *Dissertatio de morbis internis capitis et thoracis.* Mon-

spel. 1710. 8vo. *Diss. de tumoribus,* Ibid. 1714. 8vo. *Institutiones medicæ theoreticæ physiologiam et pathologiam complectentes.* Monspel. 1716. 12mo. *Expériences sur la bile et les cadavres des pestiférés.* Zurich. 1722. 4to. *Dissertatio de morbis venereis, &c.* Monspel. 1723. 8vo. *Theoria morborum internorum capitis, thoracis, et abdominis, &c.* Monspel. 1723. 8vo. *Dissert. de arthritide.* Ibid. 1726. 8vo. *La matière médicale.* Paris. 1738. 12mo. *Anatomic raisonnée du corps humain.* Paris. 1742. 8vo. *Consultations et observations médicales.* Paris. 1754. 12mo.

DEJEC'TION (*Phys.*) *Dejec'tio*, *Sub-ductio*, απαγωγή, *πλοχωρησις*. The expulsion of the fæces. Also, a fæcal discharge: — generally, however, with *alvine* prefixed, as an *alvine Dejection*, *Dejectio alvi'na*.

(G) Stuhlgang.

DELETE'RIOUS (*Hyg.*) *Pernicio'sus*, δηλητηριος, *Mortiferus*, from *δηλειω*, 'I injure.' That, which destroys life immediately, or produces disorder in the exercise and harmony of the functions.

(G) Schädlich, Tödt.

DELIGA'TION (*Surg.*) *Deliga'tio*, *deligatu'ra*, *Vall'nerum deliga'tio*, *Fascia'rum Applica'tio*, *Plaga'rum Vincitu'ra*, *Fascia'tio*, ελιθεσις, from *de* and *ligo*, 'I tie.' The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of apparatus, dressings, &c. — the denomination *Deliga'tor Plaga'rum* being synonymous with *Médecus Vulnérari'us*, and in derivation, with the *Wundarzt* or surgeon, of the Germans. Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word. In France it is confined to the regular and methodical application of bandages. (G) Verband.

DELIQUESCENT (*Chem. Pharm.*) from *de* and *liquescere*, 'to melt,' 'to dissolve.' Any salt, which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

The deliquescent salts require to be kept in bottles, well stopped. The muriate of lime, the acetate of potass, and subcarbonate of potass are instances of such salts. The ancient chemists expressed the condition of a body, which had become liquid in this manner, by the word *DELIIQUEM*.

(G) Zerfliessend.

DELIRIOUS (*Path.*) *Delir'ans*, *Excerbra'tus*, *Allochoos*, αλλοχοος, *ali'enus*, raving. One who is in a state of delirium. That which is attended by delirium.

The French use the term *Fièvre per-*

nicieuse délirante for a febrile intermittent, in which delirium is the predominant symptom.

(F) *Délicant*.

DELIRIUM (*Path.*) from *de*, 'from,' and *l'ira*, 'a ridge between two furrows'; *παράφροση*, *παράφροση*, *φρενιτις*, *Desipientia*, *Paraphrosyne*, *Emotio*, *Leros*, *ληρος*. Straying from the rules of reason, wandering of the mind; *παρνοια*, *Paranoia*, *Allophasia*. HIPPOCRATES used the word *μανια*, *mania*, for the *delirium sine febre*, and the Greek words given above for the *delirium cum febre*. In different authors, also, we find the words *παρφορα*, *παρφοροτης*, *παρφορησις*, *παρφορηια*, *φρενησις*, *φρενιτισις*, &c., expressing different kinds of delirium. Delirium is usually symptomatic.

(F) *Délire*, *Egarement d'esprit*, &c. *Transport*. (G) *Irrwahn*.

WRITERS. H. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1733 (L). A. E. BUCHNER, (*various Essays on D.*), Hal. 1756 to 1765 (L). DOERING, Marburg 1790 (L).

DELIRIUM TREMENS (*Path.*) *Mania c Potu*. A state of delirium and agitation, peculiar to those addicted to spirituous liquors. It is preceded by indisposition, lassitude, watchfulness, headache, and anorexia, the delirium and tremors most commonly recurring in paroxysms, with redness and heat of the face. These are the most characteristic symptoms. It frequently yields to a treatment, which is adapted to allay the irritability of the nervous system; but to the inveterate drunkard commonly proves fatal.

WRITERS. T. SUTTON, Lond. 8vo. 1813. P. RAYER, Paris, 1819 (F). J. G. LIND, Hafn. 1822 (L). B. H. COATES, Philad. 1827. JOHN WARE, Boston, 1830.

DÉLIVRANCE (F.) (*Obstet.*) An expression, which, in common language, signifies the action of delivering, *liberatio*, but, in the practice of obstetrics, means the extrusion of the secundines, either spontaneously or by the efforts of art. This completion of delivery — *partus secundarius*, *secundinarum expulsio vel extractio*, is produced by the same laws as the expulsion of the fœtus. Sometimes, the after-birth follows the child immediately; at others, it is retained; and requires manual interference to remove it. The following are the chief cases in which this becomes necessary. 1. Intimate adhesion between the placenta and parietes of the uterus.

2. Spasmodic contraction of the orifice of the uterus. 3. Hour-glass contraction. 4. Torpor or hemorrhage after the expulsion of the child, and, 5. Insertion of the placenta at the orifice of the uterus.

WRITERS on the *Retention and Extraction of the Placenta*, &c. J. H. PAULI, Hafn. 1657 (L). J. A. FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1671 (L). M. HURTE, Altorf. 1672 (L). M. E. ETTMULLER, Lips. 1710 (L). CH. P. LEPORIN, Quedlinbourg (G). J. V. HARTKRAMPFT, Lips. 1735 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1743 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1757 (L). J. CH. GEHLER, Lips. 1765-7 (L). J. CH. SOMMER, Brunswick, 1768 (G). J. CHR. BRAND (*Placenta ocer os uteri*), Lugd. Bat. 1770 (L). J. M. ÆPLI, Zurich, 1776 (G). J. CH. A. MAYER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1786 (L). P. E. KOCH, Bruxelles, 1796 (F). J. VAN DER HAAR, Amsterdam 1797 (D). J. H. OBERTUEFFER, Jenæ, 1798 (L). J. FR. RANDIAN, Leucopetr. 1800 (L). J. H. WIGAND, Hamburg, 1801 (G). Another work 1803 (G). J. G. LANGERMANN, Hof, 1803 (G).

DELPHINIUM CONSOLIDA (*Mat. Med.*) *Calcitrap'pa*, *Consolida Regalis*, the *branching Larkspur*. It has been employed as a vermifuge. The flowers have been used in ophthalmia, and the seeds have the same property as those of the *Stavesacre*.

(F) *Pied d'alouette des champs*.

(G) *Rittersporn*.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. The systematic name of the *Stavesacre*, *Staphis'gria*, *Phtheiroctonum*, *Phthei'rium*, *Staphis*, *Pedicularia*, *σταφισ αγρια*, *δείκιμος*, *Al'beras*. The seeds have a disagreeable smell; a nauseous, bitterish, hot taste; and are cathartic, emetic, and vermifuge; owing, however, to the violence of their operation, they are seldom given internally, and are chiefly used in powder, mixed with hair powder, to destroy lice.

(F) *Staphisaigre*, *Herbe aux Poux*, *Dauphinelle*. (G) *Läusesaamenkraut*, *Stephanskraut*.

The active principle of this plant has been separated and received the name, *Delphinine*. It is extremely acrid and not converted to any useful purpose.

DELTOID (*Anat.*) *Deltoides*, *Deltiformis*, from the Greek capital Δ, *δέλτα*, and *ειδος*, resemblance. *Sous-acromio-clavi-huméral* of DUMAS — *sus-acromio-huméral* of CHAUSSIER. A triangular muscle, forming the fleshy part of the shoulder, and covering the

shoulder joint. It extends from the outer third of the clavicle, from the acromion and spine of the scapula, to near the middle and outer part of the os humeri, where it is inserted by means of a strong tendon. This muscle raises the arm directly upwards, when the shoulder is fixed, and carries it anteriorly or posteriorly, according to the direction of the fibres, which are thrown into action. If the arm is rendered immovable the deltoid acts inversely and depresses the shoulder.

DEM EL MUCA (*Path.*) A name given by PROSPER ALPINUS to a cerebral disease, which he says is proper to Egypt. He considers it to be inflammation of the brain; but others describe it as a pernicious intermittent.

DEMENTIA (*Path.*) *Amentia*, *Fatuitas*, *Paranotia*, ἀνοια, παρανοια, from *de*, 'from,' or 'out of,' and *mens*, 'mind,' or 'reason.' In common parlance, and even in legal language, this word is synonymous with insanity. Physicians, however, have applied it to those cases of unsound mind, which are characterized by a total loss of the faculty of thought, or by such an imbecility of intellect, that the ideas are extremely incoherent; there being at the same time, a total loss of the power of reasoning. Mania and melancholia are apt to end in this, if possible, more deplorable state. *Dotage* is the *Dementia* of the aged — *Mo'ria demens lere'ma*, *Lere'ma*, ληρημα, *Anil'itas*.

(F) *Démence*, *Bétise*. (G) *Aberwitz*.

WRITERS. E. CAMERARIUS, Tubing, 1730 (L) CH. THOMASIVS, Hal. 1732.

DEMONOMANIA (*Path.*) *Dæmonomania*, *δαυμονομανια*, from *δαυμων*, 'demon,' a spirit of good or evil, and *μανια*, 'madness.' A variety of madness, in which the person conceives himself possessed of devils, and is in continual dread of malignant spirits, the pains of hell, &c.

WRITERS. The works on this subject are, beyond measure, numerous and marvellous; and the exorcisms, incantations, &c. used for the purpose of expelling them, are too degrading to the human intellect to bear reflection. The following are some of the chief writers.

J. WIER. (He was imprisoned by the inquisition for asserting that many of these cases were hypochondriasis, &c.) Basil, 1556 (L). J. M. DURASTANTE, Venet. 1567 (L). A. CESALPINI, Florent. 1580 (L). J. BODIN, Paris, 1580 (F). J. MENGO, Bonon.

1584 (L). J. PISTOR, Laving. 1601 (L). P. THYRÉE, Lugdun. 1626 (L). J. DORSCH, Vitte'mb. 1688 (L). E. F. HENCKEL, Francf. et Lips. 1689 (L). G. CH. SCHELHAMMER, Kilon. 1704 (L). J. G. WESTPHAL, Lips. 1707 (L). G. DETHARDING, Rostoch. 1724 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1725. J. M. WITT, Erford. 1739 (L). CH. L. RICHARD, Paris, 1746 (F). J. F. RUEBEL, Nürnberg, 1751–53 (G). Another work, 1758. F. W. DRESDE, Lips. 1763 (L). E. A. PAPIUS, Wurzburg, 1769 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1774 (L). D. CLAPAREDE, Genev. 1777 (L). E. G. BALDINGER, Gotting. 1778 (L). J. E. POHL, Lips. 1788 (L).

DEM'ONSTRATOR (*Med.*) from *demonstra're*, 'to show'; 'exhibit.' One who exhibits.

DEM'ONSTRATOR OF ANAT'OMY, one who exhibits the parts of the human body. A teacher of practical anatomy.

DEMOTIVUS LAP'SUS (*Path.*) *Repen'tina mors*, from *demove're*, 'to move off,' 'remove,' and *lap'sus*, 'a fall.' Sudden death.

DEMOURS, PETER (*Biog.*) A French physician, of some eminence; the translator of several useful English works into his own tongue; was born in 1702, and died in 1795. The only original essay, which he published, so far as we know, is entitled — '*Lettre à M. Petit, en reponse à sa critique d'un rapport sur une maladie de l'œil survenue après l'inoculation de la petite vérole, contenant de nouvelles observations sur la structure de l'œil et quelques remarques générales de pratique, relatives aux maladies de cet organe.*' Paris, 1767. 8vo.

DEMUL'CENTS (*Mat. Med.*) *Demulcentia*, from *demulce're*, 'to soothe,' 'to assuage.' Medicines, supposed to be capable of correcting certain acrid conditions imagined to exist in the humors. Substances of a mucilaginous or saccharine nature belong to this class. Demulcents may act *directly* on the parts with which they come in contact; but, in cases of catarrh, their effect is produced by contiguous sympathy; — the top of the larynx being soothed by them first, and *indirectly* the inflamed portion of the air passages. In diseases of the urinary organs they have no advantage over simple diluents. See DILUENTS.

(F) *Adoucissant*. (G) *Lindern-des-Mittel*, *Besänftigungsmittel*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jen. 1694 (L). J. A. MURRAY, Gotting. 1779 (L).

DEMUSCULA'TUS (*Path.*) αμωρ. Emaciated, devoid of flesh.

(F) Décharné.

DENA'RIUS; a Roman coin, equal in value to about 10 cents or 8 pence English. It was marked with the letter X to signify 10 asses. Also the 7th part of the Roman ounce.

DENG'VE (*Path.*) Dingee, Danga, Dandy, Bouquet and Bucket Fever. A disease, which appeared, in the years 1827 and 1828, in the West Indies and in the Southern States of North America. It was extremely violent in its symptoms, but not often fatal. It usually commenced with great languor, chilliness, and pain in the tendons about the smaller joints. To these symptoms succeeded burning heat and redness of the skin, pains in the muscles of the limbs or in the forehead, with vomiting or nausea. The fever continued for one, two, or three days and usually terminated by copious perspiration. In different places, it put on different appearances; but seems in all to have been a singular variety of rheumatic fever. The usual antiphlogistic treatment was adopted and successfully.

DENIACH, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) D. is a village in Swabia, at the entrance of the Black Forest. The waters contain carbonic acid, carbonate of iron, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and subcarbonate of soda.

DENIGRA'TIO (*Path.*) from *denigrare*, 'to become black.' The act of becoming black, as in cases of sphacelus, suppuration, &c.

(G) das Schwarwerden.

DEN'MAN, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A celebrated obstetrical practitioner and writer; born at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, in 1733; died in 1815. WORKS. *Essays on the puerperal fever and on puerperal convulsions.* London. 1768. 8vo. *Aphorisms on the application and use of the forceps in preternatural labors and in labors attended with hemorrhage,* Lond. 1786. 8vo. and 12mo. *An essay on uterine hemorrhages, depending on pregnancy and parturition.* London. 1786. 8vo. *An essay on preternatural labors.* 1786. 8vo. *An essay on natural labors.* Lond. 1786. 8vo. *Introduction to the practice of midwifery.* Part. 1. Lond. 1787. 8vo. Vol. i. Lond. 1789. 8vo. Vol. ii. 1795. 8vo. *Collection of engravings, tending to illustrate the*

generation and parturition of animals and of the human species. Lond. 1787. fol. *Two plates of a ruptured and inverted uterus.* Lond. 1788. 4to. *Engravings of two uterine polypi.* 1801. fol. *Observations on the rupture of the uterus, on the snuffles in infants, and on mania lactea.* Lond. 1809. 8v. *Observations on the cure of cancer.* Lond. 1810. 8vo.

DEN'TAGRA (*Surg.*) *Denticeps, Dentar'paga, Dentiducum, Denta'lis for'fex, For'fex dental'ria, οδονταγρα, οδονταγωγος, from dens, 'a tooth,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.'* A tooth-forceps, chiefly used for the extraction of the canine and incisor teeth and small molares, when loose.

(F) Davier. (G) Zahnzange.

DEN'TAL (*Anat.*) *Denta'lis, Denta'rius, from dens, 'a tooth.'* That, which concerns the teeth.

(G) Zahn (in composition.)

The DEN'TAL AR'TERIES are those arteries, which nourish the teeth. They proceed from several sources. The teeth of the upper jaw, e. g., receive their arteries from the *infra-orbital* and *superior alveolar*,—themselves branches of the *internal maxillary*. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their branches from the *inferior dental* or *inferior maxillary*, which is given off by the *internal maxillary* and runs through the dental canal, issuing at the mental foramen, after having given numerous ramifications to the teeth and jaw.

The DEN'TAL VEINS have a similar distribution with the arteries.

The DEN'TAL ARCH'ES. (F) *Archedes dentaires* are the arches, formed by the range of alveoli in each jaw.

DENTAL CAVITY. (F) *Carité dentaire*, a cavity in the interior of the teeth, in which is situated the *dental pulp*.

DENTAL CANALS'. (F) *Conduits dentaires, Maxillary canals.* The bony canals, through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth.

DENTAL CAR'TILAGE, *Cartila'go denta'lis.* The cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants, prior to dentition. It is a substitute for the teeth.

DENTAL FOL'LICLE. (F) *Follicule dentaire.* A membranous follicle, formed of a double lamina in which the teeth are contained before they issue from the alveoli, and which, consequently, aids in the formation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, and of the membrane that envelopes the pulp of

the teeth. The dental follicles are lodged in the substance of the jaws.

DENTAL GAN'GRENE (*Path.*) Gan'grene or car'ies of the teeth. See **CARIES**.

DENTAL NERVES. (F) *Nerfs dentaires*. Nerves which pass to the teeth. Those of the upper incisors and canine are furnished by the infra-orbital nerve, a branch of the superior maxillary; and those of the molares by the trunk of the same nerve. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their nerves from the inferior maxillary, which, as well as the superior maxillary, arises from the 5th pair.

DENTAL PULP. (F) *Pulpe dentaire*. A pulaceous substance, of a reddish gray color, very soft and sensible, which fills the cavity of the teeth. It is well supplied with capillary vessels.

DENTALIUM (*Mat. Med.*) from *dens*, 'a tooth,' the *dog-like tooth shell*. A genus of shells in the shape of a tooth. They formerly entered into several pharmaceutical preparations, but were useless ingredients; consisting — like shells in general — of carbonate of lime and gelatine.

DENTICULA'TUM (**LIGAMEN'TUM**) (*Anatomy*) diminutive of *dens*, 'a tooth.' A slender cord, situated between the anterior and posterior fasciculi of the spinal nerves, and between the tunica arachnoidea and pia mater. It is attached to the dura mater, where that membrane issues from the cranium, and accompanies the spinal marrow to its inferior extremity. It sends off, from its outer edge, about 20 slender processes, in the form of *denticuli*, each of which is fixed by minute fibres to the dura mater in the interstices of the *fasciculi*.

DENTIER (F) (*Surg.*) from *dens*, 'a tooth.' A set or row of teeth, mounted on metal or ivory, to be adjusted to the alveolar margin. *Dentiers* are simple or double. To the latter the name *Râteliers* is given, i. e. to the full set.

(G) *Zahnreihe*.

DEN'TIFORM (*Anat.*) *Dentiformis*, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *forma*, 'form.' Resembling a tooth in shape.

DENTIFRICE (*Pharm.*) *Dentifricium*, *tooth powder*, *odontotrimma*, *odontotrimma*, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *fria/re*, 'to rub'; *odontotrimma*, a name, given to different powders and pastes proper for cleansing the enamel of the teeth, and removing the tartar, covering them. Powdered bark, and charcoal, united to any acidulous salt — as cream of tar-

tar — forms one of the most common *dentifrices*.

The **POUDRE DENTIFRICE** of the Parisian Codex is composed of *Bole Armeniac*, *red coral* [prepared], and *cuttle-fish bones*, $\text{aa } 3\text{vj}$, *dragon's blood* 3ij , *cochineal* 3j , *cream of tartar* 3ix , *cinnamon* 3ij , *cloves*, gr. xij, well mixed.

The **ELECTUAIRE OU OPIAT DENTIFRICE**, of the Codex, consists of *coral* 3iv , *cuttle-fish bones* and *cinnamon* $\text{aa } 3\text{ij}$, *cochineal* 3ss , *honey* 3x , *alum*, gr. iv or v.

Charcoal, finely powdered and mixed with chalk, forms as good a dentifrice as any.

(G) *Zahnmittel*, *Zahnpulver*.

DENTISCAL'PIUM (*Surg.*) from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *scal'pere*, 'to scrape,' *odontoglyphon*, *odontoglyphum*. This word has been applied to the instrument used for scaling the teeth, as well as to the *tooth-pick*, (F) *Cure-dent*, (G) *Zahnstocher*; and to the *gum lancet* — the *déchaussoir* of the French.

DENT'IST (*Surg.*) *Dental'rius*, *ιατρος οδοντιζος* (GALEN.) One, who devotes himself to the study of the diseases of the teeth, and their treatment.

(G) *Zahnarzt*.

DENTISTRY (*Surg.*) *Dental Surgery*, *Odontotechny*. The art of the dentist.

WRITERS ON *dental surgery* (See also **TEETH**.) A. BODENSTEIN, Francf. 1576 (G). FLEURIMON, Paris, 1682 (F). P. FAUCHARD, Paris, 1728 (F). J. LAVANI, Florence, 1740 (I). A. A. BRUNNER, Vienna, 1766 (G). J. G. PASCH, Vienna, 1767 (G). H. G. COURTOIS, Paris, 1775 (F). CAMPANI, Florence, 1789 (I). MAHON, Paris, An. vi. TOUSSAINT MARTET, Paris, An. xi. (F). JOURDAN et MAGGILOLO, Nancy, 1807 (F). AUDIBRAN-CHAMBLY, Paris, 1808 (F). L. LAFORGUE, Paris, 1810 (F). LEMAIRE, Paris, 1811 (F). SERRE, Berlin, 1813 (G). L. S. PARNLY, Lond. 1818. C. F. DELABARRE, Paris, 1816 (F). S. H. FITCH, N. York, 1820. L. KÖCKER, Lond. 1826.

DENTITION (*Physiol.*) *Dentitio*, *Odontophylia*, *οδοντοφυια*, *teeth'ing*, *odonti'asis*, from *denti're*, 'to breed teeth.' The exit of the teeth from the alveoli and gums; or rather, the phenomena which characterize the different periods of their existence. The germs of the first teeth, *den'tes lactei* or *milkteeth*, (F) *dents de lait*, are visible in the fœtus about the end of the second month; and they begin to be ossified from the end of the third to that of the sixth month. At birth, the corona of

the incisors is formed, but that of the canine is not completed; and the tubercles of the molares are not yet all united. Gradually, the fang becomes developed; and at about 6 or 8 months begins, what is commonly called, the *first dentition*, *Odon'tia dentitio'nis lactantium*. The two middle incisors of the lower jaw commonly appear first; and, some time afterwards, those of the upper jaw; afterwards, the two lateral incisors of the lower jaw; and then, those of the upper: the *canine* or *eye teeth*, at first, those of the lower and, afterwards, those of the upper jaw next appear; and, subsequently and successively, the 8 first molares—4 above and 4 below, 2 on each side. The whole number of the *primary, temporary, deciduous (dent'es tempora'rii), shed'ding, or milk teeth*, (F) *Dents de lait*, (G) *Milchzähne*, is now 20.

The *second dentition* or *shed'ding of the teeth*, *odon'tia dentitio'nis puerilis*, begins about the age of 6 or 7. The germs or membranous follicles of these second teeth—to the number of 32—as well as the rudiments of the teeth themselves, are visible, even in the fœtus, with the exception of those of the small molares, which do not appear till after birth. They are contained in alveoli of the same shape as those of the first dentition. Their ossification commences at from 3 to 6 months after birth, in the incisors and first great molares; at 8 or nine months in the canine; about 3 years, in the small molares; 3½ in the second great molaris, and about 10 years in the last. As the alveolus of a new tooth becomes gradually augmented, the septum between it and that of the corresponding milk tooth is absorbed, and disappears. The root of the milk tooth is likewise absorbed; its corona becomes loose and falls out, and all the first teeth are gradually replaced by the *permanent teeth*, *Dent'es serot'ini*. This second dentition becomes necessary in consequence of the increased size of the jaws. The new teeth have neither the same direction nor the same shape as the old; and they are more numerous; amounting, till the age of 25 (sooner or later), to 28. About this period, a small molaris appears at the extremity of each jaw, which is called the *Dens sapient'ie* or *wisdom tooth*, *Dens serot'inus* (F) *Arrière-dent*, *Dent de sagesse*. (G) *Weisheitszahn*, making the whole number of permanent teeth 32. During the period of dentition, i. e. of

the first dentition, the infant is especially liable to disease. The irritation, produced by the pressure of the tooth on the superincumbent gum, sometimes occasioning pyrexia, convulsions, diarrhœa, &c., which symptoms are often strikingly relieved by a free division of the distended gum. This disordered condition is called *teething*, *Odon'tia dentitio'nis*, *Odont'iasis*, *Odontal'gia dentitio'nis*, *Odaxismus*, *Zi'ras*.

(G) *Zahnen*.

WRITERS. J. A. UNGEBUR, (*second D.*) Lips. 1738 (L). HEBENSTREIT (*do.*) Lips. 1738 (L). JOSEPH HURLOCK, Lond. 1742. J. JUNCKER (*difficult D.*) Hal. 1745 (L). S. AURIVILLIUS (*do.*) Upsal, 1757 (L). JOURDAIN, Paris, 1766 (F). A. BRUN (*diseases of D.*) Paris, 1767 (L). J. CH. POHL, (*difficult D.*) Lips. 1776 (L). J. S. T. GEHLER (*third D.*) Lips. 1786 (L). KULENKAMP (*difficult D.*) Harderovic. 1788 (L). J. H. ANDRÉE, Lips. 1790 (L). C. B. WAGNER (*difficult D.*) Jenæ, 1798 (L). CH. F. LUDWIG, Lips. 1800 (L). RÜBICKI, Regiom. 1803 (L). J. GROUSSET (*first D.*) Paris, 1803 (F). M. A. ROSSET, 1804 (F). FR. CAIGNÉ, Paris, 1805 (F). BAUMES, Paris, 1805 (F). A. AUVITY, Paris, 1812 (F). L. LAFORGUE, Paris, 1809 (F). C. J. DELABARRE (*second D.*), Paris, 1819 and 1826 (F).

DENTURE (F) (*Phys.*) A set of teeth. *Belle, bonne, mauvaise, artificielle denture*; a beautiful, good, bad, artificial set of teeth.

DENUDA'TION (*Surg.*) *Denuda'tio, γυμνωσις*, from *denuda're*, 'to lay bare.' Condition of a part, deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wounds, gangrene, or abscess. It is particularly applied to the bones, when deprived of their periosteum.

(G) *Entblössung*.

DEOB'STRUENTS (*Mat. Med.*) *Deobstruentia, Dephractica, Deoppilantia, Deoppilativa*, from *de* and *obstru'ere*, 'to obstruct.' Medicines, given with the view of removing any obstruction. The word corresponds to *aperient*, in its general, not in its particular, sense.

(F) *Désobstruant, Désobstructif, Désopilatif, Désopillant*.

DEPILATION (*Hyg. Therap.*) *Depilatio, Dropaïs'mus, μαδισις, μαδισις, ψιλωσις*, from *de* and *pilus*, 'hair.' Loss of hair, either spontaneously or by art.

(G) *Enthaarung*.

DEPILATORY (*Mat. Med.*) *Depilatorium, Dro'pax, δροπαξ, Psilo'thron, Ectillo'ticus, εκτιλλωτικος, Epilatorium,*

ψιλωθρον. Any thing, which causes the loss of the hair. Depilatories are, usually, caustic applications, in which quicklime, or some other alkaline substance, sulphuret of iron, &c., enters. COLLEY'S DEPILATORY seems to consist of quicklime and a portion of sulphuret of potass. A pitch plaster is sometimes used as a depilatory. It, of course, pulls the hair out by the roots.

(F) *Dépilatoire, Dépilatif.*

(G) *Enthaarungsmittel.*

DEPLUMATIO (*Path.*) *πιλωσις*, from *deplumis*, 'without feathers.' A disease of the eyelids, in which they are swollen, and the eyelashes fall out.

DEPRAVATION (*Path.*) *Depravatio*, from *pravus*, 'bad.' Perversion, corruption; as the deprivation of the taste, &c.

(G) *Verderbtheit, Zerrüttung.*

DEPRESSION (*Anat. & Surg.*) *Depressio*, from *deprimere*, 'to depress'; *εσφλασις*. In *Anatomy*, it means an excavation, hollow, or fossa. In *Surgery*, it is applied to a fracture of the cranium, in which the portions of fractured bone are forced inwards; (F) *Subgrondation, Entablement*; called, also, *Camp'sis Depressio, Thla'sis Depressio*. *Depression* also means *COUCHING*. See *CATARACT*.

DEPRESSOR (*Anat.*) Same etymon. Several muscles have been so termed, because they depress the parts on which they act.

(F) *Abaisseur.* (G) *Niederziehmuskel.*

DEPRESSOR ALÆ NASI, *D. labii superioris alæque nasi, Incisivus medius, Myrtifor'mis, Depressor Labii superioris proprius, Constrictores alarum nasi ac depressores labii superioris* — *Maxillo-alveoli-nasal*, — part of the *labialis*, (CH.) It arises from the superior maxillary bone, immediately above the junction of the gums with the two incisor and canine teeth; and passes upwards to be inserted into the upper lip and root of the ala nasi, which it pulls downwards.

(F) *Abaisseur de l'aile du nez.*

DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS, *Triangul'aris, Depressor labiorum communis, Depressor labiorum*, — *Sousmaxillo-labial, Maxillo-labiol*, (CH.) A muscle, situated at the lower part of the face. Its form is triangular. It arises from the outer, oblique line on the lower jaw-bone, and terminates in a point at the commissure of the lips, which it pulls downwards.

(F) *Abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres, ou Muscle Triangulaire.*

DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS; *Quadratus, Quadratus menti, Depressor labii inferioris proprius*, — *Mentonier-labial, Mento-labial*, (CH.) A small, thin, and quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and ascends to the lower lip, where it becomes confounded with the orbicularis oris. It pulls the lower lip downwards and outwards.

(F) *Carré du Menton, Houpe du Menton, Abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure.*

DEPRESSOR PALPEBRÆ INFERIORIS. A fleshy bundle, which forms part of the palpebralis muscle. HEISTER describes it separately, but it is not admitted now.

DEPURANTIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *depurare*, 'to purify.' Medicines were formerly so called, which were supposed to possess the property of removing, from the mass of blood or humors, those principles, which disturbed their purity; and of directing them towards some one of the natural emunctories. The juices of what were called antiscorbutic herbs, sulphur, and many other medicines were ranked under this class.

(F) *Dépuratif.* (G) *Blutreinigungsmittel.*

WRITER. I. VEHR, Francf. ad Viadr. 1692 (L).

DEPURATIO (*Path. & Pharm.*) Same etymon. — *Καθαρισμος, Munda'tio*. In *Pathology*, depuration has been used for the process by which nature purifies the animal economy, either by the agency of some eruptive disease, or some spontaneous evacuation, or by the assistance of medicine.

DEPURATORY (*Path. & Therap.*) Same etymon. *Depuratorius*. That which causes depuration. Applied to diseases, which have been considered capable of modifying the constitution advantageously, by acting on the composition of the fluids — such as certain eruptions, intermittents, &c. The word is, also, appropriated to medicines and diet, by which the same effect is sought to be induced.

DERIVATION (*Therap.*) *Derivatio, Deflectio, παραχτευσις, εποχτευσις*. When the blood or any irritation is attracted towards a part, for the purpose of abstracting it from some other part, where its presence might be dangerous, a *derivation* is operated. The substan-

ces, producing this action, are called *derivatives*. See, also, REVULSION.

DERIVATIVE (*Mat. Med.*) *Deflectens*, from *derivare*, 'to drain off.' *Antispas-tic*. Same etymon. A remedy, which excites an irritation in a part different from that in which it seemed to be at first situated. *Counter-irritant* is now more frequently used to express the same idea. Blisters, sinapisms, &c. are derivatives.

(F) *Dérivatif*. (G) *Ableitungsmittel*.

DERMATOID (*Anat.*) *Dermatoides*, *δερματωδης*, from *δερμα*, 'the skin,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' That which is similar to the skin. This name is given to different tissues, which resemble the skin. The *dura mater* has been so called by some.

DERMATOLOGY (*Anat.*) from *δερμα*, 'the skin,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A discourse or treatise of the skin.

DERMOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Dermographia*, from *δερμα*, 'the skin,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' An anatomical description of the skin.

DERMOID (*Anat.*) from *δερμα*, 'the skin,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Resembling, in consistence, texture, and configuration, the skin: — as *dermoid texture*, applied to the mucous membranes, &c.

DERMOTOLOGY (*Anat.*) *Dermotomia*; from *δερμα*, 'the skin,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the structure of the skin.

DERTRON (*Anat.*) *δερτρον*. This word, which is used by HIPPOCRATES, signified, according to some, the omentum or peritoneum; but, according to others, the small intestine.

DESARTICULATION (F) (*Surg.*) from *de*, and *articulus*, 'a joint.' A word used to express the part of the operation, in amputation at an articulation, which consists in dividing the ligaments, and separating the articular surfaces. The word has, also, been used for that kind of anatomical preparation, the object of which is, to separate the different bones of the skeleton, and especially those of the head.

DESAULT, PETER (*Biog.*) A French physician; born at Arzac, in France, in 1675; died at Bourdeaux in 1737. WORKS. *Nouvelles découvertes concernant la santé et les maladies les plus fréquentes*. Paris. 1727. 12mo. *Dissertation sur les maux vénériens contenant une méthode de les guérir sans flux de bouche, sans risque, et sans dépense*. Bordeaux. 1733. 3 vols. 8vo. *Dissertation sur la goutte, avec une disserta-*

tion sur les maladies dépendantes du défaut de transpiration. Paris. 1735. 12mo. *Dissertation sur la pierre des reins et de la vessie, &c.* Paris. 1736. 12mo.

DESAULT, PETER JOSEPH (*Biog.*) A celebrated French Surgeon; Surgeon to the *Hôtel Dieu* of Paris; born in 1744; died in 1795. WORKS. *Des maladies chirurgicales, et des opérations qui leur conviennent*. Paris. 1780. 2 vols. 8vo. Translated into English by Mr. TURNBULL. — *Œuvres chirurgicales*. Paris. 1813. 3 tom. 8vo.

DESCALORINÈSES (*Nosol.*) A name, given by BAUMES to diseases, which are characterized by diminished heat: from *de*, 'from,' and *calor*, 'heat.'

DESCHAMPS, JOSEPH FRANCIS LOUIS (*Biog.*) A French Surgeon of eminence; born at Chartres in 1740; died at Paris in 1824. WORKS. *Traité historique et dogmatique de l'opération de la taille*. Paris. 1796-7. 4 vols. 8vo.: — par L. J. BÉGIN, avec un supplément. Paris. 1825. *Eloges de DESCHAMPS*, par M. le Baron PERCY, et par M. ROUX.

DESCRIPTIVE (*Anat.*) from *describere*, 'to describe.' That which exposes the attributes or qualities of any thing.

DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY. That part of anatomy, whose object is to make known the position, direction, forms, connections, &c. of organs: — *General Anatomy*, treating of the structure of the elementary textures, and of the different tissues or systems, which, when united, form organs.

WRITERS on *descriptive and practical anatomy*. VESALIUS, Basil, 1542, fol. (L.): and Basil, 1555 (L). LEVELING'S (*illustration of Vesalius*), Ingolst. 1786, fol. (G). FALLOPIUS, Ven. 1561, 8vo. (L). A. LAURENTIUS, Francf. 1599 (L). EUSTACHIUS, Ven. 1564, 4to. (L). His posthumous anatomical plates, Rom. 1711 (L): with the commentary of ALBINUS, Leyd. 1761 (L). COLUMBUS, Frankf. 1590 (L). TH. BARTHO-LIN, Lugd. Bat. 1673 (L). VAROLIUS, Francf. 1591 (L). EIDLOO, Amst. 1685 (L). J. VAN DIEMERBROECK, Ultraject. 1672 (L). MORGAGNI, Bologn. 1706-17 (L). L. HEISTER, Vienn. 1770 (L). CHESelden, Lond. 1713. WINSLOW, Paris, 1732 (F). A. HALLER, Lausann. 1757. 8 vols. 4to. (L). LIEUTAUD, Paris, 1776 (F). WALTER, Berlin, 1775 (L). SABATIER, Paris, 1781, 3 vols. 8vo. (F). MAYER (plates), Berl. 1783-94, 6 vols. 4to. (G). LODER, Jen. 1788 (G). HILDEBRANDT, Brunsw. 1789-92, 4 vols.

8vo. (G). LODER (plates), Weim. 1794 (L). A. BELL, by A. FYFE, Edinb. 1798. SÖMMERING, Francf. 1791, 5 vols. 8vo. (G). Another work, Francf. 1794, 8vo. (L). WIEDEMANN'S, Brunswick, 1796 (G). JOHN and CHARLES BELL, Edinb. 1797, 1804, 4 vols. 8vo. HOOPER, Lond. 8vo. X. BICHAT, Paris, 1801 5 vols. 8vo. (F). HOOPER (plates), Lond. 1803, 12mo. FYFE, Edinb. 1806 and 1812. F. CALDANI, Patav. 1803 (L). C. WISTAR, Philad. 1811; by W. E. HORNER, Phil. 1825. A. BOYER, Paris, 1810 (F). MARJOLIN, Paris, 1815 (F). E. STANLEY, Lond. 1818. J. C. ROSEN-MÜLLER, Leip. 1815 (G). P. MASCAGNI, Pisa, 1822, &c. (I). J. H. CLOQUET, Paris, 1816 (F). Another work, Paris, 1823, &c.: H. CLOQUET (F), translated by R. KNOX, Edinb. 1828. J. D. GODMAN, Philad. 1824. A. C. BOCK, Meiss. 1822 (G). JONAS QUAIN, Lond. 1823. W. E. HORNER, Philad. 1823. Another work (*on special and general anatomy*), Phil. 1826. J. LIZARS (plates), 1822-1826. A. MONRO, Edinb. 1825. ANATOMARCHI (plates, &c.), Paris, 1824, &c. JOHN SHAW, Lond. 1822. B. B. COOPER, Lond. 1829. M. J. WEBER, Bonn, 1831 (G).

DESESSARTS or DES ESSARTS, JOHN CHARLES (*Biogr.*) Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; born at Bragelogne in Champagne, in 1729; died in 1811. WORKS. *Traité de l'éducation corporelle des enfants*. 1760. 12mo. *Dissertatio de hydropoe*. 1768. 4to. He published an edition of the *Fundamenta materiæ medicæ* of CARTHEUSER. Paris. 1769. 4 vols. 12mo.

DESICCATI'VA (*Mat. Med.*) *Siccantia*, *Exsiccantia*, from *desicca're*, 'to dry up.' Remedies, which, when applied externally, dry up the humors or moisture from a wound.

(F) *Dessiccatifs*.

DESMOCHAUNO'SIS (*Path.*) from *δεσμος*, 'ligament,' and *χαλνωσις*, 'relaxation.' Relaxation of an articular ligament.

DESMOG'RAPHY (*Anat.*) *Desmographia*, from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the ligaments.

(G) *Bänderbeschreibung*.

DES'MOID TIS'SUE (*Anat.*) *Ligamentous Tis'sue*, *Textus desmo'sus*. This tissue is very generally diffused over the human body; has a very close connexion with the cellular tissue, and is continuous with it, in divers places. It constitutes the ligaments, aponeuroses, &c.

DESMOL'OGY (*Anat.*) *Desmologia*, from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,' 'treatise.' That part of anatomy, which describes the ligaments.

DESMOPH'LOGY (*Path.*) *Desmophlogia*; from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *φλογεος*, 'inflamed.' Inflammation of the ligaments.

DESMORRHEX'IS (*Path.*) from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *ρηξις*, 'rupture.' Rupture of an articular ligament.

(G) *Gelenkbänderzerreissung*.

DESMOT'OMY (*Anat.*) *Desmotomia*; from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The part of anatomy, which teaches the mode of dissecting the ligaments.

(G) *Bänderzerlegung*.

DESOXYGENÈSES (*Nosol.*) M. BAUMES includes, under this title, an order of diseases, which he considers dependent upon a diminution in the quantity of the oxygen necessary for the Animal Economy.

DESPO'TES, JOHN BAPTIST (*Biog.*) Physician to the King of France: born in Bretagne in 1704; died in 1748. WORK. *Histoire des maladies de Saint Dominique*. Paris. 1770. 3 tom. 8vo.

DESPOTAT (F) (*Military Surgery.*) *Mil'ites despotati*. Infirm soldiers, formerly charged with the office of removing the wounded from the field of battle: perhaps from *desportator*, 'one who bears away.' The class of *Despotats* was introduced by LEO VI., at the commencement of the 9th century.

DESPUMA'TION (*Pharm.*) *Despumatio*, *απαφρισμος* or *επαφρισμος*, from *despumare*, 'to skim,' 'to remove the froth.' The separation of the froth and other impurities, which rise, by the action of fire, to the surface of any fluid.

(G) *Abschäumung*.

DESQUAMA'TION (*Path.*) *Desquamatio*, *αποσθημα*; from *desquamare*, 'to scale off.' Exfoliation or separation of the epidermis, in the form of scales, of a greater or less size. This affection is a common consequence of exanthematous diseases.

(G) *Abschuppung*.

DESUDA'TIO (*Path.*) *εφιδρωσις*, *sudamina*, *ιδρωα*. *Desudation* means a profuse and inordinate sweating; but, most commonly, the term is applied to an eruption of small pimples, similar to millet seed, which appear chiefly on children, and are owing to want of cleanliness.

(G) Schweissblätterchen.

DETERGENTS (*Mat. Med.*) from *de-ter'gere*, 'to cleanse.' *Detergentia*, *Abstergentia*, *Emundantia*, *Mundificativa*, *Rhyptica*, *ουπιζα*. Medicines, which possess the power to deterge or cleanse wounds, ulcers &c. They belong to the class of stimulants, or to that of emollients.

(F) *Détersif*, *Mondificatif*.

DETRITUS (*Path.*) from *deter'ere*, 'to bruise or wear out.' The inorganic residuum, occupying the place of the organic texture of parts which have undergone disorganization.

DETRUNCATION (*Obstet.*) *Detrunca'tio*. Separation of the trunk from the head of the fœtus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

(F) *Détroncation*.

DETRUSOR URINÆ (*Anat.*) from *de-tru'dere*, 'to thrust out.' The muscular coat of the urinary bladder was formerly so called. It was, also, named, *Constrictor Vesicæ Urinariæ*.

DETUMESCENCE (F) (*Path.*) *Detumescen'tia*, from *detu'mere*, 'to cease to swell.' A diminution of swelling. This word has nearly the same signification as the French word *Désenfure*. The latter, is, however, more particularly applied to the diminution of œdema or anasarca: the other, to the resolution of a tumor, properly so called.

DEUNX; the ancient name of a weight of 11 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DEUSINGIUS, ANTHONY (*Biog.*) A learned Dutch physician, and voluminous writer on Medicine and Natural Philosophy: born in 1612; died in 1666. *WORKS.* *Synopsis medicinæ universalis*, &c. Groning. 1649. 16mo. *Anatome parvorum naturalium seu exercitationes anatomicæ et physiologicæ de partibus humani corporis, conservati-oni specierum inservientibus*. Groning. 1651. 4to. *Dissertationes duæ, prior de motu cordis et sanguinis, altera de lacte ac nutrimento fætûs in utero*. Groning. 1651. 4to. *Genesis microcosmi, seu de generatione fætûs*, &c. Groning. 1653. 16mo. *Idea doctrinæ de febribus*, &c. Groning. 1655. 16mo. *Disquisitio gemina de peste*. Groning. 1656. 16mo. *Dissertatio de morbo MANSCLACHT, ejusque curatione*. 1656. *Disquisitio medica de morborum quorundam superstitiosâ origine et curatione, speciatim de morbo vulgo dicto MANSCHLACHT, ejusque curatione*, &c. Groning. 1658. 16mo. *Tractatus de peste, in quo de pestis naturâ, causis,*

signis, &c. agitur. Ibid. 1658. 16mo. He wrote numerous other essays, medical and metaphysical — on the mandragora, bezoar, manna, sugar, &c., and on the origin of the human mind.

DEUTERIA (*Nosol.*) from *deute'ros*, 'the second.' VOGEL has used this term for the symptoms produced by retention of the secundines. This word was also applied, by the Greeks, to a second or inferior wine: — *deute'ria*, *deute'ria*, *Deuterias*, *deute'rias*, *Deuteri'nar*, *deute'riar*, *Lolra*.

DEUTEROPATHIA (*Path.*) *deute'ropathia*, from *deute'ros*, 'the second,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' A secondary disease. One produced by another, and of which it is only, in some measure, symptomatic, or the sympathetic effect.

DEVAUX, JOHN (*Biog.*) An eminent Parisian Surgeon, in which city he was born in 1649; died in 1729. *WORKS.* *Le médecin de soi même, ou l'art de conserver la santé par l'instinct*. Leyden. 1682. 12mo. *L'art de faire des rapports en chirurgie*. Paris. 1703. 12mo. *Index funereus chirurgorum Parisiensium, ab anno 1315 ad annum 1714*. Trivolt. 1714. 12mo. He translated and edited several works on medicine and surgery, particularly ALLEN's *Synopsis medicinæ practicæ*, HARRIS *de morbis infantum*; WM. COCKBURN *on gonorrhœa*, FREIND's *Emmenologia*, the *Anatomy of HEISTER*, &c.

DEVELOPEMENT (*Phys. Path.*) from (F) *développer*, 'to unfold.' In *Physiology*, it means growth or increase; and in *Pathology*, its signification is similar. By development of the pulse, e. g. is understood an increase in its strength and fullness.

(G) *Entwickelung*.

DEVENTER, HENRY (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Dutch obstetrical practitioner; born at Deventer, in the province of Over-Yssel, towards the end of the 17th century; died about 1730. *WORKS.* *Novum lumen obstetricantium, quo ostenditur quâ ratione infantes in utero tam obliquo quam recti præve siti extrahantur*. Lugd. Bat. 1701. 4to. *Uterius examen partuum difficilium*, &c. Ibid. 1725. 4to. *Operationum chirurgicarum, novum lumen exhibentium obstetricantibus*, P. II. Lugd. Bat. 1733. 4to. It was translated into several languages. After his death, a work on Rickets was published in his own tongue, under the title, *Van de ziekten der beenderen, insonderheit van de rachitis*. Leyd. 1739. 4to.

DEVIATION (*Path.*) *Devia'tio*, from *de*, 'from,' and *via*, 'the way.' Out of the way. By this word is meant — a vicious curvature of the spine or other bones; — faulty direction of the teeth or other 'part: — the passage of blood, bile, urine, milk, &c. into vessels not natural to them, &c.

DEN'TANS. A weight of 10 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DIABAC'ANU (*Pharm.*) A composition, formerly used in diseases of the liver. ALEXANDER of Tralles.

DIABETES (*Path.*) *διαβητης*, from *δια*, 'through,' and *βαινω*, 'I pass.' *Urinæ proflu'vium*, *Phthisul'ris*, *Polyguria*, *πολυουρία*, *Hy'drops ad mal'ulam*, *H. Matellæ*, *Dipsac'os*, *Diarrhæ'a in Urinâ*, *ιδρωος*, *εις ουρα διαρροια*, *διψαζος*. A disease, characterized by great augmentation and manifest alteration in the secretion of urine; with excessive thirst, and progressive emaciation. CULLEN has described two species; — *Diab'etes insip'idus* and *D. Mellit'us*, (F) *Diabète fauc ou insipide*, et *Diabète*; the former being, simply, a superabundant discharge of limpid urine, of its usual, urinary taste: the latter — the *D. Mellit'us*, called, also, *Paru'ria Mellit'a*, *Diab'etes An'glicus*, *Apoceno'sis Diab'etes Mellit'us*, *Nufas* — falls under the definition given above. The quantity of urine, discharged in the 24 hours, is sometimes excessive, amounting to 30 pints and upwards: and each pint containing sometimes $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of saccharine matter. The saccharine matter replaces the urea; which is not found in the urine of those laboring under diabetes. *Where* the disease is situated is not clear. The whole system of nutrition, however, seems to be morbidly implicated. A part of the urine must be formed at the expense of the system, as the egesta frequently far exceed the solid and liquid ingesta. On dissection, no morbid appearance is met with, sufficient to enable us to fix on the seat of this distressing affection.

All the remedies, that have been tried, have usually been found insufficient in the *D. Mellit'us*. The *D. insip'idus*, *Hyperure'sis aquo'sa*, which occurs in hysterical habits, and has, hence, been called, *D. hysteric'us*, is of comparatively trifling moment. Animal diet, and attention to the state of the cutaneous transpiration, which have sometimes produced good effects in *D. Mellit'us*, have most commonly failed.

(G) *Harnfluss*, *Harnruhr*,
(F) *Flux d'Urine*.

WRITERS. S. PISSINI, Mediol. 1654 (L). J. D. ECKOLT, Argent. 1663 (L). J. LOSS, Vitteimb. 1666 (L). A. Q. RIVINUS, Helmst. 1676 (L). G. B. METZGER, Tubing. 1679 (L). J. G. WINTER, Rintel, 1685 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1689 (L). R. G. CRAUSE, Jenæ, 1692 (L). J. G. F. KÜFNER, Altdorf, 1703 (L). A. J. BÖTTICHER, Helmst, 1704 (L). L. F. JACOBI, Erford, 1709 (L). J. A. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1717 (L). J. F. DE PRÉ, Erford, 1723 (L). Y. J. STAHL, Erford, 1739 (L). CH. TH. KRATZENSTEIN, Hal. 1746 (L). B. HECKLEY, Lond. 1745. J. M. JEITTELES, Hal. 1755 (L). TRNKA DE KRZOWITZ (*Wenceslas*), Vindob. 1778. FR. PLACE, Gotting. 1784 (L). J. F. TH. GOLDIAGEN, Hal. 1786 (L). FR. MARABELLI, Pavia, 1792 (I). J. TOMMASINI, Parma, 1794 (I). GIRDLESTONE, Yarmouth, 1794. S. C. TITIUS, Vitteimb. 1795 (L). J. ROLLO, Lond. 1797, 2 vols. 8vo. This was translated into several languages. J. V. MÜLLER, Francf. 1800 (G). P. F. NICOLAS, Paris, 1805 (F). R. WATT, Paisley, 1808. T. LATHAM, Lond. 1811. W. PROUT, Lond. 1821: by S. COLHOUN, Philad. 1826. R. VENABLES, Lond. 1825.

DIABOT'ANUM (*Pharm.*) *διαβοτανων*, from *δια* and *βοτανη*, 'an herb.' A medicine, prepared with herbs. GALEN.

DIABROT'HICUS (*Mat. Med.*) *διαβρωτικος*, from *δια*, 'through,' and *βρωσω*, 'I eat or corrode.' A substance, capable of causing erosion of the part to which it is applied. It ordinarily means a medicine, whose activity places it between escharotics and caustics.

DIACAD'MIAS (*Pharm.*) *διακαδμιας*, from *δια* and *καδμια*, 'cadmia.' A plaster, of which cadmia was the basis. SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, GALEN.

DIACALAMIN'THES (*Pharm.*) *διακαλαμινθης*, from *δια* and *καλαμινθη*, 'calamint.' An antidote, whose chief ingredient was calamint. MYREPSUS.

DIACAR'CINON (*Pharm.*) *διακαρκινων*. An antidote, used against the bites of rabid animals, and prepared from the crab: — from *δια* and *καρκινος*, 'a crab.' GALEN.

DIACAR'YON (*Pharm.*) *διακαρυων*, from *δια* and *καρυον*, 'a nut.' *Rob nucum*. The rob of nuts or of walnuts. GALEN.

DIACAS'SIA (*Pharm.*) *Diacas'sis*, from *δια* and *κασσια*, 'cassia.' An electuary of cassia.

DIACASTO'RIMUM (*Pharm.*) An antidote, whose base was castor. MYREPSUS.

DIACATHOLICON (*Pharm.*) *Diacatholicon*, from *δια* and *καθολικός*, 'universal.' The name of a purge, so called from its general usefulness. It was an electuary, and composed of the pulp of *cassia*, *tamarinds*, leaves of *senna*, root of *polypody*, flowers of the violet, *rhubarb root*, *aniseed*, *sugar*, *liquorice*, and *fennel*.

DIACAUSTIS (*Path.*) from *διακαυω*, 'I burn.' Excessive heat. Overheating.

DIACAUSTIC (*Mat. Med.*) Same etymon. *Dicausticus*. That which is caustic by refraction; as a double, convex lens, which has been sometimes used for cauterizing an ulcer by directing the sun's rays upon it.

DIACELTATES/SON (*Therap.*) A term, used by PARACELSUS, either for a preparation of mercury, with which he excited vomiting; or for vomiting, produced by this substance, of whose composition nothing is known.

DIACEN/TETON (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *κεντεω*, 'I prick.' The name of a stimulating collyrium. AËTIUS.

DIACER/ATON (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *κερας*, 'horn.' A Greek word, used by CELSUS for a collyrium, in which harts-horn was the chief ingredient.

DIACHALASIS (*Pharm.*) *διαχάλασις*, from *διαχάλαειν*, 'to be open or relaxed.' HIPPOCRATES uses this word for fracture of the bones of the skull; or for relaxation and separation at the sutures, in consequence of a wound of the head. HIPPOCR.

DIACHALCIT/EOS (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *χάλκιτις*, 'chalcitis or colcothar.' A plaster, whose composition is the same as that of the diapalma, except that, in place of the sulphate of zinc, a mixture of oil and colcothar is substituted.

DIACHEIRIS/MOS (*Pharm.*) *διαχειρισμός*, *Tractatio manua/ria*; from *δια* and *χειρ*, 'the hand.' The preparation, administration, and dispensing of medicines. HIPPOCR.

DIACHELIDO/NIUM (*Pharm.*) *διαχελιδωνιον*, from *δια* and *χελιδων*, 'a swallow.' A preparation of broiled swallows, saffron, lavender, &c.

DIACHORE/MA (*Physiol.*) *διαχωρημα*, *Diachore/sis*, *διαχωρησις*; from *διαχωρωω*, 'I separate from.' Every kind of excreted matter and excretion; but more particularly the fæces and alvine excretion. FOËSIUS, GORRÆUS.

DIACHRISTA (*Mat. Med.*) *διαχριστα*, from *δια* and *χρισω*, 'I anoint.' Medicines, applied as abstersgents to the *velum palati*, the palate itself, the tongue,

&c. Probably gargles. PAULUS of Ægina.

DIACHRY/SU (*Surg.*) *διαχρυσον*, from *δια* and *χρυσος*, 'gold.' A plaster for fractured limbs, so called from its yellow color, or from its efficacy.

DIACHY/LON or DIACHY/LUM (*Pharm.*) *διαχυλον*, from *δια* and *χυλος*, 'juice'; i. e. composed of juices. The plaster of this name was formerly made of certain juices. The term is now confined to the EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI or *Lead Plaster*.

DIACHY/TICA (*Mat. Med.*) from *δια* and *χυω*, 'I pour out.' Medicines, which discuss tumors.

DIACINE/MA (*Surg.*) *διακινημα*, from *δια* and *κινεω*, 'I move.' A slight dislocation. CELSUS, GALEN. A subluxation.

DIACO/DIUM (*Pharm.*) *διακοδιον*, *Confectio ex Capitibus Papaveris*; from *δια* and *κοδια*, 'a poppy-head.' The ancients had various forms for preparing it. The *Syrup of Poppies* — *Syrupus Papaveris* — is, now, substituted for it.

(F) *Diacode*. (G) *Molnsirop*. DIACOLOCYN/THIDOS (*Pharm.*) *διακολοκυνθιδον*, from *δια* and *κολοκυνθη*, 'colocynth.' An electuary, of which colocynth was the basis; and which contained, moreover, aloes, scammony, bellium, black hellebore, gum arabic, euphorbium, nitrate of potass, and laxative syrup of roses. It was a cathartic.

DIAC/ONES (*Pharm.*) *διακονης*, from *δια* and *ακονη*, 'a whetstone.' A plaster, invented by CRITO, and composed of whetstone.

DIAC/OPË (*Surg.*) *διακοπη*, *En/copë*, *εγκοπη*, from *δια* and *κοπτειν*, 'to cut.' A cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. When used, since GALEN, it generally signifies an oblique incision, made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed. It is not now employed.

DIACOPRÆ/GIA (*Pharm.*) from *δια*, *κοπρος*, 'excrement,' and *αις*, *αιγος*, 'a goat.' A name, given in BLANCARD, to a medicine, composed of goats' dung, which the ancients praised in diseases of the spleen, parotids, &c.

DIACORONOPO/DIUM (*Pharm.*) An antidote, of which the coronopus was the base. ALEXANDER of Tralles.

DIAC/ORUM (*Pharm.*) *διακρονον*, from *δια* and *ακρονος*, 'acorus.' A cephalic remedy, into which the *Acorus Calamus* entered. MESUE, ZWOLFER.

DIAC/ROCU (*Pharm.*) *διακροκου*, δι-

αζροζων, from *δια* and *ζροζος*, 'saffron.' A dry collyrium, in which was saffron. PAULUS, GORREUS.

DIACUR'CUMA (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *ζροζουμα*. An ancient name for medicines, into which turmeric entered.

DIACYDONI'TIS (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *χυδωνιον*, 'a quince.' A medicine, into which the quince entered.

DIACYDO'NIUM (*Pharm.*) Same etymon. An ancient purgative electuary, of which the quince formed the base.

DIADAPH'NIDON (*Pharm.*) *διαδαφριδων*, from *δια* and *δαφνη*, 'the laurel.' A suppurative plaster, described by CELSUS, of which the laurel or bay berries formed the base.

DIADE'MA (*Surg.*) *Fascia capitis*, *Redimic'ulum*, *διαδημα*, from *διαδωω*, 'I surround.' A sort of bandage:—advised in headache, in which relaxation of the sutures was apprehended. FORESTUS.

DIADEX'IS (*Path.*) *διαδεξις*, *Diadoche*, *διαδοχη*, from *διαδεχομαι*, 'I transfer,' 'I succeed to.' A transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former both in its nature and seat.

DIAD'OSIS (*Phys. & Path.*) *διαδοσις*, from *διαδιδωμι*, 'to distribute.' In some authors, it means the distribution of nutritive matter over the whole body; in other words, *nutrition*; whilst, in others, it is synonymous with the remission or cessation of a disease.

DIE'RESIS (*Surg.*) *διαρσεις*, from *διαιρωω*, 'I divide,' 'I separate.' A division or solution of continuity. A surgical operation, which consists in dividing any part of the body.

DILETE'MA (*Hyg.*) *διατημα*. It has the same signification as Diet, with most authors. GALEN gives it a more extensive meaning; comprising, under it, what constitutes *Hygiene*.

DIAGLAU'CIIUM (*Pharm.*) *Diaglauciu*, *διαγλανχιον*. A collyrium, recommended by SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, of which the juice of the *glaucium* was the basis.

DIAGNO'SIS (*Path.*) *διαγνωσις*, *Dignotio*, *Deprehensio*, from *δια* and *γνωσχω*, 'I know.' *Discrimination*. That part of Medicine, whose object is the discrimination of disease—the knowledge of the pathognomonic signs of each. It is one of the most important branches of general Pathology.

(F) *Diagnose*, *Diagnostic*.

(G) *Unterscheidungslehre*.

WRITERS. J. B. PELLEGRINI, BONON. 1563 (L). J. SIGLICUS, LIPS. 1605 (L). J. VARANDÉ, MONSPEL. 1620 (L). FR.

HOFMANN, HAL. 1718 (L). L. STRAUSS. GISS. 1675 (L). J. A. SLEVOGT, JENÆ. 1721 (L). FR. ZIEGLER, RINTEL. 1745 (L). J. JUNKER, HAL. 1756 (L). HELIAN, PARIS. 1771 (F). P. P. PRICE, LOND. 1792. J. E. WICHMANN, HANOVR. 1794–1797 (G). CH. F. LUDWIG, LIPS. 1797 (L). W. F. DREYSSIG, ERFORT. 1801–3 (G). CH. G. SCHMALZ, DRESDEN. 1808 (G). J. J. Y. L. MIRIEL, PARIS. 1810 (F). M. HALL, LOND. 1817. L. ROSTAN, PARIS. 1825–1827 (F).

DIAGNOS'TIC (*Path.*) *διαγνωστικός*, *Discretivus*, *Diagnos'ticus*; same etymon. A symptom, which is characteristic of any disease.

DIAGRYD'IUM CYDONIA'TUM (*Pharm.*) from *diagrydium*, 'scammony,' and *cydonium*, 'quince.' A pharmaceutical preparation, obtained by inspissating and drying, by means of heat, two parts of *scammony* and one of *quince juice*. It was formerly used as an energetic purgative.

DIAGRYD'IUM GLYCYRRHIZA'TUM. An analogous preparation, containing extract of liquorice in place of quince juice.

DIAGRYD'IUM SULPHURA'TUM. Scammony, which has been exposed to the vapor of burning sulphur. These *diagrydia* are not now used.

DIATHERMODACTYL'IUM (*Pharm.*) *Diahermodactylu*, *δι' ηρμωδακτυλον*. The name of an ancient preparation, made particularly from the *hermodactyl*.

DIAL'ON (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *ιον*, 'the violet.' A pastille or troch, of which the violet is the base.

DIAL'REOS (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *ρις*. An antidote, into the composition of which the iris entered.

DIALAC'CA (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *λακκα*, 'lac.' An antidote, into which lac entered.

DIAL'AGOU (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *λαγος*, 'the hare.' A medicine, into which the dung of the hare entered. It was esteemed deobstruent.

DIALEP'SIS (*Surg.*) *διαληψις*, *Interceptio*, *Diar'ochæ*, *διαροχαι* from *διαλαιβανω*, 'I intercept.' HIPPOCRATES employs this word for the interstices or intervals, left between the turns of a bandage.

DIALIE'ANON (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *λιβανον*, 'frankincense.' A name given to different medicines, of which frankincense formed the base.

DIAL'OËS (*Pharm.*) *δι' αλοης*. Medicines, having aloes for their base.

DIALTHE'A (*Pharm.*) *διαλθαια*, from *δια* and *αλθαια*, 'the mallow.' An oint-

ment, mentioned by MYREPSUS, of which *althæa* was the base.

DIALYSIS (*Path.*) διαλύσις, *Dissolutio*. A dissolution or loss of strength. Weakness of the limbs. Also, a solution of continuity.

DIAMARENA'TUM (*Pharm.*) A name, given by the ancients, to a liquid confection, prepared of sour cherries, sugar, and an aromatic. CASTELLI.

DIAMARGARI'TON (*Pharm.*) from δια and μαργαριτης, 'pearl.' An antidote, mentioned by MYREPSUS, of which pearls were the base.

DIAM'BRÆ SPECIES (*Pharm.*) A name given, by the ancients, to powders, one of which bore the name — *Species diam'bræ sine odora'tis*: the other, that of — *Species diam'bræ cum odora'tis*. The former was composed of cinnamon, angelica root, cloves, mace, nutmeg, galanga, cardamom, and numerous other substances; the latter, besides, had ambergris and musk. These powders were used as tonics, in cases of debility of the stomach, and in certain nervous affections.

DIAME'LON (*Pharm.*) from δια and μήλον, 'a quince.' The ancients designated thus, two medicines into which the quince entered.

DIAMIS'YOS (*Pharm.*) from δια and μισυ, 'misy.' A composition, in which misy is an ingredient.

DI'AMOND (*Therap.*) Αδ'amas, αδ'μας, from α privative, and δαμω, 'I conquer.' Invincible — so called from its hardness. It is the most precious of all stones, and was formerly conceived to possess extraordinary cordial virtues.

(F) *Diamant*.

DIAMORUM (*Pharm.*) διαμωρον; *Rob ex mor'is*, from δια and μωρον, 'a mulberry.' An ancient syrup, prepared with honey and mulberry juice. It was employed as a gargle in sore-throat. GALEN.

DIAMOS'CHU (*Pharm.*) from δια and μουσος, 'musk.' An antidote, in which musk was a chief ingredient.

DIAMOTO'SIS (*Surg.*) διαμοτωσις, from μοτος, 'charpie,' 'lint.' The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

DIANACAR'DIUM (*Pharm.*) *Dianacardion*. An antidote, into which the anacardium entered.

DIANANCAS'MOS (*Surg.*) *Dianancas'mus*, *Coactio*, διαναγκασμος; from δια and αναγκασω, 'I force.' Coaptation, reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIAN'THUM or **DIAN'THON** (*Pharm.*) δι' ανθωρ. The name of a powder, described by MYREPSUS, and which the ancients esteemed an antidote. It was composed of rosemary flowers, red roses, liquoric, spikenard, walnut, galanga, cinnamon, ginger, zedoary, mace, wood of aloes, cardamom, dill, and aniseed.

DIAN'THUS CARYOPHYLL'US (*Mat. Med.*) from Δις, 'Jove,' ανθος, 'flower,' and caryophyllum, 'the clove.' *Clove Pink*. Also called *Caryophyllum rubrum*, *Tw'nica*, *Tw'nica hortensis*, *T. rubra*, *Caryophyllus hortensis*, *Clove July flower*, *Gillflower*. The flowers were, once, much used; but are now only employed in syrup, as a useful and pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

(F) *Céillet giroflée*. (G) *Grasblumen*, *Nelkenblumen*, *Gartennelken*.

DIANUCUM (*Pharm.*) from δια and νυξ, 'a nut.' A rob, formerly prepared of nuts.

DIAPAL'MA (*Pharm.*) *Phœnicium Emplastrum*, [φοινικωρ.] A plaster, composed of equal parts of litharge, olive oil, arunge, water, a certain quantity of sulphate of zinc dissolved in water, and white wax. It is classed amongst the topical, desiccative, emollient, resolvent, detersive, and cicatrizing medicines. Mixed with a quarter of its weight of olive oil, it acquires the consistence of an ointment, and forms the *Crate of Diapalma*.

DIAPAS'MA (*Pharm.*) διαπασμα, from διαπασσειν, 'to sprinkle.' A medicine, reduced to powder, and sprinkled over the body or some part of it.

WRITER. CH. FR. REUSS, Tubing. 1771 (L).

DIAPEDE'SIS (*Path.*) διατηρησις, *Transsudatio*, *Persudatio*, from διαπηδω, 'I leap through.' Exhalation of blood, in the form of dew, at the surface of the skin, or of any membrane. *Sweating of blood*.

(F) *Sueur de Sang*.

WRITER. G. FR. FRANK DE FRANKENAU, Hafnib, 1716 (L).

DIAPEN'TES or **DIAPEN'TĒ** (*Pharm.*) from δια and πεντη, 'five.' A medicine, composed of five ingredients. See DIATESSARON.

DIAPEPE'REON (*Pharm.*) Ancient name of a medicine, regarded by MYREPSUS as an antidote.

DIAPHŒNICON (*Pharm.*) *Diaphœnix*, διαφοινικωρ, *Medicamentum ex Pal'mulis*, from δια and φοινιξ, 'a date.'

A drastic electuary, of which the *date* was the chief excipient.

DIAPHORE'SIS (*Path.*) διαφορησις, from διαφορεω, 'I dissipate.' A greater degree of perspiration than natural, but less than in sweating. Every kind of cutaneous evacuation.

DIAPHORET'IC (*Mat. Med.*) Same etymon; διαφορητιζος, *Diapno'icus*, *Diaphoret'icus*. Medicines, which excite diaphoresis. They are very uncertain, as a class.

WRITERS. W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1650 (L). CHR. VATER, Vitte'mb. 1683 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1723 (L). J. CHR. LISCHWITZ, Kiliæ, 1734 (L). J. CHR. HENNEUS, Gotting. 1738 (L). M. B. WOLFFSHEIMER, Hal. 1742 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Erford, 1743 (L). Another, Hal. 1752 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford, 1746 (L). PII. A. LEVY, Hal. 1749 (L). J. REUSCH, Marburg, 1752 (L). G. CH. TH. WEDEKIND, Gotting. 1780 (L). H. G. PEDELL, Hal. 1797 (L).

The epithet *Diaphoretic* has, also, been given, by some, to continued fever, accompanied with constant perspiration.

DI'APHRAGM (*Anat.*) *Diaphrag'ma*, διαφραγμα, *Discretorium*, *Phre'nes*, *Septum transversum*, *Discrimen Thoracis et Ven'tris*, *Disseptum*, *Cinetus*, *Diazo'ma*, διαζωμα, *Disseptum*, *Pæcor'dia*; the *Mid'riff*, *Succin'gens membr'na vel Mus'culus*; from δια, 'between,' and φρασσω, 'I close.' A large, azygous muscle; stretched, transversely, between the thoracic and abdominal cavities, which it separates from each other: tendinous in the centre; thin, almost circular, and unequally convex, upwards. It is fleshy at its circumference, which is attached to the cartilago ensiformis, to the six last ribs, to the aponeurosis stretched from the last rib to the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra; and, lastly, to the bodies of the three or four first lumbar vertebræ. When it contracts, its fibres become straight; the chest is enlarged, and the abdomen diminished. It is then an inspiratory muscle. It may, also, diminish the capacity of the chest; and be an expiratory muscle. This muscle plays an important part in sighing, yawning, coughing, sneezing, laughing, sobbing, crying, hiccoughing, singing, vomiting, the excretion of the fæces and urine, the expulsion of the fœtus, &c.

(G) *Zwerchfell*.

WRITERS. J. TH. SCHENCK (*nature and diseases of D.*), Jenæ, 1671 (L).

G. BARTHOLIN (*structure of D.*), Paris, 1676 (L). M. E. ETTMULLER (*wounds of D.*), Lips. 1730 (L). A. HALLER (*anat. &c. of D.*), Bern. 1733 (L). J. CHR. LÖDER (*hernia of D.*), Jenæ, 1784 (L).

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC (*Anat.*) *Diaphragmat'icus*. Belonging to the diaphragm. A name given to several vessels and nerves.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC or PHREN'IC ARTERIES. These are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *former*, called, also, *supradiaphragmatic*, are two in number, one on each side. They arise from the internal mammary, and descend along the phrenic nerve, to be distributed on the upper surface of the diaphragm. The latter, or *infradiaphragmatic*, are, also, two in number. They arise from the upper part of the abdominal aorta or from the cœliac artery, and divide into two principal branches, which are distributed on the lower surface of the diaphragm and in its substance.

The *superior diaphragmatic veins* follow the same course as the arteries; and empty themselves — the *right*, into the vena cava superior; — the *left*, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The two *inferior diaphragmatic veins* open into the vena cava inferior.

The DIAPHRAGMAT'IC or PHREN'IC NERVES are two in number; one on the left side, the other on the right. They arise from the second and third nerves of the cervical plexus, about the middle of the neck. They receive two or three filaments from the brachial plexus, after which they descend into the chest at the sides of the pericardium, and are distributed on the diaphragm.

WRITER. A. WRISBERG, Gotting. 1763 (L).

The DIAPHRAGMAT'IC PLEX'USES are two in number; one right, and the other left. They arise from the upper part of the solar plexus, by a small number of branches, which are distributed to the diaphragm, following exactly the branches of the inferior diaphragmatic arteries.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC HER'NIA (*Path.*) *Phren'ic Her'nia*. The abdominal viscera are occasionally protruded through the diaphragm, either through some of the natural apertures in the muscle, or through deficiencies, or wounds, or lacerations in it.

The DIAPHRAGMAT'IC RING, (*F*) *Anneau diaphragmatique* of CHAUSIER, is a name given to the irregularly

quadrilateral aperture, by which the vena cava inferior passes through the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGM'TIS (*Path.*) from διαφραγμα, 'the diaphragm.' *Diaphragmatitis*, *Paraphrenitis*, *Empres'ma Pleuritis Diaphragmatica*, *Paraphrenesis Diaphragmatica*. *Inflammation of the Diaphragm*. The terms, *Paraphrenitis* and *Paraphrenesis* have been obtained from the Peripatetic Philosophy, which supposed the seat of the φρην or soul to be the præcordia. The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis are; — painful constriction around the præcordia, with small, quick, laborious breathing. It is a rare disease.

WRITERS. CHR. WOLF, Argent. 1661 (L). C. V. SCHNEIDER, Vittemb. 1665 (L). J. PH. EYSEL, Erford, 1710 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1742 (L). J. A. SEGNER, Gotting. 1747 (L). ZWINGER, Basil, 1731 (L).

DIAPH'THORA (*Path.*) διαφθορα, from φθειρειν, 'to corrupt.' Corruption in general; more especially corruption of the fœtus in utero. HIPPOCR. Also, corruption of the blood in the stomach. GALEN.

DIAPH'YSIS (*Anat.*) διαφυσις, from διαφω, 'I rise between.' *Interstitium*, *Discriminatio*; an interstice, interval, division. Any thing which separates two bodies. Also, the middle part or body of a long bone. One of the ligaments of the knee. HIPPOCR., PARÉ.

DIA'PIA (*Path.*) Some lexicographers use this word synonymously with DIAPYESIS, or SUPPURATION; others have employed it, in opposition to MYOPIA.

DIAPISSELE'ON (*Pharm.*) from δια and πισελαιον, 'the oil of pitch or liquid pitch.' A composition, into which liquid pitch enters. MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS.

DIAPORE'MA (*Path.*) διαπορημα. Anxiety, jactitation; from διαπορεω, 'I doubt.'

DIAPRA'SIUM (*Pharm.*) διαπρασιον, from δια and πρασιον, 'horehound.' A compound medicine, of which horehound is an ingredient.

DIAPRU'NUM (*Pharm.*) *Diacoccymlon*, διακοκκυμλων. A purgative electuary, of which the pulp of prunes and rhubarb form the base. By adding to the *diaprimum simplex* a 24th part of powdered scammony, the *Diaprimum resolutivum* or *compositum* is formed. It is more active than the former.

DIAPTER'NES (*Pharm.*) from πτερνα, 'the heel.' A medicine, prepared from the heels of animals and cheese.

DIAPYE'TICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Dyapyemata*, from διαπυημα, διαπυησις, 'suppuration.' Medicines, which promote suppuration.

DIAR'CHÆ (*Surg.*) διαρχαι. The spaces between the turns of a bandage.

DIAROMAT'ICUM (*Pharm.*) A medicine, composed of aromatics.

DIAR'RIAGĒ (*Surg.*) διαρραγη, *Disruptio*, from διαρρηγνυμι, 'to break asunder.' A fracture:—of the temporal bones, particularly.

DIARRHODOM'ELI (*Pharm.*) from δια, ροδον, 'a rose,' and μελι, 'honey.' A medicine, composed of juice of roses, scammony, pepper, agaric, and honey. ALEXANDER of Tralles.

DIARRHODON (*Pharm.*) from δια and ροδον, 'a rose'; διαρροδον, *Euelpidion*, *ευελπιδιον*. A tonic and astringent powder, composed of a considerable number of substances, and of which roses were the basis. GALEN, GORREUS.

DIARRHŒA (*Path.*) διαρροια, from δια, 'through,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' *Allvi profluvium*, *Cacato'ria*, *Coprorrhœ'a*, *Catar'rhus intestinal'lis*, *Allvi fluxus*, *Deflux'io*, *Lax*, *Looseness*. A disease, characterized by frequent, liquid, alvine evacuations, and which is generally owing to inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. It is commonly caused by errors in regimen, the use of food, noxious by its quality or quantity, &c. It may be acute or chronic. Many varieties have been made by some Nosologists — e. g. *mucous*, *bilious*, *serous*; dependent upon the matters evacuated.

Diarrhœa requires different treatment, according to its nature. If caused, as it often is, by improper matters in the intestinal canal, these must be evacuated; and the astringent plan of treatment must not be adopted, unless the discharges seem kept up by irritability of the intestines, or unless they are colligative. The indiscriminate use of astringents is to be deprecated.

A very fatal diarrhœa prevails amongst the native inhabitants of India, to which Mr. J. TYTLER has given the name *Diarrhœa he'ctica*, because, like hectic fever, it seems to obtain habitual possession of the constitution, to operate upon it with scarcely any perceptible intermission, and, in general, to defy the most powerful remedies.

(F) *Diarrhœe*, *Dévoiemont*, *Catarrhe intestinal*, *Flux de Ventre*, *Courante*.

(G) *Durchfall*, *Durchlauf*.

WRITERS. J. RAVELLY, Paris, 1677 (F). COSCHWIZ (*bilious D.*), Hal. 1729 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1700 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1754 (L). LAMBSMA, Amsterd. 1756 (L). JUCH, Erfurt, 1756 (L). A. E. DE BÜCHNER, Hal. 1765 (L). MANGOR, Hafn. 1786 (L). H. DEWAR (*D. in the British army during the campaign in Egypt*) Lond. 1803. J. C. COLSON, Paris. 1808 (F). S. POITEVIN (*mucous D.*) Paris, 1810 (F).

DIARTHRO'DIAL (*Anat.*) *Diarthrodial'lis*. Relating to diarthroses or movable articulations, as *diarthrodial articulation*. *Diarthrodial cartilage* or *incrusting cartilage*. The cartilage which invests the articular extremity of a bone.

DIARTHRO'SIS (*Anat.*) *διαρθρωσις*, from *διαρθρωω*, 'I articulate.' *Dearticulatio*, *Prosarthrosis*, *προσαρθρωσις*, *Aparthrosis*, *απαρθρωσις*, *Abarticulatio*, *Coarticulatio*. A movable articulation. One which permits the bones to move freely on each other in every direction, as in the case of the shoulder-joint.

(F) *Emboiture*.

DIASAPONIUM (*Pharm.*) An ointment in which *soap* is the chief ingredient.

DIASATYRI'ON (*Phorm.*) from *δια*, and *σατυριον*, 'the *orchis mas'cula*,' 'an electuary,' of which this plant formed the base. MYREPSUS. The ancients attributed to it the faculty of exciting the organs of generation.

DIASCIL'LION (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *σζιλλα*, 'squill.' The vinegar and oxymel of squill.

DIASCOR'DIUM (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *σκορδιον*, 'the water germander.' An electuary, so called because this plant enters into its composition. The Parisian Codex has a formula for its preparation, under the title, '*Electuarium opiatum astrin'gens vel diascor'dium*.' (R. fol. scord. ℥ iss. rosar. rubr.; bistort. rad., gentiana, tormentilla, sem. berber. āā ℥ ss. zingib., piper-long. āā ℥ ij. casia lignea, cinnamom., dictamn. cretens., styrac. calamit., galban., gum. acaciae āā ℥ ss, bol. orient. prepar. ℥ ij, extract. vinos opii ℥ ij, mel. rosat. præp. ℥ ij, vin. hispan. ℥ ss, fiat electuarium.) In place of the *styrax calamita*, the balsam of tolu or Benjamin may be used. The opium is, in this preparation, in the proportion of 1 to 184. The diascordium is employed in diarrhœa and dysentery, as a tonic, stomachic, and astringent. The common

dose is from a scruple to a drachm and a half.

DIASEBES'TĒ (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *sebosten*, 'a sort of prune.' Ancient name of an electuary, chiefly composed of *sebosten*. It was purgative.

DIASE'NA (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *senna*. A purgative medicine, of which *senna* was the basis.

DIASE'RICOS (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *σχιζος*, 'silk.' A medicine, in which silk is an ingredient. ALEXANDER of Tralles.

DIASMYR'NON or DIASMYR'NES (*Pharm.*) *διασμυρον*, *διασμυρης*, *Euclid'ion*, *ευελπιδιον*. A collyrium into the composition of which *myrrh* entered. GALEN.

DIASPER'MATON (*Pharm.*) *δια σπερματων*. The ancient name of two cataplasms, composed of seeds. GALEN, PAULUS.

DIAS'TASIS (*Surg.*) *διαστασις*. Separation. *Diaste'ma*, *διαστημα*, *Dissidentia*, distance. A separation of bones from each other, and particularly of the bones of the cranium; of the radius from the ulna, and the fibula from the tibia. The ancients used this word to designate the three dimensions of the body, — length, breadth, and thickness; for the interval separating the patient from the physician; the swelling of varicose veins; the time at which some change occurred in disease, &c.

DIASTE'ATON (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *στεαω*, 'fat.' An ointment made of the fat of animals. MARCELLUS EMPERICUS.

DIAS'TOLĒ (*Phys.*) *διαστολη*, from *διαστελλω*, 'I dilate,' 'I open.' Dilatation of the heart and arteries, when the blood enters their cavities. It is the opposite movement to *systole*, in which the heart and arteries contract to send forth the blood. *Diastole* and *systole* are, consequently, successive movements. *Diastole* occurs simultaneously in the two ventricles; and during the *systole* of the auricles. The almost inappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisystole*. When we speak of the *contraction* or *systole* of the heart, we mean that of the ventricles, as well as when we speak of its *diastole* or dilatation.

(G) *Erschlaffung Erweitern*g.

DIASTOMO'TRIS (*Surg.*) *διαστομοτρεις*, from *διαστομοω*, 'I dilate.' Dilating instruments, such as the different kinds of specula for the mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

DIASULPHURIS (*Pharm.*) A plaster, composed of equal parts of sublimed sulphur, and Venice turpentine, to which were added wax, myrrh, and camphor.

DIATAM'ARON or DIATAM'ORON (*Phar.*) The name of an old antidote, of which we know nothing farther. MYREPSUS.

DIAT'ASIS (*Surg.*) διατασις, *Distension*, from διατεινω, 'I distend.' The reduction of a fracture, by extension and counter-extension.

DIATES'SARON (*Pharm.*) διατεσσαρων, from δια and τεσσαρες, 'four.' An electuary, into the composition of which entered four medicines; viz. the roots of gentian and aristolochia rotunda, and bay berries, each ℥ij, honey ℔ij. The whole was incorporated with extract of juniper. The diapentes is nothing more than this electuary, mixed with two ounces of ivory shavings. The diatessaron is tonic, and it was formerly employed in cases of stings and bites of venomous animals. It was regarded as emmenagogue, alexiterial, and alexipharmaceutical.

DIATET'TIGON (*Pharm.*) διατεττιγων, from τεττιξ, 'a grasshopper.' An antidote, in which grasshoppers were an ingredient. PAULUS. It was used as a nephritic.

DIATHECOL'ITHOS (*Pharm.*) διατηκολιθου, from δια and τηκολιθος, 'the Jew's stone.' An antidote, which contains the *Lapis Judaicus*.

DIATH'ESIS (*Path.*) διαθεισις, from διαθειμι, 'I dispose.' Disposition, constitution, affection of the body: predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others. The principal diatheses, mentioned by authors, are, the cancerous, serophulous, scorbutic, rheumatic, gouty, and calculous.

(G) Leibesbeschaffenheit.

DIATRAGACAN'THUS (*Pharm.*) A powder, composed of gum tragacanth. ℥ij, gum arabic ℥j and ℥ij, starch ℥ss, liquorice ℥ij, as much of the seed of the melon and white poppy; seeds of the water-melon, cucumber, and gourd, and sugar candy ℥ij. It was used as a demulcent.

DIATRI'ON or DIATRI'UM (*Pharm.*) from δια and τρεις, 'three.' A medicine, composed of three ingredients. There were formerly two kinds. The first was called *Diatrium Piperon* species, and was formed of black and long pepper, aniseed, thyme, and ginger. It was highly stimulating. The second species was known under the name, *Diatrinsan'talon*, *Diatrium San-*

talo'rum pulvis, or *Powder of the three Saunders*. They were considered diaphoretic.

DIATRITA'RII (*Med.*) The sect of Methodists were so called, who pretended to cure all diseases by subjecting the patients for three days to a rigid diet.

DIAT'RITOS (*Med.*) διατριτος. *Diet of three days*. The means used by the Methodists to cure disease.

DIAXYLAL'OËS (*Pharm.*) from δια and ξυλαλον, 'the lignum aloes.' A medicine, in which the lignum aloes is the chief ingredient.

DIAZOS'TER (*Anat.*) διαζωστηρ, from διαζωρνυμι, 'I surround.' The twelfth vertebra of the back, because it corresponds to the girdle, ζωστηρ.

DICENTE'TON (*Pharm.*) δικετητον, from δια and κερτεω, 'I prick.' A pungent, stimulating collyrium. PAULUS.

DICHAL'CON, διχαλζον. A weight, equal to a third part of an obolus.

DICHOPLY'IA (*Path.*) from διχα, 'double,' and φνω, 'I grow.' A disease of the hairs, in which they split and grow forked.

DIC'ROTUS (*Path.*) δικροτος, *Bisferiens*, from δις, 'twice,' and κρονω, 'I strike.' An epithet, given to the pulse, when it seems to beat twice as fast as usual. It is synonymous with the term, *rebounding pulse*,—the artery rebounding after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. It has been considered, and with truth, to frequently foretell hemorrhage. In bad cases of typhus, it certainly announces such a tendency.

DICTAMNI'TES (*Pharm.*) from δικταμνος, 'dittany.' A medicated wine of dittany. It was employed as an emmenagogue.

DICTAM'NUS AL'BUS (*Mat. Med.*) from Dictamnus, a town in Crete. *White Fraxinella* or *Bas'tard Dit'tany*, *Fraxinella*. The fresh root has been considered nervine, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. It is not used.

(F) Dictame, Fraxinelle.

(G) Weisserdiptam.

WRITERS. J. D. GEIER, Francof. et Lips. 1687 (L). H. CA. BERTUCH, Erford, 1742 (L).

DIDYME'A (*Pharm.*) διδυμια, from διδυμος, 'double.' A cataplasm, used in rheumatism and other affections. GALEN.

DIDYMAL'GIA (*Path.*) from διδυμοι, 'the testicles,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the testicles.

DIECBOL'ION (*Mat. Med.*) from δια

and *εκβαλλω*, 'I cast out': *διεκβολιον*. A name given, by the ancients, to a remedy, which they believed capable of producing abortion.

DIELECTRON (*Pharm.*) *διηλεκτρον*. A troch, of which amber (*Electrum*) was the basis. MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS.

DIEMERBROECK, ISBRAND (*Biog.*) A celebrated Dutch physician; born at Montfort, near Utrecht, in 1609; died in 1674. WORKS. *De peste libr. iv.* Arenac. 1644. 4to. *Oratio de reducendâ ad medicinam chirurgiâ*. Ultraject. 1649. fol. *Disputationum practicarum pars prima et secunda, de morbis capitis et thoracis*. Traject. ad Rhen. 1664. 12mo. *Anatome corporis humani*. Ibid. 1672, 4to. His works were collected and published by his son, and translated into English by WILLIAM SALMON. Lond. 1689.

DIERENBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) D. is a city in Bavaria, two leagues from which is a sulphurous spring.

DIES (*Path.*) *ἡμερα*. A Day. The day is, properly, the period, during which the solar light illumines our horizon: but commonly, also, we designate by the word *day*, the period of 24 hours, or *Nycthemeron*, which is frequently divided into four parts — morning, mid-day, evening, and midnight. In antiquity, great importance was attached to the observation of days in disease. The Medical day is usually reckoned at 24 hours; universally, in estimating the duration of a disease. In parts of the United States, it comprises only the time when the sun is above the horizon, as regards the administration of medicine. If a medicine be ordered to be taken four times a day, it is understood to mean during the 12 hours of day. (F) *Jour*. (G) *T a g*.

DIET (*Hyg. Med.*) *Diæ'ta*, *Ra'tio vic'tûs*, *διαίτα*. Originally, this word signified nearly the same thing as *Hygiene* and *Regimen*, i. e. Diet was the employment of every thing, necessary for the preservation of health and life. At the present day, it signifies a particular kind of food, and, at times, a privation of food and drink: — abstinence. To put any one upon diet, (F) *Mettre quelqu'un à la diète*, means to deprive him of his usual nourishment: — *milk diet*, means a diet of milk, &c.

(G) *Lebensweise*.

WRITERS. J. P. MERENDA (*D. in disease*), Basil, 1556 (L). J. B. CHAMPIER, Lugd. 1560 (L). M. ZUCCARI (Do.), Neapol. 1602 (L). J. QUERCETANUS (*Duchesne*), Paris, 1606 (L). J. SPORISCH (Do.), Lips 1607 (L). RÜDIGER (*diet of literary men*), Leipz. 1728 (L). M. ALBERTI (Do.), Hal. 1739 (L). J. E. HEBENSTREIT (*prophylactic D.*), Lips. 1748 (L). KRÜGER, Hal. 1763 (G). D. W. NEBEL (*regimen of the sick*), Heidelb. 1789 (L). J. G. REYHER (*D. in disease*), Schwerin and Weimar, 1790 (G). W. FALCONER (Do.), Lond. 1790. J. A. J. VARNHAGEN, Hamburg, 1794 (G). W. NESBIT, Lond. 1801. A. F. M. WILlich, London. T. ROBERTSON, Edinb. 1809. CH. T. THACKRAH, Lond. 1824. J. A. PARIS, Lond. 1826.

See ALIMENT, DIETETICS, HYGIENE, and REGIMEN.

DIET, HOSPITAL. Every well regulated Hospital has certain dietetic regulations. The following *Table of Dietary* was collected and arranged, at considerable trouble and expense, by Dr. J. MURRAY of Edinburgh. It shows the particular regimen selected for the sick, in the different hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland.

A Comparative View of the Diet-Tables of the different Hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland.

HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
NOTTINGHAM.	<i>Breakfast</i> . — A pint of milk porridge for the men, and a pint of tea, with half an oz. of butter, for the women, every morning. For the men, 16 oz. of bread; for the women, 14 oz.; for all under 12 years of age, 12 oz. — per day. <i>Dinner</i> . — (1, 5*) — 8 oz. of roasted or stewed meat, and 12 oz. of vegetables, a pint and a half of beer to each man, and a pint to each woman. — (2, 4, 6) — A pint of rice milk, or 12 oz. of rice or flour pudding, with sauce, and 6 oz. of vegetables. — (3, 7) — A pint of broth, 4 oz. of boiled meat, and 12 oz. of vegetables.	<i>Breakfast</i> . — The same as ordinary diet, excepting Monday and Friday, when a pint of gruel is substituted. <i>Dinner</i> . — Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, a pint of rice milk, hasty or bread pudding. Monday and Friday, baked rice, or bread puddings with vegetables.

* The figures in parenthesis denote the days of the week.

HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
NOTTINGHAM continued.	<p><i>Supper.</i>— A pint of tea and half oz. of butter, for the women; one pint of broth or milk porridge, for the men; and and 2 oz. of cheese, or one oz. of butter, when milk cannot conveniently be served out.</p> <p>FULL DIET— Is formed from the ordinary diet, at the discretion of the physicians and surgeons.</p>	<p><i>Supper.</i>— A pint of milk porridge, or 2 oz. of cheese, a pint of milk, with 2 pints of water for common beverage, bread at discretion. The beer to be of the strength of 13 gallons to the bushel of malt.</p>
LIVERPOOL.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— A pint of milk porridge, breaded, every morning.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1, 5, 7) — Boiled beef and vegetables. — (2) — Rice milk and bread. — (3) — Stewed beef and potatoes. — (4) — Pease soup and bread. — (6) — Ale, gruel, and bread.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— A pint of broth and bread on Sunday and Thursday. A pint of milk and bread on the other days.</p> <p>FULL DIET— The same as the ordinary diet.</p>	<p>Consists throughout the day of milk porridge, common batter, or rice pudding.</p> <p>The ale and beer are bought.</p>
NORWICH.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, two oz. of cheese, and one oz. of butter; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, milk porridge or gruel, bread and beer sufficient for the day, without waste.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1, 3, 5, 7) — 6 oz. of meat, with vegetables. — (2, 4, 6) — 12 oz. of baked flour pudding, with half an oz. of butter, or rice milk, or pudding.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— Broth on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday; one oz. of butter, or two oz. of cheese on the other days.</p> <p>FULL DIET— Is formed at discretion.</p>	<p>Is formed at discretion.</p> <p>The beer is bought, — neither ale nor porter is allowed.</p>
SHEFFIELD.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— A pint of milk porridge, or milk or ale, or onion gruel, every morning.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1, 5) — Meat and vegetables, from 4 to 8 oz. — (2, 6) — Broth and pudding. — (3, 7) — Meat pie. — (4) — Pudding with cheese.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— 3 oz. of cheese, or 2 oz. of butter, on Sundays and Fridays, — as breakfast on the other days.</p> <p>FULL DIET— Dinner, 8 oz. of meat every day. Supper, the same as ordinary diet, excepting Sunday and Friday, when 3 oz. of cheese is substituted, or 2 oz. of butter; ale and porter at discretion.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— A pint of weak tea or water gruel, with dry toast or biscuit.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— Six oz. of hasty pudding or panada.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— The same as breakfast: strength of the ale 1 quarter of malt to 90 gals. of ale; of the beer, 1 sack of malt to 70 gals. of beer.</p>
LEEDS.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— Every day a pint of milk porridge, bread as much as is wished for, provided there be no waste.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1) — Six oz. of beef or mutton, 8 oz. of roots, and 4 oz. of bread. The quantity of beer is regulated according to the age of the patient. — (2) — One pint of soup, with bread. — (3) — One pint of broth, 8 oz. of roots, and 4 oz. of beef or mutton. — (4) — Bread sufficient, 4 oz. of beef or cheese, one and a half oz. of butter. — (5) — Mutton pie. — (6) — Baked pudding. — (7) — One pint of broth, 4 oz. of beef or mutton, 8 oz. of roots.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— A pint of milk porridge every evening excepting Monday and Friday, when 3 oz. of cheese, or one and a half oz. of butter, and half a pint of beer is served out.</p> <p>FULL DIET— Is formed at discretion.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— The same as ordinary diet.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— Pudding broth, or milk, with broth. No beer is allowed.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>—</p> <p>The strength of the beer is five and a half gallons from every strice of malt; wine, brandy, and bottled porter, are also ordered in unlimited quantities.</p>
NORTHAMPTON.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— Milk porridge and broth every morning; 14 oz. bread daily.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1, 5) — Six oz. of meat, with vegetables; one pint of beer daily. — (2, 3, 6, 7) — Four oz. of meat, with vegetables. — (4) — Boiled rice, or half a calf's foot, or 2 oz. of meat, if preferred.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— No supper on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday; milk porridge on Monday and Friday; 2 oz. of cheese, or 1 of butter, on Wednesday and Saturday.</p> <p>FULL DIET— Is formed from the ordinary diet.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— The same as the ordinary diet each morning.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— Sunday & Thursday four ounces of meat, with vegetables; Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, 2 ounces of meat; Wednesday, boiled rice.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday no suppers; Monday and Friday milk porridge; Wednesday and Saturday 2 oz. of cheese, or 1 nz. of butter.</p>

HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
WORCESTER.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, a pint of milk porridge; Thursday and Monday, a pint of broth; 18 oz. of bread daily.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1, 3, 5)— Four oz. of meat, baked with rice or potatoes. — (2, 6)— Eight oz. of baked rice pudding. — (4)— 12 oz. of baked bread or rice pudding. — (7)— Meat soup, with rice or barley.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— A pint of milk porridge daily.</p> <p>FULL DIET.— Breakfast the same as the ordinary diet. Dinner, 6 oz. of meat instead of 4 oz.; half a pint of beer.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— Milk porridge or gruel.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— Rice milk, milk porridge, panada, bread, or rice pudding, varied according to circumstances.</p> <p>The small beer is brewed with 4 bushels of malt to the hogshead; the ale is double the above strength.</p>
BRISTOL.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— On Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, milk porridge; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, meat broth; 12 oz. of bread on meat days; 14 oz. on the other days.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1, 3, 5)— Three fourths of a pound of meat, with vegetables; two pints of beer daily. — 2, 4, 6, 7)— A pint of gruel or pap.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— A wine pint of gruel of meal broth, on Sunday; 2 oz. of cheese for the men, one fourth of an oz. of butter for the women, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.</p> <p>FULL DIET.— The patients have meat every day.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— A wine quart of milk porridge or milk.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— A wine quart of weak broth.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— The same as breakfast, 14 oz. of bread, and barley water for common drink.</p> <p>Twenty bushels of malt, 15 pounds of hops, to 14 gals. of strong ale; 21 bushels of malt, and 12 pounds of hops, to 360 gals. of ale; 11 bushels of malt, 7 lbs. of hops, to 360 gals. of small beer.</p>
GLOUCESTER.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— A pint of milk porridge or rice gruel, with 3 oz. of bread every morning.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1, 3, 5, 7)— Four oz. of meat, 4 oz. of vegetables, 6 oz. of bread, half a pint of beer, one pint of broth, with 2 oz. of bread. — (2, 6)— A pint of rice milk, 6 oz. of bread, one pint of beer. — (4)— 12 oz. of rice pudding, 6 oz. of bread, one pint of beer.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— 4 oz. of bread, one pint of beer, 1 oz. of cheese, on Sunday; the same, but without the cheese, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Six oz. of bread, and one pint of beer, on Monday and Friday.</p> <p>FULL DIET.— At discretion.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— Milk porridge or rice gruel.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— Two oz. of meat, 4 oz. of bread, 4 oz. of vegetables, and half a pint of beer, excepting Monday and Wednesday, when no bread is allowed.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— Same as breakfast; on Wednesday an ounce of cheese is ordered.</p> <p>Ale, 8 bushels of malt, 6 lbs. of hops, to 85 gallons of small beer.</p>
SALOP.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— Milk porridge every morning; 14 oz. of bread daily.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1, 3, 5)— A pint of broth, 8 oz. of meat, half a pound of vegetables, one pint of beer. — (2)— Rice pudding, a pint of beer. — (4) A pint of soup or flour-meat, with bread; 14 oz. of rice pudding. — (6)— Eight oz. of hashed meat, half a pound of vegetables, one pint of beer. — (7)— One pint of drink-meat, with a proper quantity of bread.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— A pint of good broth on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday; a pint of milk porridge on Monday; 2 oz. of cheese, and half a pint of beer on Wednesday; a pint of milk on Friday; Saturday as Wednesday.</p> <p>FULL DIET.— At discretion.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— At discretion.</p> <p>About seven gals. of ale are brewed from a bushel of malt: small beer from 18 to 20 gallons; sugar and treacle are occasionally used with malt for the latter.</p>
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i>— Sunday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from one pint to a pint and a half of milk porridge, or one pint of hasty-pudding, with milk; Monday and Wednesday, from one pint to a pint and a half of rice gruel, or rice milk.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i>— (1, 3)— One pint of broth, with 8 oz. of hoiled meat. — (2, 6)— Twelve oz. of rice or bread pudding. — (4) Four oz. of hoiled meat, with 8 oz. of flour pudding. — (5)— Six oz. of baked meat, with potatoes or vegetables. — (7)— Four oz. of boiled meat, with a pint of broth.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i>— A pint of broth and vegetables, or a pint of milk porridge, or hasty-pudding, or gruel.</p> <p>FULL DIET.— At discretion.</p>	At discretion.

HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
MANCHESTER.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i> — A pint of milk, or drink porridge.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 3, 5) — Eight oz. of boiled mutton, beef, or veal, with broth, pudding, and roots. — (2, 4, 6, 7) — Twelve oz. of rice or flour pudding, with roots.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i> — As the breakfast, with the addition of an ounce of butter, or 3 oz. of cheese occasionally.</p> <p>FULL DIET. — At discretion.</p>	At discretion.
BIRMINGHAM.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i> — Milk porridge with bread cut into it, every morning daily; allowance of bread besides, three-fourths of a pound.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i> — (Daily) — 8 oz. of meat, with vegetables, and a pint of beer.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i> — A pint of broth every day.</p> <p>FULL DIET. — Breakfast and dinner the same as the ordinary diet, half a pint of beer, or half a pint of ale. Supper, ale and 2 oz. of cheese, with the addition of one-fourth of a pound of bread.</p>	<p>Tea night and morning, mutton broth, pudding, and barley tea.</p> <p>Twenty bushels of malt to the hogshead of ale; 4 bushels of malt to the hogshead of beer.</p>
BIRMINGHAM, Revised 1819.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i> — To each man a pint and a half of milk porridge, with 4 oz. of bread added to it. To each woman or child, one pint of milk porridge, without bread. To each patient 2 oz. of bread daily.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 3, 5) — To each man 8 oz. of baked or boiled meat; to each woman or child, 6 oz. To each patient, 6 oz. of vegetables, and one pint of beer daily. — (2) — To each man, a quart of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables; to each woman or child, one pint and a half. — (4) — Twelve ounces of boiled rice or bread pudding. — (6) — Four oz. of boiled or baked meat, a pint of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables. — (7) — Six oz. of baked rice or bread pudding, or a pint of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i> — A pint of broth, milk porridge, or gruel.</p> <p>FULL DIET. — Breakfast the same as in ordinary diet. Dinner, 6 oz. of boiled or baked meat, 6 oz. of vegetables, 6 oz. of baked rice or bread pudding. Supper the same as ordinary diet.</p>	<p><i>Breakfast.</i> — The same as ordinary diet.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i> — A pint of broth or rice milk, 6 oz. of baked rice or bread pudding, to each patient every day.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i> — The same as ordinary diet.</p>
EDINBURGH.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i> — One mutchkin of porridge, three gills of milk or beer; or five and one-fourth ounces of fine bread, milk or beer.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 4) — One choppin of broth, 8 oz. of butcher's meat boiled in the broth, or beef-steak; five and one-fourth ounces of bread. — (2, 5, 7) — A choppin of broth made of beef and bones, barley, groats, potatoes, and vegetables; five and a half ounces of bread. — (3, 6) — Potato soup, with beef and veal, or bones; bread as above.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i> — As the breakfast each day.</p> <p>FULL DIET. — At discretion.</p>	At discretion.
GLASGOW.	<p><i>Breakfast.</i> — Milk porridge, quantity not limited, with half a mutchkin of sweet milk, or one mutchkin of buttermilk or beer.</p> <p><i>Dinner.</i> — (1) — Broth made of barley, vegetables, and the dripping of the meat roasted during the week, with a quarter loaf to a man, and half to a woman. — (2, 4) — Beef boiled; 8 oz. to the men, and 6 oz. to the women; a quarter loaf to a man, and half to a woman, or vegetables. — (3, 6) — Broth, made with beef, barley, and vegetables; a quarter loaf to men, and half to women. — (5) — Potato soup, with cow heads, bones, &c. — (7) — Six oz. of cheese to men, 4 oz. to women; bread as above.</p> <p><i>Supper.</i> — As the breakfast each day.</p> <p>FULL DIET. — At discretion.</p>	At discretion.

HOSPITALS	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
GLASGOW LUNATIC ASYLUM.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Porridge from 7 oz. of oatmeal, one wine pint of milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — Six oz. of beef, 2 oz. of barley, 20 oz. of potatoes. Varied as directed. <i>Supper.</i> — One-eighth of a loaf of bread, one wine pint of milk. N. B. — In this Asylum, as well as at Edinburgh, insane lodgers are received for weekly payment; and their dietary, tea, ale, wine, &c. varied.	Is regulated, in some measure, according to their former modes of life and ability to pay, with reference to their state of health.
DUBLIN HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — One quart of stirabout, one-third of a quart of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) — One quart of soup; three pounds of potatoes. — (6, 7) — Three pounds of potatoes, and one pint of buttermilk. <i>Supper.</i> — Six oz. of brown bread, with half a pint of beer, or a quart of gruel.	
5 HOSPITALS of House of Industry.	<i>Per Diem</i> — Sixteen oz. of white bread, one quart of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk for whey. FULL DIET. — Two oz. of bread <i>per diem</i> , one quart of broth, one quart of new milk.	One pint of flummery <i>per diem</i> , one quart of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk for whey.
STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Half a pound of bread, one pint of milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 2, 3, 5, 7) — One quart of soup, half a pound of bread, or two pounds of potatoes; one pint of milk or beer. — (4, 6) — Twelve oz. of bread, one quart of sweetened gruel.	Daily, half a pound of bread, two quarts of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk.
ROYAL HOSPITAL, Phenix Park.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — One pint of oatmeal or rice gruel. <i>Dinner.</i> — Half a pound of meat, three-fourths of a pound of bread; one pound of potatoes. <i>Supper.</i> — One pint of oatmeal or rice gruel. FULL DIET. — Three-fourths of a pound of meat, one pound of bread, half a pound of potatoes, one quart of beer.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Tea. <i>Dinner.</i> — Half a pound of bread made into panada or pudding.
RICHMOND HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — One quart of stirabout, one pint of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — Bread, 8 oz.; soup, one quart. <i>Supper.</i> — Bread, 4 oz.; new milk, one pint. FULL DIET. — Breakfast, bread, 8 oz.; new milk, one pint. — Dinner, bread, 8 oz.; mutton or beef, 8 oz. — Supper, bread, 4 oz.; new milk, one pint.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Flummery, one pint; new milk, one pint. <i>Supper.</i> — Half a pound of bread, one pint of milk.
RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — A quart of stirabout, made of 7 oz. of oatmeal, a pint of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 3, 5) — Twelve oz. of beef, raw, supposed to produce, when boiled, half a pound, two pounds of potatoes, and a pint of small beer. — (2, 4) — A quart of soup or broth, with vegetables; 3 lbs. of potatoes. — (6, 7) — 3 lbs. of potatoes, a pint of new milk. <i>Supper.</i> — Half a pound of bread, and a pint of small beer.	The medical attendants are empowered to make any alteration or substitution in the diet, which individual cases shall appear to require.
BELFAST HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — One pint of stirabout, one pint of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — Half a pound of bread, one pint of new milk. <i>Supper.</i> — One pint of flummery, one pint of new milk. FULL DIET. — Breakfast, one quart of stirabout, one pint of new milk. — Dinner, 2 lbs. of potatoes, one pint of milk. — Supper, one pint of flummery, one pint of new milk.	<i>Per diem.</i> Quarter of a pound of bread, 1 quart of gruel, 3 pints of new milk, half a pint of flummery. Barley-water at occasions.
BELFAST LUNATIC ASYLUM.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — One quart of stirabout, one quart of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 3, 5) — Three and a half pounds of potatoes, one pint of soup. — (2, 4, 6, 7) — Three and a half pounds of potatoes, and one pint of new milk. <i>Supper.</i> — Eight ounces of bread, or a pint of flummery, one third of a quart of new milk. FULL DIET. — Half a pound of beef three days in the week.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — As ordered. <i>Dinner.</i> — As directed.
CORK FEVER HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — One half quartern loaf for every four, and one pint of new milk each. Under 12 years, half a quartern loaf for every eight.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — One-fourth of a pound of bread, with milk and water sweetened.

HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
CORK FEVER HOSPITAL continued.	<i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 3, 5) — One pound of beef, and two pounds of potatoes. Under 12 years, half a pound of beef, and one pound of potatoes. — (2, 4, 6, 7) — Potatoes and milk. <i>Supper.</i> — One pint of milk and one of stirabout, for adults; half do. for children.	<i>Dinner.</i> — Gruel, broth, wine, and porter, as ordered by the physicians.
FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Four and a half ounces of meal in stirabout, and half a pint of new milk for each child. <i>Dinner.</i> — On week days, 21 lbs. of potatoes to eight children, and one pint of milk each. On Sundays, half a pound of meat each; broth and vegetables allowed.	
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Six oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, one pint of boiling milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — On week days, two and a half pounds of potatoes, and a quart of vegetable porridge. On Sundays, 4 beef heads boiled in the porridge.	
MENDICITY ASYLUM.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Six oz. of meal in stirabout, one pint of boiling milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — On week days, two and a half pounds of potatoes, and a quart of vegetable porridge. On Sundays, 4 beef heads boiled in the porridge.	
LUNATIC ASYLUM.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Eight ounces of oatmeal in stirabout, one imperial pint of boiling milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 3, 5) — Three pounds of potatoes, and a quart of broth. — (2, 4, 6, 7) — Three pounds of potatoes, and a pint and a half of boiling milk.	
LIMERICK HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Seven ounces of oatmeal, one pint of new milk for adults; 4 oz. of meal in stirabout, and half a pint of milk for children. <i>Dinner.</i> — One stone of potatoes for six adults, or seven children; one pint of milk to the former, and half a pint to the latter. Meat occasionally on Sundays. FULL DIET. — Nourishment to the sick, as the physicians may direct; ten, mutton broth, fowl, wine, spirits, &c. for patients, when ordered by the physician. Other diet, as physicians direct.	
COUNTY INFIRMARY.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — A quart of stirabout, and a dobin of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 5) — Four pounds of potatoes, one quart of soup, one-fourth of a pound of boiled beef. — (2, 3, 4, 6, 7) — Four pounds of potatoes, and one pint of new milk.	
LUNATIC ASYLUM.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Six to seven ounces of outlings in stirabout, one pint of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — (1, 3, 5) — For those who work, 6 oz. to 8 oz. of beef or mutton, with vegetables and potatoes; the broth and potatoes for the others. — (2, 4, 6, 7) — Four pounds of potatoes, and a pint of new milk. <i>Supper.</i> — Six ounces of wheaten bread, one pint of new milk. FULL DIET. — Bread with milk; gruel and broth at discretion.	<i>Supper.</i> — One pint of gruel.
FEVER HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Four oz. of bread, one pint of milk <i>Dinner.</i> — Four oz. of bread, one pint of gruel. <i>Supper.</i> — Four oz. of bread, one pint of milk. FULL DIET. — Meat, 12 oz.; bread, 16 oz.; potatoes, 8 oz.; oatmeal, 3 oz.; barley, 3-fourths of an oz.; sugar, 1 oz.; salt; beer, 1 quart.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Four ounces of bread, half a pint of milk.
LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> — Two pence worth, or 12 oz. of bread, and one pint of milk. <i>Dinner.</i> — Four and a half ounces of outlings, made into gruel, and half a pint of new milk for each person. <i>Supper.</i> — The same food and quantity as for dinner; besides every eight persons get as drink, meal tea in the course of the day — 8 oz. of outlings, and one pint of new milk made into meal tea for every eight persons; besides wines, broths, &c., when directed by the physicians. No diet is allowed to be given from their families.	

HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
MILITARY HOSPITALS.	Daily—8 oz. of meat, 12 oz. of bread, 16 oz. of potatoes, 3 oz. of oatmeal, barley, salt, &c., one oz. of sugar, 2 oz. of new milk for tea.	Daily—Four oz. of meat, 8 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of potatoes, one and a half oz. of oatmeal; sugar and milk for tea.
COUNTY GAOL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Eight oz. of cuttings made into stirabout, with one pint of new milk for each person. When bread is given, which is seldom, (say at Assize time,) each person gets, in place of the stirabout, half a pound of bread, or a 3d. loaf. <i>Dinner.</i> —Four pounds of boiled potatoes, with one pint of sour milk to each person.	

DIET-DRINK (*Pharm.*) A decoction or potion, variously composed, and used in considerable quantity, for the purpose of purifying the blood. The *Decoctum Lusitanicum* or *Lisbon Diet-drink*, is one of the most celebrated. See *DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM*.

DIETET'ICS, DIETET'ICĒ, DIETET'ICA, Medici'na Diætetica; same etymon. A branch of Medicine, comprising the rules to be followed for preventing, relieving, or curing diseases by diet. Dietetics is diet, administered according to principle. It is an important part of *HYGIÈNE*, which see. A well regulated system of diet has great power in checking disease, and likewise in preventing it. A proper knowledge of dietetics is, indeed, as important as that of the *Materia Medica*, strictly so called.

Dietetics is used, also, synonymously with *Hygiène*. (F) *Dietetique*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFMANN (*D. of the Scriptures*), Hal. 1718 (L). CH. M. BURCHARD, Rostoch, 1726 (L). P. GERICKE, Helmst. 1750 (L). J. E. HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1751 (L). See *DIET*.

DIETET'ISTS (*Med.*) *Diætetistæ*. Physicians, who apply only the rules of dietetics to their treatment of disease.

DIEU-LE-FILT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The waters of Dieule-filt, in France, are chalybeate, and much sought after.

DIEX'ODOS (*Phys.*) διεξοδος, from *δια* and *εξοδος*, 'an exit or way out.' *Diodos*. Any opening, by which an excretion takes place.

DIFFU'SIBLE (*Mat. Med.*) from *diffusus*, 'spread abroad.' Those stimulating medicines, which augment the action of the vascular and nervous systems in an acute but transitory manner.

DIGAS'TRICUS (*Anat.*) from *δεις*, 'twice,' and *γαστήρ*, 'a belly': *διγαστρικός*, *Biven'ter*, *B. Maxill'æ*, *Dep'rimens Maxillæ Biven'ter*, *Bigaster*, *Mastoido-hyogénien*, *Mastoido-génien*, (CH.) The

name, *Digastricus*, was formerly given to several muscles. It is now restricted to one of the muscles of the superior hyoid region. The digastricus is thick and fleshy at its extremities; thin and tendinous at its middle. It is attached to the mastoid groove of the temporal bone, and to a fossette at the side of the symphysis menti. Its tendon passes through an aponeurotic ring, which is attached to the os hyoides.

The use of the digastricus is, to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the os hyoides, and to carry it forwards or backwards, as in deglutition.

(F) *Digastrique, Abaisseur de la mâchoire inférieure*.

(G) *Zweibauchig*.

DIGES'TIBLE (*Mat. Alim.*) *Concoctus habilis*. Capable of being digested. All food is not equally digestible, and some of the most nourishing is the least so:—the fat of meat, for example. Certain substances again are entirely rebellious.

DIGESTION (*Physiol.*) *Digestio*, from *digerere*, 'to dissolve.' *Cocctio*, *Pep'sis*, *πρωσις*, *Chylo'sis*. Digestion is a function, exclusively belonging to the animal kingdom; by means of which alimentary substances, when introduced into the digestive canal, undergo different alterations. The object of this is to convert them into two parts: the one, a reparatory juice, destined to renew the perpetual waste occurring in the economy: the other, deprived of its nutritious properties, being rejected from the body. This function is composed of a series of organic actions, differing according to the particular organization of the animal. In man these actions are eight in number, viz.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Digestive Actions.</i> | 1. Prehension of food. |
| | 2. Mastication. |
| | 3. Insalivation. |
| | 4. Deglutition. |
| | 5. Action of the stomach. |
| | 6. Action of the small intestine. |
| | 7. Action of the large intestine. |
| | 8. Expulsion of the fæces. |

(G) *Verdaung*.

WRITERS. E. HOLLINGIUS, Ingolst. 1592 (L). M. C. DE LA CHAMBRE, Paris, 1636 (F). M. SEBISCH, Argent. 1642 (L). T. ANDRÉ, Frankof. 1675 (L). GALATHEAU, Paris, 1677 (F). J. VIRIDET, Genev. 1691 (L). A. PITCARNE, Leyd. 1693 (L). J. ASTRUC, Montpellier, 1711 (F). Another work, Toulouse, 1714 (F). P. HECQUET, 1712 (F). A. F. LE DRAN, Paris, 1714 (L). G. DETHARDING, Rostoch, 1717 (L). J. A. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1719 (L). G. R. BÖHMER, Lips. 1750 (L). R. RÉAUMUR (in *Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences*), 1725. EM. M. DUVERNEY, Paris, 1725 (L). L. M. POUSSE, Paris, 1732 (L). J. F. TURREL, Monspel. 1733 (L). SAUSSINE, Monspel. 1746 (L). E. G. BOSE, Lips. 1748 (L). R. V. VAN ZILL, Leid. 1748 (L). A. C. DORIGNY, Paris, 1750 (L). J. A. SEGNER, Gotting. 1752 (L). E. BARRY, Lond. 1759. STEVENS, Edinb. 1777 (L). SPALLANZANI, Genev. 1783 (F). G. FORDYCE, Lond. 1791. T. HARE, Lond. 1821. NATHAN R. SMITH, New York, 1825. CH. T. THACKRAH, Lond. 1824. F. TIEDEMANN and L. GMELIN (G), in French by A. J. L. JOURDAN, 1823 (F).

DIGESTION is also a *pharmaceutical* operation, which consists in the solution of certain solid substances in water, alcohol, or other menstruum, at a slightly elevated temperature; for example, in a sand-bath, or by leaving them exposed for some time to the sun.

DIGESTIVES (*Mat. Med.*) *Digestiva*, *Digerentia*; same etymon. A term given, by Surgeons, to those substances, which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration; such as the *Ceratum resinae*, warm cataplasms, fomentations, &c.

DR. PARIS uses the term *Digestive Texture*, for the particular organic condition of substances, which affects their digestibility.

(F) *Digestifs*.

DIGITAL (*Anat.*) *Digitallis*; from *dig'itus*, 'a finger.' Having the shape of a finger; *digitated*, or belonging to the fingers.

The *Appen'dix vermifor'mis cæci* is sometimes called, *Dig'ital appen'dix*.

The *Digital arteries, veins, and nerves* are those distributed to the fingers.

Digital impressions are the slight impressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

DIGITALIS (*Mat. Med.*) from *dig'itus*, 'a finger'; because its flower re-

presents a finger. The *Digitallis purpurea*, *Foxglove*, βακχαρίς, βακχαρίς, *Baccharis*, *Bacchar*, *Baccar*. (?) The leaves of this plant, which are indigenous in Great Britain, are powerfully sedative (diminishing the velocity, but not, correspondently, the force of the pulse), diuretic, and sorbefacient. In overdoses, D. causes vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death:—all the symptoms, in short, which characterize the *Acro-narcotic* class of poisons. Its active principle has been called *Dig'italine*.

The *Digitallis* has been administered in inflammatory diseases, plithisis, active hemorrhage, dropsy, &c.; and although it is a powerful remedy, it has not been as much employed, as it probably would have been, in *particular* cases, owing to the overstrained eulogiums, which many have passed upon it in almost all diseases.

The dose is from one to three grains, in the form of pill, which may be repeated every 6 or 8 hours.

(F) *Digitale*, *Gants de notre dame*.

(G) *Fingerhut*, *Fingerkraut*, &c.

WRITERS. WM. WITHERING, Birmingham, 1785. CH. CHR. SCHIEMANN, Gotting. 1786 (L). J. J. MERZ, Jenæ, 1790 (L). J. FERRIAR, Lond. and Manchester, 1799. ROBT. KINGLAKE, Lond. 1801. F. T. BIDAULT DE VILLIERS, Paris, an. xii. (F). TH. BEDDOES, Lond. 1801. CH. W. QUIN, Lond. 1790. A. J. G. GEYSER, Kilon, 1804 (L). JAMES SANDERS, Edinb. 1808. P. G. VASSAL, Paris, 1809 (F). W. HAMILTON, Lond. 1807. VILLIERS, Paris, 1812 (F).

DIGITATION (*Anat.*) *Digitatio*, from *dig'itus*, 'a finger.' A division, in the form of a finger. Several muscles, as the *serrati*, exhibit digitations, similar to those which the fingers form, when held separate.

DIGITTIUM (*Path.*) from *dig'itus*, 'a finger.' Desiccation or atrophy of the fingers. LINNÆUS. SAUVAGES calls the same affection, *Paronychia Dig'ittium*.

DIGITUS (*Anat.*) *Dactylos*, δακτυλος; a *Finger*. A name, given to the prolongations, which form the extremity of the hand. There are five on each hand: the first, or the thumb, *Anticheir*, ἀρχήριον, *Pollex*, (F) *Pouce*; the second, the *index* or *indicator*, ἰχναρος; the third, the *me'dius*, μεσος, (F) *Doigt du milieu*, *middle finger* or *long finger*; the *ring finger*, *annula'ris*, παραμεσος,

Param'esos, (F) *Annulaire*; and the *little finger*, *Oli'tes*, *ωλιτης*, *Dig'itus*, *auricula'ris* (F) *Auriculaire*, *petit doigt*. All of these have three phalanges, except the first, which has only two.

(F) *Doigt*. (G) *Finger*.

DIG'ITUS PE'DIS (Anat.) A *Toe*. The toes are five in number, and distinguished numerically, reckoning from within to without. The first is, also, called *great toe*, (F) *gros orteil*; the fifth, the *little toe*, *petit orteil*. They have nearly the same organization as the fingers.

(F) *Orteil*. (G) *Zeh e*.

DIHÆMATON (Pharm.) *δια των αίματων*. Ancient name of an antidote, prepared from the *blood* of several animals. *GALEN*, *PAULUS* of *Ægina*.

DIHALON (Pharm.) *δια άλων*, from *άλς*, 'salt.' A plaster, prepared chiefly of common salt and nitre. *PAULUS* of *Ægina*.

DIIPETES (Path.) *διπλητης* or *διοπλητης*, from *Ζευς*, 'Jupiter,' and *πιπτω*, 'I fall'; falling like rain. An epithet applied, by *HIPPOCRATES*, to semen, when discharged suddenly.

DILATA'TION (Physiol. & Surg.) *Dilatatio*, from *dilatare*, 'to enlarge': *ευρυσιμος*, *αευρησιμος*, *διευρησιμος*. Augmentation of the bulk of a body, occasioned by a separation of some of its molecules. Caloric has the property of dilating all bodies. In *Surgery*, it means the accidental or preternatural augmentation of a canal or opening; as in aneurisms, varices, &c., or the process of enlarging any aperture or canal, where such may have been contracted: — this surgical acceptance has received, also, the name *Dioptrismos*.

DILATING AGENTS (Surg.) *Dilatantia*. Certain substances used in *Surgery*, either to keep parts separate, which have a tendency to unite — as after opening an abscess, to prevent the edges of the incision from uniting; — or to increase and dilate openings or canals, either when natural, or formed accidentally or artificially. These agents differ from each other: the chief are; — *prepared sponge tents*, *gentian root*, *bougies*, *sounds*, *dried peas* for issues, &c.

(F) *Dilatants*. (G) *Erweiternde Mittel*.

DILATOR (Anat.) *Dilatatorius*. A muscle, whose office it is to dilate certain parts; such as the inspiratory muscles, which dilate the chest.

(F) *Dilatateur*, or *Dilatatoire*.

DILATOR (Surg.) *Dilatatorium*,

Speculum, *Diop'tra*, *Diop'tron*. An instrument, used for dilating a wound, excretory canal, or other natural or artificial opening. There are several instruments of this kind, each taking its name from the part to which it is applied; as the *Speculum Oris*, *S. Nasi*, *S. Uteri*, &c.

(F) *Dilatateur*. (G) *Quellmeissel*.

DILATOR, ARN'OTT'S (Surg.) A modification of the old dilators for strictures of the urethra. It consists of a tube of oiled silk; lined with the thin gut of some small animal to make it air tight: and fixed on the extremity of a small canula, by which it is distended with air or water, from a bag or syringe at the outer end, whilst a stop cock or valve serves to keep the air or water in, when received. As soon as the bag is passed within the stricture or strictures, as much air is to be injected into it as the patient can easily bear. The instrument is not much used. See *ARNOTT* on *Strictures*, Lond. 1819.

DILUENTIA (Mat. Med.) from *diluo*, 'I wash away.' Medicines, which have been conceived proper for augmenting the fluidity of the blood and other animal liquids. All aqueous drinks are diluents. They are administered, with great advantage, in various diseases. In fever, water, which is the most familiar diluent, may be freely allowed; the only precaution being to give it *hot* in the cold stage, *cold* in the hot, and *tepid* in the sweating. In diseases, where it is considered necessary to abstract blood largely, diluents should not be given too freely. The abstraction of blood occasions activity of absorption, and the mass is speedily restored. In cases of inflammation of the mammæ, in nurses, it is also obvious, that diluents should not be freely allowed, as they increase the secretion of milk, and add to the irritation. When *demulcents* are exhibited in cases of urinary disease, they act simply as diluents, for their mucilaginous portion is digested in the stomach and small intestine: the watery portion alone being separated by the kidney.

(F) *Délayants*. (G) *Verdünnungsmittel*.

WRITERS. *S. P. HILSCHER*, Jenæ, 1744 (L). *THOMAS JAMESON*, Lond. 1788.

DIMSDALE, THOMAS, BARON, M.D. (Biog.) A celebrated inoculator for the small-pox; born in Essex in 1712; died in 1800. *WORKS*. *The present method of inoculating for the small-pox, &c.*

Lond. 1767. 8vo. *Thoughts on general and partial inoculations.* Lond. 1776. 8vo. *Tracts on inoculation: written and published at St. Petersburg in the year 1768, by command of her Imperial Majesty, &c.* Lond. 1781. 8vo.

DINANT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) D. is a small town, six leagues from St. Malo, in France, where are mineral waters, containing carbonate of iron, muriate of soda, &c. They are much esteemed.

DIN'ICA (*Mat. Med.*) from *δινεω*, 'I turn round.' Medicines, which relieve vertigo.

DIENAN'THES (*Pharm.*) *δια οινανθης*. The name of an epithem, used in cholera morbus. ALEXANDER of Tralles.

DIONCO'SIS (*Path.*) *διογκωσις*, from *δια* and *ογκος*, 'a tumor.' The Methodists applied this name to a sort of tumefaction or plethora, occurring, either directly from too great a quantity of fluid circulating in the system, or owing to the retention of substances, which ought to be excreted. It is the antithesis to *sympto'sis*.

DIONIS, PETER (*Biog.*) An eminent French surgeon and writer; surgeon to the queen and other branches of the royal family: died in 1718 in Paris. **WORKS.** *Anatomie de l'homme suivant la circulation du sang, et les nouvelles découvertes.* Paris. 1690. 8vo. *Cours d'opérations de chirurgie démontrées au Jardin Royal.* Paris. 1707. 8vo. *Dissertation sur la mort subite, avec l'histoire d'une fille cataleptique.* Paris. 1709. 8vo. *Traité général des accouchemens, qui instruit de tout ce qu'il faut faire pour être habile accoucheur.* Paris. 1718. 8vo. Translated into English. Lond. 1719.

DIONIS COLLYRIUM (*Pharm.*) A collyrium, invented by one DION. ORIBASIVS.

DIONYSIA (*Pharm.*) *διονυσια*, *Dionysia'num Emplas'trum.* A plaster, composed of rancid oil, water, thus, wax, turpentine, &c. PAULUS, AËTIUS, GORREUS.

DIONYSI'CEUS (*Path.*) *Dionysia'nus*, *διονυσισκος*, from *Διονυσος*, 'BACCHUS,' who is represented by some poets with horns. Those, who have horny excrescences at the sides of the forehead, are so called.

DIONY'SOS (*Pharm.*) *διονυσος*. An ancient collyrium, prepared with myrrh, Chio wine, &c.

DIORO'RON (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *οπωρα*, 'autumnal fruits.' A medicine, composed of ripe fruits, for quinsy.

DIOR'OBON (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *οροβος*, 'a vetch.' A medicine, into the composition of which *vetches* enter.

DIORRHE'SIS (*Path.*) *διουρρωσις*, *Diorrho'sis*, *διουρρωσις*, from *δια*, 'through,' and *ουρος*, 'serum.' A conversion of the constituents of the body into urine.

DIORTHO'SIS (*Surg.*) *διορθωσις*, from *διορθεω*, 'I make straight.' The reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDA'CIVS or **PEDA'NIUS** (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Greek Physician and Botanist, of Anazarba in Cilicia, supposed to have lived in the reign of NERO. His works have been frequently published. Those referring to Medicine are the following. *Dioscorid. libr. ix.*; *quibus accesserunt Nicandri theriaca et alexipharmaca.* Venet. apud Ald. 1495. fol. (Greek.) *Idem, cum nonnullis additionibus Petri Paduanensis, &c.* Lugd. 1512. fol. (Latin.) *Lib. viii. scilicet de medicinali materia. Lib. v. de animal. venenat. &c.* Paris. 1516. fol. *Lib. vi. de materia medicâ.* Venet. 1518. (Greek.) *Idem, Latinè, interprete Marcello Vergilio, &c.* Florent. 1518. fol. *Interprete RUELIO, cum BARBARI aliorumque annotationibus.* Argent. 1529. fol. Good editions were, likewise, published, by J. CORNARIUS, JOHN GOUPYLIUS, J. A. SARACENUS, &c.

DIOS'MA CRINA'TA (*Mat. Med.*) *Buchu Leaves, Buckho.* A South African plant, the powder of whose leaves is used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies. It has been employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general.

DIOSPOLIT'ICON (*Pharm.*) *διοσπολιτικον*. Name of a compound carminative, referred to by GALEN.

DIOSPY'ROS LOTUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Faba Græca.* The *Indian Date Plum*. This tree grows in some of the southern parts of Europe. Its fruit is very astringent, and has been recommended in dysentery and hemorrhages.

(F) *Plaqueminier d'Europe.*

DIOSPY'ROS VIRGINIA'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Diospyros*, Ph. U. S. *Lotus Virginia'na, Persim'mon.* A common tree in the middle parts of the United States. The fruit, which is only eatable after frost (when it is tolerably agreeable), is, sometimes, made into cakes with bran. These, being dried in an oven, are kept to make beer. When bruised in water, fermentation takes place. The unripe fruit is distressingly acerb and astringent. The inner bark of the tree is extremely bit-

ter; and may be used where bitters are indicated.

DIOT'A or DYOT'A; a wooden cup, lined with a composition of resin, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, to give more flavor to beer. It was, formerly, much used in the North of Europe.

DIOXELÆ'UM (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *ελαίον*, 'oil.' A gout cataplasm, in which were oil and vinegar.

DIOX'US (*Pharm.*) from *δια* and *οξύς*, 'acid.' A collyrium, in which vinegar was an ingredient. MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS.

DIPH'RYGES (*Pharm.*) *διφρυγες*. The oxide of copper, more or less pure. The ancients reckoned three kinds of diphryges, which they used as astringents.

DIP'LOË (*Anat.*) from *διπλω*, 'I double,' *διπλω*, *Diplosis*, *Meditullium*. The cellular structure, which separates the two tables of the skull from each other. The ancients applied the term, also, to the proper coat of the uterus. (?) ROLFINK, in CASTELLI.

It has the same use as the cellular structure of bones in general. See CAN-CELLI.

DIPLO'MA (*Med.*) *διπλωμα*. A letter or writing, conferring some privilege. Usually applied to the document, certifying that a person has obtained the title of Doctor. It was so called because formerly, written on waxed tables, folded together. It is also used in Pharmacy for sand-bath.

(F) *Diplome*. (G) *Diplom*.

DIPLO'PIA (*Path.*) from *διπλοος*, 'double,' and *οιτομαι*, 'I see.' *Visus duplicatus*, *Double Vision*. An affection of the sight, in which two distinct sensations are produced by the same object, which consequently seems double. Sometimes, more than two are seen; but still the disease is termed *Diplo'pia* and *Suffusio Multiplicans*.

This affection arises from some derangement in the visual axes; in consequence of which, the images are not impressed on corresponding parts of the retina of each eye.

(F) *Diplopie*, *Bévue*. (G) *Doppeltsehen*.

WRITERS. A. VATER, Wittemb. 1723 (L). J. J. KLAUHOLD, Argent. 1746 (L). BÜCHNER, Argent. 1753 (L). KLINKE, Götting. 1774 (L).

DIPNOOS (*Surg.*) *διπνοος*, *Bispitrus*. An epithet, applied to wounds, which pass through any part, and admit the air at both ends. GALEN.

DIP'SACUS SYLVES'TRIS (*Mat. Med.*) *διψας*, *διψακος*, *Cultivated Teasel*. The roots of this European plant are diuretic and sudorific. The water, which collects at the base of the leaves, has been recommended as an eye-water.

(F) *Cardere*. (G) *Bubendistel*.

DIPSET'ICOS (*Mat. Med.*) *διψητικός*, from *διψα*, 'thirst.' A remedy, believed capable of exciting thirst.

DIPSO'SIS (*Nosol.*) *Morbid Thirst*; same etymon. The desire, for drinking, excessive or impaired. A genus in the class *Cæliaca*, order *Enterica*, of GOOD.

DIPYRE'NON (*Surg.*) *διπυρηνον*, from *δις*, 'twice,' and *πυρην*, 'a kernel.' A *specillum* or probe with two buttons.

DIREC'TOR (*Surg.*) *Itinerarium*, from *dirig'ere*, 'to direct.' A *Conductor*. A grooved sound for guiding a knife, in dividing any part.

(F) *Sonde cannêlée*.

(G) *Leitungsinstrument*.

DISCHARGE' (*Path.*) *Ecrœe*, *εκροη*, *Fluxus*, *Profuvium*. In *Pathology*, an increased discharge from any part, that naturally secretes a fluid.

(F) *Écoulement*. (G) *Abfluss*.

WRITERS. CH. M. CLARKE (*diseases of females attended with D's.*), Lond. 1814 and 1821; and Philad. 1824.

DISCREET' (*Path.*) *Discretus*, *Intertinctus*, *Separated*. This epithet is given to certain exanthemata, in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other. It is opposed to confluent.

(F) *Discret*. (G) *Getrennt*.

DISCRE'TA PURGA'TIO (*Therap. Path.*) The purgation or expulsion of some particular matter.

DISCRI'MEN (*Surg.*) *Separation*, *Division*. A bandage, used in bleeding from the frontal vein; so called, because, in passing along the sagittal suture, it divides the head into two equal parts.

(G) *Unterscheid*.

DISCRI'MEN N'ASI; a bandage, in the form of the letter X, intended to support the nose, in transverse wounds of the organ.

DISCU'TIENTS (*Mat. Med.*) *Discutientia*, *Resolventia*, *διαφορητικά*, *Discusso'ria*, from *discutere*, 'to dissolve,' 'dissipate.' Substances, which possess the power of repelling or resolving tumors. (F) *Discussifs*.

(G) *Auflösende Mittel*.

WRITERS. BOHN, Lips. 1717 (L). DELIUS, Erlang, 1757 (L).

DISDIER, HENRY FRANCIS MICHAEL (*Biog.*) A French Surgeon of eminence; born at Grenoble in 1708;

died in 1781. WORKS. *Histoire exacte des os*. Lyon. 1738; Paris. 1767. 12mo. fig. (abridged from the *Ostéologie* of WINSLOW). *Tableaux anatomiques*. Paris. 1758. fol. *Traité des bandages*. Ibid. 1741 - 1754. 12mo. *Sarcologie, ou traité des parties molles*. Ibid. 1751. 2 vols. 12mo.

DISEASE' (*Path.*) from old French *désaise, dis and ease*: $\rho\omicron\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\rho\omicron\sigma\iota\mu\alpha$, $\pi\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\theta\iota\mu\alpha$, *Mor'bus*. An opposite state to that of health, and which consists in a change, either in the position and structure of parts, or in the exercise of one or more of their functions.

(F) *Maladie*. (G) *Krankheit*.

WRITERS. POLYBUS, Basil, 1544 (L). P. MONTANUS, Argent. 1564 (L). SCHEIBIUS, Lips. 1583 (L). MARCUS DE ODDIS, Patav. 1589 (L). D. AMICUS (*on common D.*), Venet. 1596 (L). J. N. STUPANUS, Basil, 1601 (L). G. HORSTIUS, Vittemb. 1606 (L). DOERING, Giess. 1609 (L). J. A. AMPSING, Rostoch, 1616 (L). HEINTZIUS, Lips. 1620 (L). D. BECKER, Regiom. 1646 (L). HOPPIUS, Lips. 1650 (L). J. B. MORGAGNI (*seats and causes of*), Neap. 1762 (L): in Eng. by B. ALEXANDER, Lond. 1769: abridged &c. by W. COOKE, Lond. 1824. BIRCKHOLZ, Lips. 1801 (L). C. WOLFART, Francf. 1801 (G). W. HEBERDEN, Sen. (*history of*), Lond. 1806. W. HEBERDEN, Jun. (*on the increase and decrease of different diseases in London*), Lond. 1801.

DISGORGE'MENT (*Path.*) (F) *Dégorgement*, from *de* and *gorge*, 'the throat.' An opposite condition to that of *Engorgement*. The discharge or abstraction of a certain quantity of fluid, which had previously collected in a part; as *Disorgement of bile*. It also, means, particularly, a vomit.

(G) *Ergeissung*.

DISGUST' (*Path.*) from *de*, 'from, and *gusta're*, 'to taste.' *Cibi fastidium*, *Aposittia*, *Abomina'tio*, *Loathing*. An aversion for food. *Disgust* is not the same as *Anorexia*. The latter is only a want of appetite; the former consists in real repugnance for food.

(F) *Dégout*. (G) *Ekel*.

DISINFEC'TION (*Hyg.*) from *dis* and *infect*. The act of destroying miasmata, with which the air, clothing, &c. may be infected. Various means have been proposed for this purpose. Those, most commonly employed, are: — *chlorine*, *sulphurous and muriatic acid gases*, *vapors of vinegar*, *nitrous acid*; and, what is, perhaps, the most manageable of any, and the most effi-

cient, — the *chloride of lime*, or any of the chlorides of the alkalies. It is probable, that a true chemical action occurs between these agents and the miasmata; whence results a compound, which is harmless.

The *NITROUS FUMIGA'TION* may be formed by placing *nitrate of potass* \mathfrak{z} iv, and *sulphuric acid* \mathfrak{z} ij, in a saucer on hot sand.

The *CHLORINE* or *OXYMURIAT'IC FUMIGA'TION* is made by adding *common salt* \mathfrak{z} iij, to *black oxide of manganese* \mathfrak{z} j, *sulphuric acid* \mathfrak{z} j, and *water* \mathfrak{z} ij. This may be carried through an apartment, or be shut up in it.

WRITERS. DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU (*D. of ships and hospitals*), Paris, 1759 (F) THOMAS DAY, Lond. 1787. GUILBERT, Paris, 1791 (L). J. C. SMYTH (*nitrous acid*), Lond. 1796. DON JOSEPH QUERALTO, Seville, 1800 (S). CH. TH. HOPF, Tubing. 1802 (G). HAYGARTH, Lond. 1801. JOHN JOHNSTONE (*mineral acid vapors*), Lond. 1803. GUYTON-MORVEAU, Paris, 1805, third edit. (F). A. G. LABARRAQUE, by JAS. SCOTT, Lond. 1826: — by D. PORTER, New Haven, 1829. TH. ALCOCK, Lond. 1827.

DISJUNCTI MOR'BI (*Path.*) *Disjoined diseases*. FERNELIUS has thus denominated diseases, which occupy different organs, and are not produced by each other.

DISORGANIZA'TION (*Path.*) *Organorum destructio*. A complete morbid change in the structure of an organ; or even total destruction of its texture. In *sphacelus* and *sloughy ulcers* we have examples of this change.

(F) *Désorganisation*.

DISPEN'SARY (*Pharm.*) *Dispensarium*, from *dispen'dere*, 'to distribute.' The shop or place, in which medicines are prepared. Also, an institution in which the poor are furnished with advice and necessary medicines. (F) *Dispensaire*. This word is also used by the French synonymously with *DISPENSATORY*.

DISPENS'A'TION (*Pharm.*) *Dispensatio*, $\delta\iota\omicron\kappa\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$. The composition and distribution of medicines, according to prescription. In France, it is more commonly applied to the weighing, measuring, and arranging the articles, which have to enter into a formula, prior to combining them.

DISPEN'SATORY (*Pharm.*) *Dispensatorium*; same etymon, *Antidotarium*. A book, which treats of the composition of medicines. A *Dispensatory* differs

from a Pharmacopœia, in containing the physical and medical history of the various substances, whilst the Pharmacopœia is restricted to the mode of preparing them, &c. The Pharmacopœia, too, is published under the authority of, and by, the members of a college or association: whilst a Dispensatory contains the whole of the Pharmacopœia or Pharmacopœias, with additions by the author, under whose authority, alone, it usually appears. The Pharmacopœia, in other words, is *official*; the Dispensatory, generally, *private*. Formerly, the words were used indiscriminately.

(F) *Dispensaire*.

WRITERS on *Dispensatories*, strictly so called. VAL. CORDUS, Norimb. 1535 (L). G. STURZIADA, Turin, 1614 (L). J. RENODEUS, Paris, 1623 (L). P. UFFENBACH, Hanov. 1631 (L). *Dispensatorium Hafniense*, Hafn. 1658 (L). J. KALDE (*Dispens. Hamburgense*), Hamburg, 1716 (L). CULPEPER (*London D.*), Lond. 1718. JOHN QUINCY (*English D.*), Lond. 1718. *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, Lond. 1721-2. DR. RADCLIFFE'S, by E. STROTHER, Lond. 1721. *Dispens. Austriaco-Viennense*, Vienna, 1729, 1765, 1770. J. H. SCHULZIUS (*Lectures on the Brandenburg D.*) Norimb. 1735 (L). *Dispensatorium Pragense*, Prag. 1740 (L). POOL (*D. of St. Thomas's Hospital, London*), Lond. 1741. D. W. TRILLER, Francf. 1764 (L). *New Edinburgh Dispensatory (subsequently by Dr. A. DUNCAN, Jun., 8th edit 1810)*, Lond. 1765. J. BALL, Lond. 1769. T. RUTTY (*remarks on the Lond. and Edinb. D's.*), Lond. 1776. C. BAGARD, Paris, 1771 (L). *Dispensat. Brunsvicensis*, Brunswick, 1777 (L). J. G. MIKAN (*D. pauperum*, &c.), Prag. 1783 (L). CHR. FR. REUSS, Argent. 1786-7-9 (L). W. LEWIS, Edinb. 1786. *Dispensatorium Lippicum*, &c., Lemgov. 1792 (L). CHR. MAYR, Vienn. et Lips. 1797 (L). J. THACHER (*American D.*), Boston, 1810. JOHN THOMSON (*Edinb. New D.*), Edinb. 1813. ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, London, 1814: numerous editions. Dr. T. COX (*New Lond. D.*), Lond. 1824. JOHN REDMAN COXE (*American D.*), 8th edit., Philad. 1830. *Eclectic and General Dispensatory*, Philad. 1827. CASPAR and HARTMANN (*Homœopathic D.*), Lips. 1829.

See FORMULARY and PHARMACOPŒIA.

DISPOSITION (*Path.*) *Dispositio*. A particular condition of the body, which renders it susceptible of altering, suddenly, to a state of health or disease;—

of improving, or becoming changed for the worse. The *disposition* to phthisis pulmonalis is sometimes so strong, owing to original conformation, that the disease will make its appearance notwithstanding every care. See DIATHESES. (G) Krankheitsanlage.

DISRUPTIO (*Surg. Path.*) from *disrumpere*, 'to break off.' A puncture, which interests the deep-seated parts.

DISSECTION (*Anat.*) *Dissectio*, from *dissecare*, 'to cut open'; διακοπή. *Practical Anatomy*. An operation, by which the different parts of the dead body are exposed, for the purpose of studying their arrangement and structure. Dissection has received various names, according to the organ concerned;—as *Osteotomy*, *Syndesmotomy*, *Myotomy*, *Angiotomy*, *Nervotomy*, *Desmotomy*, &c.

(G) Zergliederung.

WRITERS. FISCHER, Leipz. 1801 (G). *London Dissector*, Lond. 1816. C. BELL, Lond. 1800. J. GREEN, Lond. 1820. W. E. HORNER, Phil. 1823, &c. PH. ROSE (*medico-legal D.*), from the German by G. C. H. MARC, Paris, 1808 (F). A. M. MAYER, Wien, 1822 (G). M. J. WEBER, Bonn, 1830 (G).

See DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

DISSECTOR (*Anat.*) *Prosector*; same etymon. A practical Anatomist. One, who prepares the parts for the Anatomical Lecture.

(F) *Prosecteur*. (G) Vorzerleger, Vorzergliederer.

DISSOLUTION (*Path.*) *Dissolutio*, διαλυσις, *Denodatio*, from *dissolvere*, 'to loosen,' 'to melt.' This word is in frequent use, in the writings of the Humorists. It is employed, particularly, in speaking of the blood;—to designate, not its entire decomposition or putrefaction,—but a diminution in its consistence.

DISSOLVENTIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Solvents*. Medicines, believed to be capable of dissolving swellings, concretions, &c.

(F) *Dissolvants*. (G) Auflöungsmittel.

DISTRICHIASIS (*Path.*) *Distichia*, διστριχίσις, *Districhiasis*, διστριχία, from δίσ, 'double,' and τριχίσις, 'a row.' An increased number of eyelashes; some turned towards the eye, and irritating the organ; whilst others preserve their natural direction. GALEN, PAULUS of Ægina. See ENTROPION.

DISTILLATION (*Pharm.*) from *distilla're*, 'to drop, little by little.' *Catastalagmos*. An operation, by which—by the aid of heat and in close vessels

— the volatile are separated from the fixed parts of bodies, with the view of collecting the former, when condensed, in appropriate receivers. The ancients distinguished distillation *per latius*, *per ascensum*, and *per descensum*, according to the direction, which the volatilized matters were made to take.

DISTOMA HEPATICUM (*Helminth. & Path.*) *Fasciola hepatica*, *Planaria latiuscula*, *Fasciola humana*, *F. lanceolata*, the *Gourd-worm* or *Fluke*. An obovate, flat worm, an inch in length, and nearly an inch broad; sometimes found in the gall-bladder of man, whence it occasionally passes into the intestinal canal. It is one of the most common varieties of worms, infesting the livers of the sheep, goat, ox, stag, fallow-deer, horse, ass, hog, hare, &c. The treatment is like that required for other worms. (F) *Douve*.

DISTORTION (*Path.*) *Distorsio*, from *distorque're*, 'to wrest aside': *διαστρεμμα*, *διαστρωφι*, *Ligysma*, *λινναμα*. Usually applied to the preternatural curvature of a bone; as *distortion of the spine, limbs*, &c. It signifies, also, a convulsive state of the muscles of the eye, constituting squinting or strabismus.

(F) *Distorsion*. (G) *Verdrehung*.

WRITER. J. SHAW, Lond. 1824, with engravings.

DISTRICH (*Path.*) from *δις*, 'double,' and *τριχ*, 'the hair.' *Trichosis distrix*, *Fissura capillorum*. Hairs of the scalp, weak, slender, and splitting at their extremities.

DITRACHYTEROS (*Helminth. & Path.*) from *δις*, 'two,' *τραχυς*, rough, and *ζερας*, 'horn.' A genus of intestinal worms; called, also, *Bicorne rude*. It was first observed in the evacuations of a female by M. SULZER of Strasburg. It is of a fawn color, from 3 to 5 lines in length, with an oval head, flattened and terminating in a point posteriorly; contained in a membranous sac, and furnished, anteriorly, with a bifurcated rugous, horn. M. LAENNEC considers it a vesicular worm or hydatid.

DIURESIS (*Path.*) *διουρησις*, from *δια*, 'through or by,' and *ουρεω*, 'I pass the urine.' An abundant excretion of urine.

(G) *Harnabgang*.

DIURETIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Diureticus*, same etymon; *διουρητικός*, *Ureticus*, *ουρητικός*. A medicine, which has the property of increasing the secretion of urine. They may be divided as follows.

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|---|---|---|
| <p>1. <i>Diuretics, which act immediately on the kidney, increasing its secretion.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Diuretics, which act by increasing the mass of blood.</i></p> | } | <p>Nitrate of potass, acetate of potass, and the neutral salts in general, in small, broken doses.</p> <p>Oil of turpentine and juniper.</p> <p>Cantharides.</p> <p>Squill.</p> <p>Copaiba, &c.</p> <p>Dilutents in general.</p> <p>Diminished temperature, &c.</p> |
|---|---|---|

To the first class, the term, *Diuretics*, more properly belongs.

Diuretics act by producing a discharge of the watery and other parts of the blood; and, by such discharge, indirectly promote absorption over the whole system. Hence they are employed in dropsy.

(G) *Harn treibende mittel*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1667 (L). G. E. EMMERZ (*D. in dropsy*), Paris, 1681 (L). J. GARBERS, Lugd. Bat. 1693 (L). F. A. LEDRAN, 1713 (L). J. CH. COSCHWITZ, Kilon, 1730 (L). Another on the *cautions in using D's.*, Kilon, 1739 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1745 (L). Another work, Hal. 1749 (L). Another work on the *improper use of D's as a cause of nephritic affections*, Hal. 1752 (L). J. E. HERENSTREIT, Lips. 1749 (L). J. J. KNIPHOF, Erford, 1751 (L). J. LUDOLF (*on critical D.*), Erford, 1756 (L). J. VAN HEUSDEN, Lugd. Bat. 1774 (L). P. H. KÖRBER, Altdorf, 1797 (L).

DIVERTICULUM (*Path.*) 'A turning'; from *divertere*, 'to turn aside.' A malformation or diseased appearance of a part, in which it goes out of its regular course. It is sometimes applied to such a condition of the alimentary canal. Also, a hole to get out at. A by-passage.

DIVERTICULUM NUCKII is the opening through which the round ligaments of the uterus pass. PARR.

DIVIDING (*Surg.*) *Dividens*. That, which divides or separates.

(G) *Zertheilend*.

DIVIDING BANDAGE, *Fascia dividens*, (F) *Bandage divisif*, is a bandage, employed for the purpose of keeping parts separated from each other. It is used particularly to prevent improper union; as in cases of burns of the neck or other parts.

DIVISION (*Surg.*) *Divisio*, *διακεσις*, *Diacesis*. The accidental separation of parts, naturally united; in other words, a wound or solution of continuity. Most frequently, however, it means an operation, which consists, in cutting certain parts, with the view of

fulfilling some therapeutical indication.

DIVULSIO URINÆ (*Path.*) from *divellere*, 'to pull asunder.' *Cloudiness of urine.* See *ENÆOREMA*.

DIVULSIO, διασπαισις, *Diaspasis*, has, also, been used in *Surgery*, to express the rupture or laceration of organs by external violence.

DOBSON, MATTHEW, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) A physician of Liverpool, and afterwards of Bath: died in 1784.

WORKS. *A medical commentary on fixed air.* Lond. 1779. 8vo. *Second edition, with an appendix on the use of the solution of fixed alkaline salts, saturated with fixable air, in the stone and gravel,* by W. FALCONER, M. D., of Bath. Lond. 1785. 8vo.

DOCCIONE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) This spring is at Lucca in Italy. It is a thermal saline.

DOCHMĒ, δοχημῆ. A measure of the Greeks, equal to about four fingers' breadth. *DactylodochmĒ*.

DOCIMASIA PULMONUM (*Leg. Med.*) *DocimasiticĒ*, from δοκιμαζω, 'I try.' Different proofs, to which the organs of respiration, of a new-born child, are subjected, for the purpose of detecting whether it has or has not respired, after birth; in other words, whether it was born alive or dead. These consist, chiefly; 1. In testing them with water, for the purpose of seeing whether the lungs are specifically heavier or lighter than that fluid. This is called the *Docimasia Pulmonum hydrostatica*. If lighter, it would be an evidence that the fœtus has respired: 2. In comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the whole body; the weight being nearly twice as great of lungs in which respiration has taken place. — This is the *Docimasia Pulmonum Statica*, or *Ploucquet's Test*: and, 3. By measuring the circumference of the thorax and lungs; and comparing their dimensions with those of an infant, which has not respired. This is *Daniel's Test*. These tests, singly, afford only probable evidence; but, when united, the deductions may be more conclusive.

(G) *Lungenprobe*.

WRITERS on the proofs drawn from the lungs. J. ZELLER, Tubing. 1691 (L). L. HEISTER, Helmst. 1722 (L). Another work, 1732 (L). J. ZELLER, Hal. 1725 (L). J. J. GEELHAUSEN, Prag. 1728 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1728 (L). A. O. GÖLICKÉ, Francof. 1730 (L). J. J. SCHÖPFER, Rostoch,

1733 (L). C. F. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ 1751 (L). C. C. SCHMIEDEL, Erlang. 1763 (L). D. KÖNIG, Hal. 1772 (L). CH. F. DANIEL, Hal, 1780 (L). J. CH. LODER, Jenæ, 1779 (L). G. A. DEMANCHE, Remis. 1779 (L). C. F. JANGER, Ulm. 1780 (L). W. G. PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1782 (L). J. C. A. MAYER, Francof. 1782 (L). SCHOLL, Stuttgart, 1786 (L). J. D. METZGER, Regiom. 1783 (L). Another work, Regiom. 1787 (L). KIEFFER, Jenæ, 1788 (L). A. N. AASHEIM, Hafn. 1791 (L). FR. OLBERG, Hal. 1791 (L). J. F. MECKEL, Hal. 1802 (L). HOMANN, Helmst. 1807 (L). J. P. DEVOLDER, Paris, 1812 (F).

DOC'NA SU'RA, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) This spring is in the Krapach mountains. The water contains sulphate of soda, carbonate and muriate of soda, carbonate of lime, silica, and iron.

DOC'TOR (*Med.*) *Medicus*, διδασκαλος, from *doc'tus*, 'learned'; "un homme qui devrait être docte." A *Physician*. Frequently, applied to any one who practises *Medicine*: although, properly, confined to him who has received his degree of *Doctor of Medicine*.

DOCTRINE, MEDICAL (*Med.*) *Doctrina*, διδασκαλία, παιδεία. The principles or positions of any medical sect or master. *Medicine* has been too full of doctrines. One of the first was that of *HERODICUS* of *Selivrræa*, who recommended gymnastic exercises in disease. The chief founders of doctrines have been *HIPPOCRATES*, *SERAPION* of *Alexandria*, *PHILINUS* of *Cos*, *HEROPHILUS*, *ASCLEPIADES*, *THEMISON* of *Laodicea*, *THESALUS* of *Tralles*, *SORANUS* of *Ephesus*, *LEONIDES* of *Alexandria*, *ATHENÆUS* of *Attalia*, *ARCHIGENES* of *Apamæa*, *AGATHINUS* of *Sparta*, *GALENUS*, *PARACELSUS*, *JOHN BAPTIST VAN HELMONT*, *SYLVIUS DE LE BOE*, *KEIL*, *HAMBERGER*, *PITCARNE*, *H. BOERHAAVE*, *J. E. STAHL*, *FREDERICK HOFMANN*, *GEORGE BAGLIVI*, *CULLEN*, *DARWIN*, *JOHN BROWN*, *BEDDOES*, *GIRTANNER*, *REIL*, *RUSH*, *RASORI*, and *BROUSSAIS*.

DODECAPHARMACUM (*Pharm.*) from δωδεκα, 'twelve,' and φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' An ancient name, given to all medicines, which consisted of 12 ingredients.

DODECATH'EON (*Pharm.*) δωδεκαθεον, from δωδεκα, 'twelve,' and τιθημι, 'I put.' An antidote, consisting of twelve simple substances. *PAULUS* of *Ægina*.

DODONÆUS, REMBERTUS, or *DOEDOENS* (*Biog.*) A learned, Dutch physician and botanist; born at *Mechlin*

in 1517; died in 1585. *WORKS. Medicinalium observationum exempla rara.* Harderov. 1521. 8vo. *Purgantium aliorumque eò facientium, tum et radicum convolvulorum ac deleteriarum herbarum, historia libr. iv.* Antwerp. 1574. 4to. *Historia vitis vini que et stirpium nonnullarum aliarum: item medicinalium observationum exempla coll. apud M. CHOLINUM.* 1580. 8vo. *Physiologices, medicinæ partis, tabulæ expeditæ.* Colon. 1581. 12mo. *Stirpium historia perptades sex, sive lib. xxx.* Antv. 1583. fol. Translated into English, by HENRY LYLE, Esq. Lond. 1578. *Consilia medica.* Francf. 1598. fol. *Praxis medica; in eadem scholia.* Amstel. 1616. 12mo.

Do'DRA, a kind of drink amongst the Romans, made of nine different ingredients. AUSONIUS, MINDERERUS.

Do'DRANS, *σπιθαιρη*. Three parts out of four by weight or measure. SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

DOG DAYS. During these days, comprised between the 24th of July and the 23d of August, the temperature of the air, in Europe, is generally high and oppressive. They have received this name from the dogstar, *Canicula*, *Σειριος*, *Sir'ius*,—a very brilliant star in the constellation of the great dog, which rises and sets, at this time, with the sun. It was formerly believed to be a period particularly unpropitious to health; that it was dangerous to purge during it; and other phantasies were indulged.

(F) *Jours caniculaires.* (G) Hundstage.

DOG MAT'IC (*Med.*) from the Greek *Dog'ma*, from *δοκειν*, 'I think.' *Dog'maticus*. The name of an ancient, medical sect, so called, because its members endeavoured, by reasoning, to discover the essence of diseases and their occult causes; whilst the *Empirics*, their rivals, confined themselves strictly to experience,—i. e. to the observation of facts. The union of the two modes of investigation makes the rational physician. These sectarians are likewise called *Dog'matists*, and their doctrine *Dog'matism*. The founders of this sect were HIPPOCRATES, THESSALUS, DRACO, and POLYBUS; and the most celebrated of its supporters were DIOCLES of Carysta, PRAXAGORAS of Cos, CHRYSIPPUS of Soli, HEROPHILUS, ERISTRATUS, &c.

DOLÆ'US, JOHN (*Biog.*) Physician to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; a great compiler; died in the year 1707.

WORKS. Encyclopædia medicæ theoretico-practicæ, quâ tam veterum quam recentiorum de causis et curationibus morborum sententiæ exhibentur. Franc. ad M. 1684. *Encyclopædia chirurgica rationalis.* Francf. 1689. 8vo. *Opera omnia.* Francf. 1703. 2 vols. fol.

DOL'ICHOS (*Mat. Med.*) from *δολιχος*, 'long.' A genus of plants of the leguminous family. It includes a number of species, generally indigenous in India or America. The *Dol'ichos Lab'lab*, or *Lab'lab*, is found in Egypt. (PROSPERO ALPINI.) Its fruit is eaten, there, like the Haricot with us. The *Dol'ichos Sinen'sis* is eaten in China, and is stored up as a provision for long voyages. The *Dol'ichos Tubero'sus*, (F) *Pois patate*, of Martinique, has tuberous roots, of the size of both fists, and has the consistence and taste of the turnip. The *Dol'ichos Bulbo'sus*, of the West Indies, resembles the turnip; and from the *Dol'ichos Sol'ja*, the Japanese prepare the well known sauce, *Soy*, which they term *Sooja*. The most important, in medicine, is the

DOL'ICHOS PRU'RIENS, DOL'ICHOS, STIZOLOBIUM, *Cowhage*, *Cowitch*, *Ad'saria Pala*. The stiff hairs of the *Dol'ichos Pods*, called *Dol'ichi Pubes*, *D. prurientis pubes*, *Dol'ichi Seta Legu'minum*, *Lanu'go Sil'iquæ hirsu'tæ*, are the parts used in medicine. They excite an intolerable, prurient sensation, when applied to the skin; but do not irritate the mucous membrane over which they pass, when administered internally. The *Dolichos* is a mechanical anthelmintic, and is useful in the ascaries lumbricoides, and oxyures vermiculares. Dose, gr. v to x of the *Pubes*, in molasses.

(F) *Pois à gratter.* (G) Kuhkrätze.

WRITER. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE, Lond. 1784.

DOLOIRE (F) (*Surg.*) *As'cia*, *Dola'bra*, 'a carpenter's axe.' A *Bandage en doloire* is one, in which the turns are so placed, that each one covers two thirds of that which is immediately beneath it. It has received the name *Doloire* from its representing the obliquity of the edge of the instrument whose name it bears.

(G) *Hobelbinde*,

DOMES'TIC (*Medicine*) *Domes'ticus*, from *do'mus*, 'a house.' This term has been given, as well as *Pop'ular Medicine*, to treatises, written for the purpose of enabling those, who are not of the profession, to treat the diseases, which

may occur in their families, without the necessity of calling in the physician. The term, likewise, signifies — Medicine, when thus practised. It is probable, that such works have been attended with more mischievous, than advantageous, results.

WRITERS. TISSOT (*avis au peuple*), Lyons, 1764, 2 vols. 12mo. (F): by KIRKPATRICK, Lond. 1768. W. BUCHAN, by A. BUCHAN, Lond. 1807: adapted to the United States by S. P. GRIFFITHS, M. D. Philad. LANGE, Lauenb. 1777 (G). METZGER, Königs. 1784 (G). STRUVE, Bresl. 1787 — 8 (G). PARKINSON, Lond. 1804. R. REECE, Lond. 1811. A. THOMSON, N. York, 1802. EWELL, Washington.

DOMINARUM AQUA (*Pharm.*) A medicine, described by MYRSEUS, which he considered emmenagogue.

DONDE or DONDUS, or DE DONDIS, JAMES (*Biog.*) A famous physician of Padua, surnamed *Aggregator*, in consequence of the number of remedies he recommended in disease; died in 1350. WORKS. *Promptuarium medicinae; in quo non solum facultates simplicium et compositorum medicamentorum declarantur, verum etiam quae quibusvis morbis medicamenta sint accommodata, ex veteribus medicis copiosissime et miro ordine monstrantur.* Venet. 1481. fol. *Herbolajo volgare, nel quale si dimostra a conoscer le herbe e le sue virtù.* Venet. 1536. 8vo. In company with JOHN DE DONDIS, his son, he wrote *De fontibus calidis Patavini agri*; in a treatise *de Balneis*. Ven. 1553. fol. (L).

DORONICUM-PARDALIANCHES (*Mat. Med.*) *D. Romannum*, *Roman Leopard's Bane*. The root of this plant resembles the *Arnica Montana*, in its properties.

(F) *Doronic*, *Mort aux Panthères*.

(G) *Schwindelkraut*, *Gemswurzel*.

DORSAL (*Anat.*) *Dorsallis*; from *dorsum*, the back; *ῥοιτιαῖος*. Relating to the back of the body, or of one of its parts; as the *Dorsal vertebrae, nerves, &c.*; *Dorsal artery of the tongue, penis, &c.*; *Dorsal region of the foot, hand, &c.*; *Dorsal consumption, &c.*

DORSEY, JOHN SYNG, M. D. (*Biog.*) Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; born in 1783; died in 1818. WORKS. *Elements of Surgery*. Philad. 1813.

DORSTENIA CONTRAYERVA (*Mat. Med.*) *Contrayerva*, *Drake'na*, *Cyperus longus*, *o'dorus*, *peruanus*, *Be-*

zoar'dica Ra'dix, *Dorstenia Housto'nii*, *Lis'bon Contrayer'va*. A plant of South America, whose root is aromatic, bitter, and astringent. It has been given as a tonic, stimulant and sudorific. Dose, gr. xij to ʒ ss.

(F) *Racine de Charcis*, *R. de Dracke*, *Racine des Philippines*.

(G) *Giftwurzel*, *Peruanische Wurzel*, *Drakische Wurzel*.

WRITER. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1712 (L).

DORSUM (*Anat.*) *ῥωτος, ῥωτορ*. The back. *Metaph'renon*, *μεταφρενον*. The posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior region of the neck as far as the loins. The back of the foot, *Dorsum pedis*, is the upper part of that organ, opposite the sole: the back of the hand, *Dorsum manus*, the part opposed to the palm. In the same sense we say *Dorsum pedinis*, *Dorsum nasi*, for the upper part of those organs.

(F) *Dos*. (G) *Rücken*.

DOSE (*Pharm.*) *Dosis*, *Præbium*, *δοσις*. The quantity of any substance, which ought to form part of a compound medicine, or ought to be exhibited singly, to produce a desired effect. Many circumstances influence the doses of medicine. *Women* require smaller doses, as a general principle, than *men*. *Habit* has a great effect, as well as *climate, age, idiosyncrasy*: all these, and other circumstances, must be taken into account; and every general rule, on the subject, will be found to have numerous exceptions. Some of the mechanical physicians laid it down as a rule, that the doses of medicines must always be as the squares of the constitution! A matter not easy of calculation. (See Appendix to COCKBURN on Fluxes.)

The following Tables will exhibit an approximation to the proper doses (according to age) of most substances.

TABLE OF DOSES ACCORDING TO AGE.

Age 24	Let the full dose be	1	1 drachm.
18	will require . . .	2-3ds.	2 scruples.
14	. . . . .	half	1-2 drachm
7	. . . . .	1-3d.	1 scruple.
4	. . . . .	1-4th.	15 grains.
3	. . . . .	1-6th.	10 grains.
2	. . . . .	1-8th.	8 grains.
1	. . . . .	1-12th.	5 grains.

The table of doses, recommended by Dr. THOMAS YOUNG, according to age, differs in some respects from the above. Either is a sufficient general approximation. His rule is, that

For children, under 12 years of age, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by 12:

thus, at 2 years, to $\frac{1}{7}$ th, i. e. $\frac{1}{7} = \frac{2}{2+12}$.
At 21, the full dose being given.

WRITERS. WM. RONDELET, Patav. 1555 (L). *Opuscula illustrium medicorum de dosibus, seu de justâ quantitate et proportione medicamentorum*. Patav. 1556 (L). (This work contains essays by RONDELET, GENTILIS FULGINATIS, THOMAS DE GARBO, BARTHOL. MONTAGNANA, MATH. CURTIUS OF CORTI, and BENEDICT. VITTORI.) M. RULAND, Argent. 1564 (L). G. ETSCHENREUTER, Argent. 1569 (L). J. DE TOVAR, Hispal. 1572 (L). TH. BALTHASAR, Erlang. 1709 (L). P. A. PARENTI, Bonon. 1745 (L). Another work, 1751 (L). The same by GAUBIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1751 (L).

DOSITHEI PASTILLUS (Pharm.) A troch., mentioned by AËTIUS and MYREPSUS.

DOTHINENTERITIS (Path.) from $\delta\theta\iota\upsilon\eta$, 'a pustule,' and $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu\varsigma$, 'intestine.' An inflammation of the glands or follicles of PEYER and BRUNNER, which BRETONNEAU considers to be the essence of a large class of fevers: particularly, of those of the typhoid character.

DOUBLE-HEARING (Path.) *Paracusis duplicata, P. imperfecta*. The action of the one ear inaccordant with that of the other: sounds heard doubly, and in different tones or keys.

DOUBLET, FRANCIS (Biogr.) A French physician; born at Chartres in 1751; died at Paris in 1795. WORKS. *Mémoires sur les symptômes et le traitement de la maladie vénérienne, chez les enfans nouveau-nés*. Paris. 1791. *Observations faites dans le département des hôpitaux civils*. Paris. 1785, 86, 87, and 88. 4 vols. 8vo. *Nouvelles recherches sur la fièvre puerpérale*. 1791. 8vo.

DOUCHE (F) (Mat. Med.) In Italian, *doccia*; modern Latin, *ducia*. *Cataclysmus*. This term is applied to the shock of a column of fluid, of a determinate nature and temperature, let fall upon the body. Pumping is a variety of the *Douche*. In using this kind of bath, the fluid is directed upon the part on which we are desirous of acting. The *douches descendantes* are those, in which the fluid falls from a height;—the *douches ascendantes*, those administered in dis-

eases of the uterus;—*douches horizontales*, where the fluid is impelled horizontally, &c. They may be cold or warm, according to circumstances. The apparatus consists of a reservoir of water having a pipe or plug, by means of which the water can be directed as the practitioner may desire.

The *Douche* communicates a considerable and peculiar shock to the nervous system; and is one of the most successful means for taming the furious maniac. It is, also, useful in chronic rheumatism, stiff joints, &c.

(G) Tropfbad.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, M. D., F. R. S. (Biog.) A distinguished obstetrical practitioner and anatomist; born in Scotland in 1675; practised in London, and died in 1742. WORKS. *De aure humano tractatus*. Bonon. 1704. 4to. *Myographiæ comparatæ specimen*. Lond. 1707. 12mo. *Descriptio comparata musculorum corporis humani et quadrupedis*. Lugd. Bat. 1729. 8vo. *Bibliographiæ anatomicæ specimen, seu catalogus penes omnium auctorum qui ab HIPPOCRATE ad HARVEIUM rem anatomicam illustrarunt*. Lond. 1715. 8vo. *with improvements*, Leyd. 1734. 8vo. *Index materiæ medicæ*. Lond. 1724. 4to. *History of the lateral operation for extracting the stone, &c.* Lond. 1726. 8vo. *Appendix to this*. Lond. 1731. 8vo. *A description of the peritoneum, of that part of the membrana cellularis which lies on its outside, with an account of the true situation of all the abdominal viscera*. Lond. 1730. 4to. *Nine anatomical figures, representing the external parts, muscles, and bones of the human body*. Lond. 1745. fol.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, F. R. S. (Biog.) Surgeon in London, and brother to the preceding. WORKS. *Syllabus of what is to be preferred in a course of lectures on anatomy*. Lond. 1719. 4to. *New method of making the high operation for stone*. Lond. 1720. 4to. *Lithotomus castratus, or CHESelden's treatise on the high operation for the stone examined*. Lond. 1723. 8vo. *An account of mortifications, and of the surprising effects of bark in putting a stop to their progress*. Lond. 1729. 8vo. *Remarks on that pompous book, entitled, Osteographia, or the anatomy of the bones, by Mr. CHESelden*. Lond. 1735. 8vo. *A short account of the state of midwifery in London and Westminster*. Lond. 1736. 8vo. *A dissertation on the venereal disease*. Lond. 1737. 8vo. *A short dissertation on the gout*. Lond.

1741. 8vo. *Treatise on the hydrocele*. Lond. 1755. 8vo.

DRACHM (*Pharm.*) *Drach'ma*, δραχμη. The ancient name of a piece of money; weighing the 8th part of an ounce. At the present day it is used for this weight.

(F) *Gros*.

DRACOCEPH'ALUM CANARIEN'SĒ (*Mat. Med.*) *D. Moldav'icum*, *Melissa Turcica*, *Tur'key Balsam*, *Canary Balsam*, *Balm of Gilead Tree*, *Alpini Balsamum*. It is a Turkish and Siberian plant, and has an aromatic taste, joined with an agreeable flavor. It has been used as a tonic.

(F) *Mélisse de Moldavie*.

DRACON'TIUM FETIDUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Dracontium*, *Ictodes fetidus*, *Symplocarpus fetidus*, *Pothos fetida*, *Skunk Cab'bage*. This plant, as some of its names import, is extremely fetid. The property, on which its medical virtues are dependent, resides in a volatile principle, which is impaired by long keeping, especially in powder. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. It resembles assafœtida and other fetid gums in its properties: in other words, belongs to the class of antispasmodics.

DRACUN'ULUS (*Helminth. & Path.*) *Vena Medi'na Arabum*, *Gordius Medinen'sis*, *Vermiculus Capilla'ris*, *Dracuncululus Gordius*, *Filaria Medinen'sis*, *Mallis dracuncululus*, *Mallis Gordii*, *Muscular Hair'worm*, *Bich'ios*, *Bi'cho*. The *Guinea Worm*. A genus of worms, frequently met with in Indian and African climes. They are characterized by a filiform body, and are smooth and nearly of equal thickness throughout. The Guinea worm, when small, insinuates itself through the cutaneous pores, and penetrates into the cellular membrane, and between the muscles; especially, between those of the lower limbs, where it occasions a tumor like a boil, which subsequently suppurates, and the head of the worm appears and emerges gradually. The head must then be seized, and the worm be cautiously rolled round a small cylinder of linen or other substance. Care must be taken not to break it, as great pain and obstinate suppuration would be the consequence.

Considerable obscurity rests on this subject. Some, even, deny that the cases of Dracuncululus, on record, are really those of worms.

(F) *Dragonneau*, *Ver de Guinée*.

WRITERS. G. CUNELIUS, Basil, 1589 (L). G. J. VELSCH, August-Vindel.

1674 (L). G. F. CH. FUCHS, Jenæ, 1781 (L).

DRAGÉES (F) (*Pharm.*) Almonds or dried preserves, covered with white sugar. *Sugar plums*.

(G) *Zuckerkörner*.

DRAGÉES DE KEYSER; a pharmaceutical preparation, formerly much celebrated in syphilis. It was composed of acetate of mercury, manna, starch, mucilage, and gum tragacanth.

DRAGON (F) (*Path.*) *Dragon*. Some authors have given this name to opaque spots on the cornea, and to cataract.

DRAIN'ING (*Hyg.*) *Desiccatio*. The act of drawing off the water from marshes, for the purpose of destroying the unhealthy emanations, which proceed from them. It is a well known fact, that from marshes arise certain emanations or miasmata, with the nature of which we are, however, totally unacquainted; but which are the fertile source of intermittents and other diseases.

Draining the soil and converting it into arable land changes its character, and the malaria ceases to be given off. It has frequently, however, happened, that although, in such situations, the intermittents have been got rid of, consumption has taken their place.

(F) *Dessèchement*. (G) *Austrocknung*.

DRAKE, JAMES, M. D. (*Biog.*) A celebrated political writer, physician, and anatomist; born at Cambridge, England, in 1667; died in 1707. WORKS. *Anthropologia nova: or a new system of anatomy, describing the animal economy, and a short rationale of many distempers incident to human bodies*. Lond. 1707. 2 vols. 8vo. *Dr. D. added notes to the English translation of LECLERC's history of physic*. Lond. 1669. 8vo.

DRAN, HENRY FRANCIS LE (*Biog.*) A distinguished French Surgeon; born at Paris in 1685; died in 1770. WORKS. *Parallèle des différentes manières de tirer la pierre de la vessie*. Paris. 1730. 8vo. In English. Lond. 1738. 8vo. *Observations de chirurgie, &c.* Paris. 1731. 2 vols. 12mo. In English. 1739. 8vo. *Traité des opérations de chirurgie*. Paris. 1731. 8vo. In English, by GATAKER. Lond. 1749. 8vo. *Reflexions sur les plaies d'armes à feu*. Paris. 1737. 12mo. *Consultations sur la plupart des maladies qui sont du ressort de la chirurgie*. Paris. 1765. 8vo.

DRAPEAU (F) (*Surg.*) *Vexillum* from *drap*, 'cloth.' A bandage, used

in wounds &c. of the nose, to keep the dressings *in situ*. It is composed of a small triangular compress, having two openings at its inferior part, corresponding to those of the nostrils. It is fixed by means of a bandage, passing from its superior angle over the head: and another passing round the head, under the orbits, so as to join the first at the nape of the neck.

DRAS'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Dras'ticus*, δραστικος, *Cenot'ic*, κενωτικος, from δραω, 'I operate strongly. An epithet, given to purgatives, which operate powerfully; as *elaterium*, *oil of croton*, &c.

DREL'INCOURT, CHARLES (*Biog.*) acquired considerable celebrity by his Anatomical writings. He was born at Paris in 1633; died in 1697. WORKS. *Apologia medica, quâ depellitur illa calumnia, medicos sexcentis annis Româ exulasse*. Lugd. Bat. 1672. 12mo. *Preludium anatomicum*. Lugd. Bat. 1680. 12mo. *Experimenta anatomica ex vivorum sectionibus petita*. Lugd. Bat. 1681. 12mo. *Felix puerpera, seu observationes medicæ*. Lugd. Bat. 1684. 12mo. His works have been collected. The best edition is that published at the Hague in 1727. 4to.

DRESS'ER (*Med.*) from (F) *dresser*, 'to put right.' An hospital assistant, whose office it is, to dress the wounds, ulcers, &c. He corresponds in function to the *Elève externe* of the French hospitals.

DRESS'ING (*Surg.*) *Cu'ra*, *Cura'tio*. The methodical application of any remedy or apparatus to a diseased part. Also, the remedy or apparatus itself. (F) *Pansement*.

WRITERS. C. A. LOMBARD (*on the art of D.*), Strasburg, an. v, (F). P. N. GERDY, Paris, 1826 (F).

DRIMYPHAGIA (*Path.*) δριμυφαγια, from δριμυς, 'acid,' 'aromatic,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' An aromatic and exciting diet.

DRINK (*Hyg.*) from Sax. *brēncan*, *Pot'us*. Every liquid, introduced into the alimentary canal for the purpose of repairing the loss of the fluid parts of the body. The necessity for its use is indicated by the sensation of thirst. Fluid, taken during a meal, aids in the digestion of the food. Some drinks are exciting and tonic, as the different varieties of beer, wine, and spirit, which we use at table. In a therapeutical point of view, drinks are used to appease the thirst, which prevails in febrile affections, or to act as diluents in those and other cases.

TABLE OF ORDINARY DRINKS, ACCORDING TO THEIR CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.

1. Water.	{ Spring water, River water, Well water, &c.
2. Juices and infusions of Animals and Vegetables.	{ Lemon juice, Currant juice, Whey, Tea, Coffee, Mattee, &c.
3. Fermented Liquors.	{ Wines, Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry.
4. Spirituous Liquors.	{ Brandy, Alcohol, Ether, Kirschwasser, Rum, Arrac, Gin, Whiskey, Ratafies, Cordials, &c.

(F) *Boisson*. (G) *Getränk*.

WRITERS W. GRATAROLI, Basil, 1565 (L). J. COSTEO, Pap. 1604 (L). P. P. FUSCONE, Genoa, 1605 (I). J. CASTALIO, Rom. 1607 (L). Fr. SCACCHI, Rom. 1622 (L). V. BUTIUS, Rom. 1653 (L). L. FR. JACOBI, Erford. 1713 (L). F. E. BRÜCKMANN, Helmst. 1722 (L). C. G. STENTZEL, Wittemb. 1738 (L). A. WESTPHAL, Gryphisw. 1745 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1749 (L). PH. A. SCHNORBUSCH, Erford, 1750 (L). S. TH. QUELMALZ, Lips. 1751 (L). TH. A. SCHLEGEL, Helmst. 1751 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1774 (L). E. B. G. HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1778 (L). J. D. METZGER, Regiom. 1787 (L). J. C. GEHLER, Lips. 1793 (L). O. STAAB, Francf. 1807 (G).

DROGUIER (*Pharm.*) Same etymon as DRUG. A collection of different simple medicinal substances.

DROS'ERA ROTUNDIFO'LIA (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Sun'dew*. *Ros sol'lis*, δροσιβοτανον, *Drosiobotanon*, *Dro'sium*, *Rore'lla*. This plant has a bitter, acrid, and caustic taste. It has been used as a rubefacient, and to destroy warts and corns. It has, also, been regarded as a pectoral.

(F) *Rossolis*. (G) *Sonnen' thau*.

DRUG (*Pharm.*) *Medicamentum*. A name, ordinarily applied to simple medicines, but by extension, to every substance employed in the cure of disease. MÉNAGE derives it from *drol'ga*; and this from the Persian *droa*, 'odor'; because many drugs have a strong odor. It is from the Teutonic *trocken*, Sax. *brīzan*, 'to dry.'

(F) *Droque*. (G) *Arzneiwaare*. WRITERS. LÉMÉRY (*dictionary of drugs*), Paris, 1733 (F). J. J. BERLU, Lond. 1724. CH. ACOSTA, Lyons, 1582 (F). N. MONARD (*drugs of America*), Lyons, 1519 (F). P. POMET (*history of drugs*), Paris, 1694 (F). S. MORELOT (*dictionary of drugs*), Paris, 1807 (F). GUIBOURT, Paris, 1826 (F). CHEVALIER and RICHARD (*dictionary of drugs*), Paris, 1827 (F).

DRUG'GIST, DRUG'GER, DRUG'STER (*Pharm.*) Same etymon. *Pharmacopolla*, *Materialista*. One who sells drugs.

(F) *Droguiste*.

DRY'ING (*Pharm.*) *Desiccatio*, *Siccatio*, ξηρασις, *Desiccatio*, *Esiccatio*; same etymon as DRUG. Evaporation or removal of the superfluous humidity in a body.

DESICCATION OF PLANTS. Those, which are very succulent, should be dried quickly. They must be spread upon lattice-work, and covered from the light, and be exposed to the heat of the sun or to that of a stove, not exceeding 110° Fahrenheit. The drying of less succulent plants can be operated at a lower temperature. *Flowers* must be dried very carefully, excluding the light. *Seeds* are dried in a place, where there is a free current of air. *Pulpy fruits* may be exposed to a gentle heat in a stove, which may be gradually elevated. *Roots* may, also, be dried in the stove: the tuberous require to be cut in slices.

(F) *Désiccation*. (G) *Austrocknung*.

DUAMER (*Mat. Med.*) A species of serpent, which entered into the composition of the theriac. RULAND.

DUBELCOLEPH (*Phar.*) A compound of coral and amber. RULAND.

DU'BELECH (*Surg. Path.*) The cavity of an abscess, with a solution of continuity. RULAND.

DUBLETUS (*Path.*) According to JAMES, this word is derived from the Arabic. It means an abscess, and an encysted tumor.

DUCAMP, THEODORE (*Biog.*) An eminent surgical writer of Paris; born at Bordeaux in 1792; died in 1823. WORKS. *Traité des rétentions d'urine occasionnées par le rétrécissement du canal de l'urètre*, &c. 1822. 8vo. He translated BREE on *disordered respiration* into French. *Éloge historique par M. VASSAL*. Paris. 1823. 8vo.

DUC'TUS BARTHOLINIA'NUS (*Anat.*)

BAR'THOLINE'S Duct. The excretory duct of the sublingual gland.

(F) *Canal de BARTHOLIN*.

DUC'TUS SALIVA'NIS INFERIOR (*Anat.*) *Ductus Warthonia'nus*. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

(F) *Canal de WARTHON*.

DUC'TUS SALIVA'NIS SUPERIOR (*Anat.*) *Ductus Stenonia'nus*, *STENO'S Duct*. The excretory duct of the parotid gland, which opens into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth.

(F) *Canal de STENON*.

DUEL'LA. The ancient name of a weight, which was equivalent to eight scruples.

DU'LECH or DU'ELECH (*Path.*) A term, employed by PARACELsus and VAN HELMONT, to designate a pretended tartarized substance, which forms in the human body, and produces acute pain, accompanied with great danger.

DUMAS, CHARLES LOUIS (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician, Professor at Montpellier; born in 1765; died in 1814. WORKS. *Principes de physiologie, ou introduction à la science expérimentale, philosophique et médicale de l'homme vivant*. Paris. 1800. 4 vols. 8vo. *Doctrine générale des maladies chroniques, pour servir de fondement à la connoissance théorique et pratique de ces maladies*. Montpel. 1812. 8vo. Second edition by L. ROUZET. Paris. 1824. 2 vols. 8vo. *Consultations et observations de médecine, publiées et accompagnées des notes, par L. ROUZET*. Paris. 1823. 8vo.

DUN'CAN, AN'DREW, M. D. F. R. S. Ed. (*Biog.*) Professor in the University of Edinburgh; born in ; died in 182 . WORKS. *Observations on the use and operations of mercury in the venereal disease*. Edinb. 1772. 12mo. *Elements of therapeutics*. Edinb. 1770. 8vo. *Heads of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine*. Edinb. 1776. 12mo. Fourth edition. 1788. 8vo. *De laudibus GULIELMI HARVEII Oratio*. Edinb. 1777. 8vo. *Medical cases, selected from the records of the public dispensary at Edinburgh; with remarks and observations*. Edinb. 1778. 8vo. *Account of the life and writings of the late ALEX. MONRO, Sen., M. D.* Edinb. 1780. 8vo. *Heads of lectures on medical jurisprudence*. Edinb. 1792. 8vo. *Annals of medicine (annually)*. 1794-1804. 9 vols. 8vo. *Observations on the distinguishing symptoms of three*

different species of pulmonary consumption, the catarrhal, apostematous, and tuberculous, &c., to which is added an appendix on the preparation and use of lactucarium or lettuce opium. Edinb. 1818. 8vo.

DUN'CAN DAN'IEL (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician; born at Montauban, in Languedoc, in 1649; died in London in 1735. *WORKS. Explication nouvelle et méthodique des actions animales.* Paris. 1678. *La chymie naturelle; ou explication chymique et mécanique de la nourriture de l'animal.* Paris. 1681. 8vo. *Avis salutaire à tout le monde contre l'abus des liqueurs chaudes, et particulièrement du café, du chocolat et du thé.* Rotterd. 1705. English. Lond. 1706. 8vo.

DUODENUM (*Anat.*) *Ventriculus succenturiatus*, *εζφρσις*, *Ec'physis*, *Portonarium*, *δωδεκαδακτυλον*, *Dodecadactylon*, from *δωδεκα*, 'twelve,' and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' The duodenum is the first part of the intestinal canal, commencing at the pyloric orifice of the stomach, and terminating in the jejunum. Its length is about 12 fingers' breadth, and as it is only partially covered by the peritoneum, it is susceptible of considerable dilatation: hence its name, *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. In the duodenum, *chylification* takes place by the admixture of the biliary and pancreatic fluids with the chyme. Inflammation of the duodenum is termed *Duodenitis*.

(G) *Z w o l f f i n g e r d a r m*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFMANN (*D. as the seat of many diseases*), Hal. 1708 (L). C. CH. SCHMEIDEL, Erlang, 1757 (L). E. SANDFORD (*plates of the D.*), Lugd. Bat. 1780 (L).

DUO-STER'NAL (*Anat.*) **BÉCLARD** thus names the second osseous portion of the sternum, which corresponds to the second intercostal space.

DUP'LICATURE (*Anat.*) *Duplicatura*, *Reflexion*, from *duplex*, 'double,' 'two-fold.' The folding or reflexion of a membrane upon itself; as *Duplicature* or *reflexion* of the *pleura*, *peritoneum*, &c.

DUPON'DIUM (*Pharm.*) *διπουριον*. A weight of four drachms. **GALEN**.

DUR'A MA'TER (*Anat.*) *Cras'sa meninx*, *Du'ra me'ninx*, *Me'ninx exte'rior*, *Me'ninx scle'ra*, *Pachei'a* of **GALEN**. *Du'ra membra'na cer'ebrum ambiens*, *Cuticula'ris membra'na*, *Dermato'des*, *Méninge*, (CH.). It has been called *dura*, because of its great re-

sistance; and, *mater*, because it was believed to give rise to every membrane of the body. It is a fibrous, semitransparent membrane, of a pearly-white color, thick, and very resisting; lines the cavity of the cranium, and contains the spinal marrow; protects the brain and marrow; and by its various expansions, the *falx cerebri*, *tensorium*, &c. supports the different parts of the cerebral mass. The largest artery of the dura mater is the *A. meningea'la media*.

(F) *Dure mère*, *Dure-Taye* (PARÉ.)

(G) *Dicke Hirnhaut*; *harte Hirnhaut*.

WRITER. J. F. FLEISCHMANN, Altorf, 1738 (L).

DUSSAUSOY, **ANDREW CLAUDE** (*Biog.*) Surgeon of the *Hôtel Dieu* of Lyon; born in 1755; died in 1820. *WORKS. Dissert. sur la gangrène des hôpitaux, avec les moyens de la prévenir et de la combattre.* Genev. and Lyon. 1787. 8vo. *Cure radicale de l'hydrocèle par le caustique.* 1787. 8vo. In German. Leipz. 1790. 8vo.

DYNAMOM'ETER, from *δυναμις*, 'force,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument, contrived by M. REGNIER, for measuring the comparative muscular strength of man and animals. It consists of a spring, which, when pressed upon, causes a needle to move upon a portion of a circle, furnished with a scale of kilogrammes and one of myriagrammes. To measure the strength of the hands, the two branches of the spring are firmly grasped, and brought as near together as the force can carry them. This effort makes the needle traverse, and indicates, on the scale of kilogrammes, the strength of the experimenter's hands. A man, 25 or 30 years of age, exerts a force commonly equal to 50 kilogrammes, or 100 pounds.

The strength of the loins of a man, about 30 years of age, as indicated by this instrument, is usually about 13 myriagrammes, or 265 pounds, which shows the weight he is capable of raising.

From experiments made by PÉRON, in his voyage, on 12 individuals of Van Dieman's Land, 17 of New Holland, 56 of the Island of Timor, 17 Frenchmen belonging to the expedition, and 14 Englishmen in the colony of New South Wales, he found their comparative strength, indicated by the dynamometer, to be as follows:

TABLE.

NATIVES OF	STRENGTH			
	of the arms.		of the loins.	
	Kilog.	lbs.	Myriag.	lbs.
1. Van Dieman's Land . . .	50.6	101.2		
2. New Holland . . .	50.8	101.6	10.2	208.08
3. Timor . . .	58.7	117.4	11.6	238.64
4. Franco . . .	69.2	138.4	15.2	310.08
5. England . . .	71.4	142.4	15.2	332.52

(G) Kraftmesser.

DYNAMOMETER OR **DYNAMETER**, MEDICINAL (*Pharm.*) An instrument, invented by Dr. PARIS, for the purpose of slowing the quantity of active matter contained in a given weight or measure of any officinal compound; and the dose of any preparation, which will be equivalent, in strength, to a given quantity of any other of the same class. The instrument is more ingenious than useful.

DYSÆSTHESIA (*Path.*) δυσαισθησια, from *dys*, 'with difficulty,' and *αισθανομαι*, 'I feel.' Obscure, diminished, or even abolished sensation.

DYSÆSTHESIA VISUALIS, *Paropsis*. Sense of sight vitiated or lost.

DYSANAGOGOS (*Path.*) δυσαναγωγος, from *dys*, 'with difficulty,' and *αναγω*, 'I bring up.' That which is expectorated with difficulty. An epithet given, by the Greek writers, to the sputa, when expectorated with difficulty on account of their viscidities.

DYSCATAPOTIA (*Path.*) from *dys* and *καταπινω*, 'I drink.' Difficulty of swallowing liquids. This term is recommended by DR. MEAD as a substitute for hydrophobia, which means dread of liquids. The dread seems to be partly caused by the difficulty of deglutition.

DYSCINE'SIA (*Path.*) δυσκινησια, from *dys*, 'with difficulty,' and *κινω*, 'I move.' Difficulty or utter incapability of moving. GALEN.

DYSCOPHOSIS (*Path.*) from *dys*, 'with difficulty,' and *κοφω*, 'I am deaf.' A defect in the sense of hearing. HIPPOCRATES.

DYSCRASIA (*Path.*) δυσκρασια, from *dys* and *κρασις*, 'temperament.' A bad habit of body.

DYSCRITOS (*Path.*) δυσκριτος, from *dys*, 'with difficulty,' and *κρισις*, 'judgment.' That, which it is difficult to judge of. HIPPOCR.

DYSELICIA (*Path.*) δυσελικια, *Dyspulo'tus*, *δυσεπουλωτος*, from *dys*, 'with difficulty,' and *ελκος*, 'an ulcer.' An

ulcer, difficult to heal. HIPPOCRATES, FOESIUS.

DYSENTERY (*Path.*) δυσεντερια, *Difficultas intestino'rum*, from *dys* and *εντερον*, 'an intestine.' *Dissolutus morbus*, *Diarrhæ'a carno'sa*, *Colitis*, *Deftuxus Dysenter'icus*, *Fel'bris Dysenter'ica*, *Zahir*, *Tor'mina*, *Blennent'eria*. The *Bloody Flux*; the *Flux*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine; the chief symptoms of which are;—fever, more or less inflammatory, with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations; violent tormina and tenesmus. When the evacuations do not contain blood, it has been called *Dysenter'ia al'ba* or *simple Dysentery*. The seat of the disease is, generally, in the colon and rectum. It occurs, particularly, during the summer and autumnal months, and in hot climates more than in cold: frequently, also, in camps and prisons, in consequence of impure air, and imperfect nourishment: and is often epidemic. Sporadic cases of dysentery are, generally, easily managed; but when the disease occurs epidemically, it often exhibits great malignancy. Generally, it yields to mild laxatives, as castor oil, combined with diaphoretic narcotics, such as the *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*: but, at times, the inflammation runs on so speedily to ulceration, that, unless a new action be rapidly excited, death will be the consequence. In such cases mercury must be rapidly introduced into the system, and the narcotics may be combined with it. The whole management must, of course, be strictly antiphlogistic.

(F) *Dysentérie*, *Flux dysentérique*, *Flux de sang*.

(G) *Ruhr*, *Rotheruhr*.

WRITERS. W. FABRICIUS HILDANUS, BONON. 1552 (L). CH. LEPOIS or CAROLUS PISO, Pont-à-Mousson, 1623 (F). J. J. WALDSCHMIDT (*malignant D.*), Marburg, 1730 (L). A. SOTERIUS, Hal. 1734 (L). CH. J. HEMPELIUS (*malignant D.*), Erfurt, 1739 (L). J. TH. LAURICH (*D. of India*), Hal. 1752 (L). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1760 (L). M. AKENSIDE, Lond. 1762 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1764 (L). R. A. VOGEL, Gotting. 1765 (L). PH. G. SCHRÖDER, Gotting. 1768 (L). J. G. ZIMMERMANN, Zurich, (G): translated into English by HOPSON, Lond. 1772. A. WILSON, Lond. 1777. MARET, Dijon, 1779 (F). C. F. ELSNER, Königsb. 1781 (L). MURSINNA, Berlin, 1780 (G). B. MOSELEY (*D. of West*

Indies), Lond. 1781. F. F. WALTHER, Hal. 1785 (L). J. ROLLO, Lond. 1786. FR. H. BIRNSTIEL, Manheim, 1786 (L). A. GRUCIANI, Vienn. 1788 (L). DURONDEAU, Bruxelles, 1789 (F). LEIDENFROST, Erfurt, 1795 (L). M. STOLL, Bonn. 1796 (F). LAMBSMA, Francf. 1792 (L). W. BAY, N. York, 1797. F. W. C. HUNNIUS, Jena, 1797 (G). J. FR. ENGELHART, Winterthur, 1797 (G). MATTHAI, Hanov. 1797 (G). VOGLER, Giess. 1797 (G). PAUL ASSALINI, Paris, 1801 (F). H. DEWAR (*D. of Egypt*), Lond. 1802. J. A. FLEURY, Paris, 1803 (F). P. POUMIER, Paris, 1804 (F). W. HARTY, Lond. 1805. C. L. COUAD, Paris, 1806 (F). A. M. GRELLET, Paris, 1807 (F). H. J. TAILLEFER (*D. of warm countries*), Paris, 1807 (F). L. DEPLACE (*Do.*), Paris, 1808 (F). L. HUGONNENC, Paris, 1808 (F). P. E. WAUTERS, Gandav. 1800 (L). E. LAPOUGE, Strasb. 1806 (F). CH. R. DELAVENAYE, Paris, 1812 (F). A. DESJARDINS, Paris, 1813 (F). R. W. BAMFIELD (*tropical D.*), Lond. 1819. G. BALLINGALL (*D. of India*), Lond. 1823.

DYSHÆMORRHŒA (*Path.*) from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *αἵμορρῶω*, 'I pass blood.' Diminution or suppression of the hemorrhoidal flux. Also, symptoms occasioned by its diminution or suppression. SAGAR.

DYSIATOS (*Path.*) *δυσιατος*, *Cura/tu diffi'cilis*. Difficult of cure. HIPPOCR.

DYSLOCHIA (*Path.*) from *δυσ* and *λοχίος*; relating to parturition. Diminution or suppression of the lochial discharge.

DYSMENORRHŒA (*Path.*) *Paramenia diffi'cilis*, *Menorrhagia stillati'tia*, *Amenorrhœa diffi'cilis*, *Men'ses dolorif'icæ*, *Menorrhagia diffi'cilis*, *Laborious Menstruati'on*. Catamenia passed with great local pain, especially in the loins:—sometimes there is a membranous discharge, mixed with the catamenia. D. is very difficult of removal, and prevents conception. In the married female, if she should be able to pass one period without pain, and subsequently become pregnant, the morbid action will be broken in upon, by gestation, and a perfect cure often obtained. Change of air, soon after marriage, will sometimes give occasion to this desirable result. The affection generally depends upon a subinflammation of the interior of the uterus, called into action at each catamenial period. The violence of the pain requires the liberal use of narcotics.

WRITERS J. J. BAIFER, Altdorf, 1709 (L). KÖNIG, Altdorf, 1709 (L). BEERSTECHEER, Duisburg, 1784 (L).

DYSO'DIA (*Path.*) from *δυσωδία*, 'fætor,' *δύς*, 'badly,' and *ὄζω*, 'I smell.' SAUVAGES has given this generic name to all diseases, characterized by fetid emanations, from whatever part proceeding;—from the mouth, nasal fossæ, bronchi, stomach, axillæ, groins, &c. Also, a *stench* or *stink*.

(F) *Puanteur*. (G) *Gestank*.

WRITERS. J. WILlich (*D. oris*), Lovan. 1675. (L). I. VEHR (*Do.*), Francf. ad Viadr. 1679 (L). G. W. WEDEL (*D. preternatural*), Jenæ, 1696 (L).

DYSONE'I'ROS (*Path.*) *δυσονεϊρος*, from *δύς*, 'with difficulty,' and *ονεϊρος*, 'a dream.' Insomnia, with restlessness.

DYSO'PIA (*Path.*) from *δύς*, 'with difficulty,' and *ὀπτομαι*, 'I see.' Difficulty of seeing: obscurity of vision.

DYSO'PIA LATERA'LIS, *Parop'sis lateralis*, *Skue-sight*, *Sight askew*. Vision, only accurate when the object is placed obliquely. This state is generally caused by some opacity of the cornea.

DYSOREX'IA (*Path.*) *δυσορεξία*, from *δύς*, 'with difficulty,' and *ορεξις*, 'appetite.' Diminution of appetite.

DYSOS'MIA (*Path.*) from *δύς*, 'with difficulty,' and *ὀσμη*, 'smell.' Diminution of smell.

DYSPEP'SIA (*Path.*) *δυσπεψία*, from *δύς*, 'with difficulty,' and *πέπω*, 'I concoct.' *Limo'sis Dyspep'sia*, *Anorex'ia*, *Apep'sia*, *Indigesti'on*, *Difficulty of Digestion*. (G) *Schwerverdaulichkeit*. A state of the stomach, in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if other diseases be present, they are of but minor importance. The symptoms of dyspepsia are very various. Those affecting the stomach itself are:—loss of appetite; nausea; pain in the epigastrium or hypochondrium; heart-burn; sense of fulness, or weight in the stomach; acid or fetid eructations; pyrosis, and sense of fluttering or sinking at the pit of the stomach. The sympathetic affections are of the most diversified character. Dyspepsia, being generally of a functional nature, is devoid of danger. When arising from disease of the stomach itself, it is, of course, more serious.

It is usually dependent on irregularity of living; either in the quantity or quality of the food taken: and the most

successful treatment is, to put the patient on a diet easy of digestion; to combat the causes, where such are apparent; and, by proper remedies and regimen, to strengthen the system in every practicable manner.

WRITERS. J. A. FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1672 (L). H. PH. KLETTWICH, Jenæ, 1672 (L). FR. HOFFMAN, Hal. 1696 (L). A. Q. RIVINUS, Lips. 1679 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1682 (L). G. BARTHOLIN, Hafn. 1685 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1689 (L). G. CH. SCHELHAMMER, Jenæ, 1695 (L). J. G. ZIMMERMANN, (G), in Engl. by G. R. HOPSON, Lond. 1771. FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1703 (L). JAMES RYMER, Lond. 1785. L. J. M. DAUBENTON, Paris, 1785 (F), in Engl. Lond. 1809. J. WOODFORDE, Sherborne, 1820. STONE, London, 1806. A. P. WILSON PHILIP, London, 1821. (*Protracted cases of*) London, 1827. W. LAW, Edinb. 1821. KITCHENER, (*Peptic precepts*) London, 1821. J. HOWSHIP, London, 1825. J. THOMAS, Cheltenham, 1820. S. W. AVERY, N. York, 1830.

DYSPERMA'SIA (*Path.*) *Dyspermatismus*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm.' Difficulty, sometimes incapacity of voiding the sperm.

DYSPIA'GIA (*Path.*) *Dyscataprosis*, *Dyscataposis*; from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' Difficulty of deglutition. Dysphagia is almost always symptomatic; either of inflammation or of other disease of the organs of deglutition, or of incomplete obstruction of the œsophagus, by some obstacle within it, or by a neighbouring tumour. At times, it is produced by spasm or paralysis of the œsophagus. The prognosis and treatment vary according to the cause.

WRITERS. J. C. SPIES, Helmstad. 1727 (L). FR. A. I. ZINCKERNAGEL, Viteb. 1750 (L). A. DE HAEN, Hagæ Batav. 1750 (L). C. CHR. HAASE, Goett. 1781 (L). W. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1797 (L). KISTEMACHER, Groning, 1807 (L). STÖKER, Duisb. 1807 (L).

DYSPHO'NIA (*Path.*) *δυσφωνία*, from *δυσ*, and *φωνή*, 'the voice.' Difficulty of producing and articulating sounds; voice imperfect or depraved. *Apho'nia* (of some).

DYSPHOR'IA (*Path.*) *δυσφορία*, *Inquietudo*, *Astasia*, Restlessness, Suffering.

(G) Unleidigkeit.

DYSPNŒ'A (*Path.*) from *δυσ* and *πνεύω*, 'I breathe,' *δυσπνοία*, *Dyspnoon*, *Pseud asthma*, *Anhelation*, *short breath*,

Brachypnœa, *βραχυπνοία*. *Difficulty of breathing*. *Dyspnœa* may be idiopathic or symptomatic; the latter accompanies almost all thoracic diseases. Urgent *Dyspnœa* has been called *amphipne'ua*, *αμφιπνεύμα*, HIPPOCR.

(G) Schwerkathmen.

(F) Courte haleine.

WRITERS. MICH. TRISCOV, Basil. 1606 (L). O. HEURNIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1613 (L). J. R. SALZMANN, Argent. 1631 (L). F. BARTOLETTI, Bonon. 1633 (L). H. CONRING, Helmstad. 1639 (L). I. WALLICH, Lugd. Bat. 1675 (L). J. G. BERGER, Vitteimb. 1700 (L). J. P. BRUNO, Altorf, 1709 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1726 (L). CHR. SENDEL, Erford. 1743 (L). FR. B. DE SAUVAGES, Monspel. 1757 (L). W. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1797 (L). ROBT. BREE, Birmingham, 1797.

DYSRACHI'TIS (*Pharm.*) *δυσραχίτης*. The name of a plaster, described by GALEN, and employed in fistula, sinuses, &c.

DYSTHAN'ATOS, (*Path.*) *δυσθανάτος*, from *δυσ* and *θανάτος*, 'death.' That which causes a slow and painful death. One who experiences this kind of death. HIPPOCR. GALEN.

DYSTHERAPE'UTOS (*Path.*) *δυσθεραπευτος*, *difficultiter curabilis*; from *δυσ* and *θανάτος*. 'death.' That which is difficult of cure.

DYSTHE'SIA (*Path.*) *δυσθεσιη*, bad humor. Impatience in disease. EROTIAN.

DYSTHET'ICA (*Nosol.*) *Cachexies*, from *δυσ*, 'badly,' and *τιθημαι*, 'I am situated.' A morbid condition of the blood or blood-vessels; alone or connected with a morbid state of other fluids, producing a diseased habit. The 4th order in the class *Hamatica* of GOOD, including *Plethora*, *Hemorrhagia*, &c.

DYSTHYM'IA, (*Path.*) *δυσθυμία*, from *δυσ* and *θυμος*, 'mind.' *Depression*, *Despondency*. A bad sign in acute diseases. (G) Schwermuth.

DYSTO'CIA (*Obstet.*) *δυστοκία*, from *δυσ* and *τοκος*, 'accouchement.' *A laborious accouchement*, *Parodynia*, *morbid labor*, *difficult labor*. *Partus difficilis*. See LABORIOS.

WRITERS. J. V. FISLER, Argent. 1649 (L). J. A. FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1665 (L). P. VAN CAMERYCK, Ultraj. 1677 (L). J. E. PAPELIER, Argent. 1684 (L). A. FREER, Lugd. Bat. 1685 (L). A. P. CONRADI, Helmst. 1685 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1693 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1696

(L). C. VAN ACKERSDYCK, Lugd. Bat. 1697 (L). FR. CH. ZIEGER, Argent. 1720 (L). ROBERT NESBIT, Lugd. Bat. 1721 (L). CH. M. BURCHARD, Rostoch, 1726 (L). J. A. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1730 (L). A. O. GÖLICHE, Francf. ad Viadr. 1732 (L). S. TH. SCHREIBER, Francof. ad Viadr. 1736 (L). CH. O. SPRANKE, Harderovic. 1739 (L). C. E. RUPERT, Lugd. Bat. 1743 (L). A. LEVRET, Paris, 1747 (F). Supplement, Paris, 1751 (F). C. VAN NIEL, Lugd. Bat. 1748 (L). J. FR. HENKEL, Berlin, 1751 (G). G. WATTS, Lon. 1755. J. G. ROEDERER, Gotting. 1756 (L). J. CH. SOMMER, Gotting. 1765 (L). J. T. PH. H. DUPARC, Monsp. 1773 (L). J. D. LINDENBERG, Giss. 1781 (L). T. DENMAN, Lond. 1793. HERBINIAUX, Brussels, 1782 (F). W. OSBORN, Lond. 1783. A. BLAKE, Lond. 1819. S. MERRIMAN, Lond. 1814; by T. C. JAMES, Philad. 1816.

DYSTECHEIASIS (*Path.*) δυστοχειασις, *Hispiditas*, from *δυσ*, 'bad' and *στοιχος*, 'order.' Irregular position of the eye lashes. FORESTUS.

DYSURIA (*Path.*) δυσουρια, *Uri'næ difficilis excretio*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' *Strangury (of some)*. Difficulty of passing the urine. In this affection the urine is voided with pain, and sensation of heat in some part of the urethra. Dysuria is the first degree of retention of urine. It differs from strangury in which the urine can only be passed in drops and with great straining.

(G) Harnzwang, Harnstrenge. WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1704 (L). M. ALBERTI (*D. of old people*) Hal. 1728 (L). POHL, Lips. 1749 (L). J. F. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1750 (L). STOVIN (*D. mucosa*) Lugd. Bat. 1783 (L). VAN DER BELEN, Lovan, 1787 (L). ALBERTUS, Giess. 1788 (L).

E

EAR, (*Anat.*) *Auris*, οὖς, Saxon eare. The organ of audition. It is composed of a series of more or less irregular cavities, in which the sonorous rays are successively received and reflected, until they agitate those nerves which are destined to convey the impression to the brain. The ear is contained partly in the substance of the temporal bones; and a part projects externally, behind the joint of the lower jaw. It may be divided into three portions;—the *outer or external ear*, formed by the auricle and meatus auditorius; the *middle ear*, comprising the cavity of the tympanum and its dependencies; and the *internal ear*, comprehending the three semicircular canals, the cochlea and the vestibule; which, together, constitute the labyrinth.

(F) *Oreille*. (G) *Ohr*.

WRITERS. (*Anat. & Phys. &c. of the E.*) J. G. DUVERNEY, Paris, 1683 (F). Engl. Lond. 1737. A. M. VALSALVA, Bonon. 1704 (L). CASSEBOHM (*on the internal E.*) CH. E. WÜNSCH, Lips. 1777 (L). S. T. SOMMERING, (*Pathology of the E.*) Frankf. 1806 (L). H. MERCURIALIS, Venet. 1590 (L). TH. GRAMMÆUS, Venet. 1601 (L). J. WOLFF, Helmst. 1619 (L). ACCIDALIUS, Vit-

tenberg. 1640 (L). M. BANZER, Vit-tenberg. 1640 (L). BROTBECK (*Inflammation of the E.*) Tubing. 1667 (L). SCRETA A ZAVORZIZ, Basil. 1671 (L). J. BAUHN, Basil 1687 (L). MEISNER, Prag. 1690 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1705 (L). TSCHUDI, Argent. 1715 (L). TH. ZWINGER, Basil, 1715 (L). A. Q. RIVINUS, Lips. 1717 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1752 (L). C. A. A. BERGEN, Francof. 1754 (L). FRIZE, Francof. ad Viadr. 1789 (L). A. MONRO, Edin. 1797. HORLACHER, Gotting. 1792 (L). J. C. SAUNDERS, Lond. 1806. T. BUCHANAN (*Plate of &c.*) Hull, 1823. T. H. CURTIS (*Physiol. & Diseases*) Lond. 1817, and Lond. 1822. W. WRIGHT (*Anat. & Diseases*) Brist. 1817. J. A. SAJSSY (*Diseases of internal E.*) Paris, 1827 (F). K. J. BECK, Heidelb. 1827 (G).

EAR-PICK (*Surg. & Hyg.*) ωτογλυφις. *Auriscal'pium*. A species of small scoop, used for extracting hardened cerumen from the meatus auditorius externus; or to remove foreign bodies from the ear. If carelessly used, it is apt to excite inflammation of the tube.

(F) *Cure-oreille*. (G) *Ohrlöfel*.

EAR-TRUMPET (*Surg.*) *Tub'us acus'*

icus, Acusticum Cor'nu. An instrument for collecting sound and increasing its intensity, used by those who are hard of hearing. It is, commonly, a kind of cone, formed of silver, tin, or elastic gum; the base of which is turned towards the person, who is speaking; and the apex towards the entrance of the meatus auditorius externus.

(F) *Cornet acoustique.* (G) Hörrohr.

EARLE, SIR JAMES, Knt. F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) Surgeon Extraordinary to Geo. III. of England, and Surgeon to Bartholomew's hospital.

WORKS. The *Chirurgical works of PERCIVAL POTT with a life of the author, a method of curing the hydrocele by injections and occasional notes.* London. 1790. 3 vols. 8vo. *A treatise on the hydrocele containing an examination of all the usual methods of obtaining relief in that disease; the radical cure by injection particularly described and illustrated with cases.* Lond. 1791. 8vo. Appendix, 1793. 8vo. *Practical observations on the operation for the stone.* Lond. 1793. 8vo. *Observations on the cure of the curved spine, in which the effect of mechanical assistance is considered; also an essay on the means of lessening the effects of fire on the human body.* Lond. 1799. 8vo. *An account of a new method of operation for the removal of the opacity in the eye, called cataract.* Lond. 1801. 8vo. *Letter containing some observations on fractures of the lower limbs; to which is added an account of a contrivance to administer cleanliness and comforts to the bedridden, or persons confined to bed by age, accident, sickness, or any other infirmity.* Plates. Lond. 1807. 8vo. *Observations of Hemorrhoidal excrescences.* Lond. 1807. 8vo.

EAU DE JAVELLE (*Pharm.*) Bleaching liquid, *Aqua alkali'na oxymuriat'ica*, (Common salt ℥ij, black oxide of manganese ℥ij, water ℥ij. Put into a retort, and add, gradually, oil of vitriol ℥ij. Pass the vapor through a solution of subcarbonate of potass ℥iij in water ℥xxix, applying heat towards the last. S. G. 1.087). It is stimulant, detergent, and antiseptic,—applied externally.

ÉBEAUPIN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) An acidulous chalybeate, in the department of *Loire Inférieure*, near Nantes.

EBET (*Path.*) Excessive sensibility of the teeth; cold, hot, or hard bodies

exciting in them a painful impression. STEPHANUS IN AVICEN.

EBRIECA'SUM (*Med.*) A term employed by PARACELsus to denote a disturbance of the reason, similar to what occurs in drunkenness.

EBULLITION (*Pharm.*) *Ebullitio*, *ααζεις*, *Æstuat'io*, *καυσις*, from *ebullire*, 'to bubble up.' *Boiling.* The motion of a liquid, by which it gives off bubbles of vapor, by heat or fermentation. The boiling point of liquids varies, according to the pressure to which they are subjected. For the point of ebullition of different substances, see HEAT.

(F) *Bouillonnement.* (G) Wallung. EBULLITION is used in France, in a vague manner, for every kind of transient eruption on the skin, occurring without fever or with a slight febrile attack.

ECBOLICA (*Mat. Med.*) *εκβολικα*, medicines, esteemed capable of hastening delivery in difficult labors; or of producing abortion.

ECBRAS'MATA (*Path.*) *εκβρασματα*, from *εκβαζω*, 'I am very hot.' *Eechym'ata.* HIPPOCRATES uses this word for certain burning eruptions.

ECBYRSO'MA (*Surg. Path.*) *εκβυρσωα*, from *εκ*, 'out of,' and *βυρσα*, 'the skin.' Prominence of the bones beneath the skin at the joints.

ECCHYMO'MA (*Path.*) *εκχυμομα*, *Eechym'osis*, *εκχυμοσις*, from *εκ*, 'out of,' and *χυμος*, 'juice,' 'humor.' *Effusio*, *Ersuccatio.* A livid, black, or yellow spot, produced by blood effused into the cellular tissue from a contusion. Those spontaneous effusions, occurring as the result of disease or after death, are called *sugillations*. It is important, at times, in a medico-legal point of view, to distinguish between *ecchymosis*, produced during life, and *sugillation*, occurring after death.

WRITERS, &c. *De ecchymosi et sugillatione accuratius distinguendis:* [in Collection des Thèses de l'École Royale de Chirurgie. 4to. 1786.] J. J. RIEUX. Paris. 1814. (F).

EC'CORĒ (*Surg.*) *εκκορη*, from *εκ* and *κορπειν*, 'to cut.' A perpendicular division of the cranium, by a cutting instrument.

ECCO'PEUS (*Surg.*) Same etymon. *εκκοπεις*. An ancient instrument—the *raspatory*—used in trepanning.

ECCOPROTIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Eccoprot'icus*, *Ectoprot'ic*, from *εκ*, 'out of,' and *κοπρος*, 'excrement.' Mild purgatives or laxatives, whose operation is confin-

ed to simply clearing out the intestinal canal.

ECCORTHATICUS (*Mat. Med.*) from *εξ*, 'out of,' and *ζορθαιω*, 'I collect.' An ancient epithet, for remedies to which was attributed the property of evacuating collections of humors.

ECCRINOLOGY (*Phys.*) *Eccrinologia*, from *εκκρηνω*, 'I separate,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the secretions.

EC'CRISIS (*Phys.*) *εκκρσις*, from *εξ* and *κρνοι*, 'I separate.' *Excretio*. The *excretion* or *egestion*, either of an excrementitious, or morbid, matter, by any of the outlets.

ECCRITICA (*Nosol.*) *εκκριτιζα*, from *εκκρνω*, 'I secern.' Diseases of the excrement function. The 6th class in Good's *NOSOLOGY*.

EC'DORA (*Path.*) *εκδορα*, *Excoriatio*, Excoriation in general, but more especially of the urethra.

ECHALOTTE (*Hyg.*) *Eschalotte*, *Allium Ascalonicum*, *Cepa Ascalonica*. The shallot'. A species of allium, employed in culinary preparations.

(G) *Schalotte*.

ECHANCRURE (*Anat.*) *Emarginatio*, *emarginatura*. A French word, formed from the preposition *e*, and *margo*, 'edge.' It has been employed by anatomists to designate depressions and notches of various shapes, observed on the surface or edges of bones.

The *ÉCHANCRURE NASALE* belongs to the *os frontis* and is articulated with the bones of the nose.

The *É. ethmoidale* is on the same bone, and unites it with the ethmoid bone.

The *É. parotidienne* is a triangular space, comprised between the parotidian edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process, so called because it lodges the parotid gland.

ÉCHAUBŒLURES (F) (*Path.*) *Sudamina, hydroa*. A word whose meaning is not fixed. It is applied to any eruption on the surface of the body, accompanied with pricking and other uneasy sensations.

ÉCHAUFFEMENT (F) (*Path.*) *Calefactio, Excalfactio*, from *échauffer*, *calcfacere*, 'to make warm.' Augmentation of heat in the animal economy; the symptoms of which are a more than ordinary sensation of heat, disposition to perspirations, great thirst, general indisposition, flushed countenance, &c.

It goes off by the use of antiphlogistics and abstinence. In the vulgar

language it is often used synonymously with *constipation* and sometimes for simple gonorrhœa.

(G) *Erhitzung*.

ECHECOLLON (*Mat. Med.*) *εχεκολλον*, from *εχω*, 'I have,' and *κολλα*, 'glue.' *Echecollum*. Any topical, glutinous remedy. *GORRÆUS*, *GALEN*.

ECHINOPHTHALMIA (*Path.*) from *εχινος*, 'a hedgehog,' and *οφθαλμια*, 'inflammation of the eye.' Ophthalmia of the eyelids in which the cilia project out, like the quills of the hedgehog.

ECHINOPS (*Mat. Med.*) from *εχινος*, 'hedgehog,' and *οψ*, 'the appearance.' *Crocodylion*, *Acanthalzucia*, *Scabiosa carduifolia*, *Sphærocephala clatior*, *Echinopus*, *Echinops Sphærocephalus*. The globe thistle. The root and seeds are reputed to be moderately diuretic.

ECKOLDT, JOHN GOTTLÖB (*Biog.*) an eminent surgeon of Leipzig; born at Leisnig in 1746; died in 1809. *WORKS. Ueber das auszichen fremder Körper aus dem Speisecanale und der Luftröhre*. Leipz. 1799 - 1809. 4to. Kupf.

ECLACTISMA (*Path.*) *εκλακτισμα*, *Eclampsis, Eclampsia*, *εκλαμψις*, from *εκλαμνω*, 'I shine.' *επιλαμψις*, *Epilepsis, Effulgescencia*. Epilepsy is often accompanied with flashings of light; and hence *HIPPOCRATES* has used the word for epilepsy. It has also been applied to the convulsions of children.

WRITER. J. CH. GEHLER (E. puerperarum) Lips. 1776 - 7 (L).

ECLECTIC (PHYSICIANS) (*Med.*) *Eclectici Medici*. A sect of physicians, who professed to choose, from other sects, all the opinions which appeared to them best founded. *AGATHINUS* of Sparta, master of *ARCHIGENES* of Apamæa in Syria, was its reputed founder; and *ARCHIGENES*, and *ARETÆUS*, its greatest ornaments.

ECLECTOS (*Pharm.*) *εκλεκτος*, *Eclig'ma, Elig'ma, Elix'is, Lambitivum, Linctus, Linctularium*, from *εζλεixo*, 'I lick.' A medicine, of a thick, syrupy consistence, chiefly used to allay cough; and consisting of pectoral remedies. It was formerly sucked from the end of a liquorice stick, made into a kind of pencil; hence its name *Linctus*, from *lingere*, 'to lick.' Although the linctus is usually exhibited in Thoracic affections it may have tonic virtues combined with it.

(F) *Looch* (q. v.)

EC'LYSIS (*Path.*) ἐκλύσις, *exolutio*. Resolution, prostration of strength.

ECON'OMY (*Phys.*) (Econo'mia, οἰκονομία, from οἶκος, 'a house,' 'family,' and ἔμω, 'I rule.' By the term *animal economy* is understood, the aggregate of the laws, which govern the organization of animals. The word *economy* is, also, used for the aggregate of parts, which constitute man or animals.

EC'PHRAX'IS (*Therap.*) ἐκφραξις, from ἐκφρασσω, 'I remove obstruction.' The action of deobstruent remedies.

EC'PHYSE'ISIS (*Phys.*) ἐκφυσησις, from ἐκφυσω, 'I breathe through,' *Exsufflatio*. A quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

ECPIES'MA (*Surg.*) ἐκπιεσμα, from ἐκπιέζω, 'I compress.' *Efrac'tura*, *Impaction*. A fracture of the cranium, with depression of the fragments and compression of the brain.

ECPIES'MOS (*Surg.*) ἐκπιεσμος, *Expressio*, *Exitus*, *Ecpies'mou*. CELSUS uses these words to signify the exit of the eye from the orbital cavity, with apparent but not real augmentation of the organ.

ECPLERO'MA (*Surg.*) ἐκπληρωμα, from πληρωω, 'I fill.' *Cushions*, *pads*. HIPPOCRATES means, by this term, small pads or balls of leather or other substance intended to fill the hollow of the arm-pit; used probably in reducing luxations of the shoulder.

ECPTO'MA (*Surg.*) ἐκπτομα, *Ecpto'sis*, *εκπτοσις*, *Excidentia*, from ἐκπιπτο, 'I fall out.' This word has been used in various senses. 1. Synonymously with *luxation*. 2. For the separation of gangrenous parts. 3. For the expulsion of the secundines. 4. For the prolapsus of the womb: and 5. For intestinal or omental hernia, &c.

ECREX'IS (*Path.*) ἐκρηξις, *Ruptura*, from ἐκρηγνυμι, 'to break.' Rupture, laceration. Rupture of the womb. HIPPOCRATES.

ECRHYTH'MOS (*Path.*) ἐκρυθμος, from ἐκ and ρυθμος, 'rhythm.' A term applied to the pulse particularly, when irregular. GALEN.

EC'RYSIS (*Path.*) ἐκρυσις, from ἐκρῶω, 'I run from,' 'a discharge.' According to HIPPOCRATES, the discharge of the sperm from the uterus, which, in consequence of not having remained sufficiently long in that organ, has not assumed the shape of a fœtus.

ECSARCO'MA (*Path.*) ἐκσαρκωμα, from ἐκ and σαρκς, 'flesh.' Fleshy excrescences of various kinds.

EC'STASIS (*Path.*) from ἐξίσταμαι, 'I am beside myself.' An *ecstasy* or *trance*. *Calvus ecstasis*, *Cat'ochus*. A state in which certain ideas so completely absorb the mind, that the external sensations are suspended, the voluntary movements arrested, and even the vital action retarded. In catalepsy there is in addition complete suspension of the intellectual faculties. This last condition is in general described as *trance*.

(F) *Extase*. (G) *Entzückung*. WRITERS. J. GERDES, Griphiswald, 1692 (L). G. W. WEDEL, JENÆ, 1704 (L). J. Z. PLATNER, Lipz. 1732 (L). G. F. ÆSFEELD, Hal. 1757 (L). G. CH. HANDTWIG, Rostoch, 1758 (L).

ECTELYN'SIS (*Path.*) ἐκτιλυνσις, softness. This word was formerly used to denote softness and laxity of the skin or relaxation of a bandage.

ECTHLM'MA, (*Path.*) *Erculceratio*, ἐκθλίμμα, from ἐκθλίβω, 'I express.' Chafings or excoriations, produced by external violence. HIPPOCR.

ECTHY'MA (*Path.*) ἐκθύμα, from ἐκθύειν, 'to break out.' A cutaneous eruption, making its appearance suddenly. Under the *Ecthymata*, VOGEL has designated certain hard, unequal tumors, which appear transitorily on the skin.

ECTOPOCVS'TICUS (*Path.*) from ἐκτοπος, 'out of place, and κύστις, 'bladder. Diseases, dependent upon displacement of the bladder.

ECTRIM'MA (*Path.*) ἐκτριμμα, from ἐκτριβω, 'I rub off.' Ulceration of the skin; and, particularly, that which arises from the pressure of the bed on different parts of the body, after a protracted confinement. HIPPOCR.

ECTROPË (*Path.*) ἐκτροπη. *Diverticulum*, from ἐκτρέπω, 'I turn off,' 'divert.' Any duct by which the peccant or morbid matter is drawn off. HIPPOCR.

ECTROPION (*Path.*) ἐκτροπιον, same etymon. *Ectropium*, *Ever'sio palpebræ*, *Blepharopto'sis* *Ectropium*, *Diverticatio*. *Ever'sion of the eyelids*, so that they do not completely cover the globe of the eye. It happens more commonly to the lower than to the upper eyelid. It may be owing to the retraction of the skin, after the cure of an ulcer, wound, or burn of the eyelid; or it may depend on tumefaction or relaxation of the conjunctiva. In the majority of cases, removal of a portion of the conjunctiva will operate a cure; but there are many which defy the efforts of art. The ancients called

Ectropion of the upper eyelid, *lagophthalmia*.

(F) *Éraillement des Paupières, Recouvrement des Paupières.*

WRITERS. G. C. KECK, Tubing. 1733 (G). J. W. HARDER, Jenæ, 1785 (L). J. C. KÜNTZEL, Hal. 1792 (L). SIR W. ADAMS, Lond. 1812.

ECZEMA (Path.) from ἐζέω, 'I boil out'—ἐζέμα. *Eczema, Pus-tula wil-dens.* A hot, painful eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close or crowded together; with little or no inflammation around their bases and unattended by fever.

ECZEMA MERCURIALE, *Ec-zema rubrum, Erythema mercuriale, Hydrargyria, Morbus mercurialis, Mercurial lepra.* A variety of eczema, arising from the irritation of mercury. The treatment is chiefly palliative, consisting in ablu-tion with mucilaginous infusions or decoctions; mild dressings, where the cuticle has exfoliated; avoiding all irritation; keeping the bowels open, and the use of the sulphuric acid with cinchona.

WRITERS. SCHREIBER, Erford, 1792 (L). ALLEY (on *hydrargyria*) Lond. 1810. A. MATTHIAS, Lond. 1810. MORTIARTY (on *mercurial lepra*) Dublin.

EDES'TULUS (Path.) ἀρόδος, ῥόδος, *Ca'reus dentibus.* One without teeth. This defect can only be remedied by artificial means.

(F). *Édenté.*

EDESSENUM (Pharm.) A collyrium first prepared at Edessa, and believed to be capable of operating a cure in one day. It was composed of gum tragacanth, gum arabic, starch, sarco-colla, opium, cerusse, cadmia, and water.

EDULCORATION (Pharm.) γλυκανσις, *Edu-leora'tio*, from *edulcorare*, 'to sweeten,' 'to render mild.' An operation, the object of which is to deprive a substance of its acrid and disagreeable taste, or, at least, to disguise it. Also, the addition of a saccharine substance to a medicine, whose taste it is desirable to modify agreeably. (G) Versüssung.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A voluminous writer but chiefly on political subjects. He wrote towards the close of the last and the commencement of the present century. WORKS. *The descriptions and characters of the different diseases of the human body; to which is added an arrangement of the medicines and proportions in the London Pharmacopœia, according to their respective virtues, being the first volume of*

the Franklinian improvement of medicine. London. 1791. 4to.

EFFERENT (Anat.) *effereus*, from *effero*, 'I carry,' 'transport.' *Vasa effereutia* are those lymphatics, which issue from the lymphatic glands to convey their lymph to the thoracic duct; so called to distinguish them from those which pass to those glands, and which have been termed *vasa deferentia*.

EFFERVESCENCE (Pharm. & Path.) *Effervescencia*, ζέσις, ἐξέσις, from *effervesco*, 'to grow hot.' That agitation, which is produced by the escape of gas through a liquid, independently of the heat of the mixture; such as e. g. results from the mixture of the acetic acid and carbonate of potass.

In *pathology* it has a similar signification. It expresses, in the language of the humorists, a sort of ebullition in the fluids of the living body; produced either by elevation of temperature or by the reaction on each other of the principles contained in the fluids in circulation.

EFFICACIOUS (Therap.) *efficax*, from *efficere*, 'to accomplish.' That which produces a great effect, as an *efficacious remedy*.

Medic'na eff'icax, *La médecine efficace*, is a term, sometimes applied to surgery.

EFFLORESCENCE (Pharm.) *Effloratio*, *Efflorescencia*, from *efflorescere*, 'to blow as a flower.' *Stribiligo*, *Ecthy'ma*, ἐκθ'ημα. The conversion of a solid substance into a pulverulent state by exposure to the air. In salts this is generally owing to the loss of a part of their water of crystallization.

In *pathology*, efflorescence has the same meaning as exanthema; and, in the nosology of SAUVAGES, the name is given to that order of diseases. Sometimes, it is confined to the *cutaneous blush*, the *exanth'sis* of GOOD.

EFFORT (Phys. & Path.) *Nisus*, *Conatus*, πειρα. A muscular contraction of greater or less strength, the object of which is, either to resist an external force or to accomplish a function, which has become naturally laborious; such are, the act of pushing away or of drawing a body towards us, and the more or less painful efforts used by the mother to cause the expulsion of the fetus. In France, the word *effort* is often used synonymously with *hernia*; and signifies, likewise, the painful twitches of muscles, occasioned by over exertion, or by the rupture of some of their fleshy fibres. SAUVAGES

calls *Efforts des reins*,—*Lumbago à nisu*, the pain in the loins occasioned by bearing too heavy a burthen.

EFFRACTURA (*Surg. Path.*) Fracture of the cranium, with depression. **PARÉ.**

EFFUSION (*Path.*) *Effusio*, from *effundere*, 'to pour out.' The pouring out of blood or of any other fluid into the cellular membrane, or into the cavities of the body. The *effusion of serum* or of *coagulable lymph*, e. g. is a common result of inflammation of serous membranes.

(F) *Épanchement* (*Infiltration* is the term generally employed for effusion into the cellular membrane).

(G) *Ergiessung*.

EGOPHONY (*Path.*) *Ægophonia*, from *αἴς*, 'a goat,' and *φωνή*, 'voice.' *Goats' Voice, Pectoriloquie chevrotante*. **LAENNEC** has designated, by this name, the kind of resonance of the voice through the stethoscope, when we examine the chest of one laboring under moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ. The voice, which strikes the ear through the cylinder, is more sharp and harsh than usual, and tremulous and broken like that of the goat. The patient himself is called *Ægophone*.

EGREGORISIS (*Path.*) from *εγρηγορῶ*, 'I watch.' *Εγρηγορσις, Vigil'ia*. A watchfulness. A morbid want of sleep. **GALEN.**

EILEMA (*Path.*) *εἰλημα, εἰλυμα*, from *εἰλεος*, *ileus*, 'a convulsion.' **VOGEL** has given this name to a fixed pain, occupying some portion of the intestinal canal, and which the patient compares to the sensation, that would be produced by a nail driven into the part.

EJACULATION (*Phys.*) The *emission of sperm*. The act, by which that fluid is darted out through the urethra.

EJACULATOR (*Anat.*) Same etymon. *Ejaculans*, from *jaculare*, 'to dart,' 'to lance.'

The **EJACULATORY DUCTS** or **CANALS** are formed by the union of the vasa deferentia with the ducts of the vesiculæ seminales. They open at the lateral and anterior parts of the verumontanum, and convey into the urethra the sperm which is discharged from the vesiculæ, as well as that which comes directly from the testicle by the vas deferens.

(F) *Conduits ou Canaux éjaculateurs*.

(G) *Auswurfs gange*.

EJECTION (*Phys.*) *Ejectio*, from *ejicere*, 'to throw out or reject.' The excretion of the fæces, urine, sputa, &c.

ELABORATION (*Phys.*) *Elaboratio*, from *laborare*, 'to work.' This word is used, by physiologists, to signify the various changes, which substances, susceptible of assimilation, undergo through the action of living organs, before they are capable of serving for nutrition. The food is said to be *elaborated in the stomach* during the formation of chyme; the chyme is *elaborated* in the small intestine before it is chyle, &c.

(G) *Bereitung*.

ELÆOM'ELI (*Mat. Med.*) *ελαιομελι*, from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *μελι*, 'honey.' **DIOSCORIDES** means, by this, an oil thicker than honey, and of a sweet taste, which flows from the trunk of a tree in Syria. It is acrid and purgative; and sometimes occasions serious symptoms, according to that author. **GORREUS.**

ELÆOPH'ANES (*Path.*) from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *φαινομαι*, 'I appear.' That which has the appearance of oil; as *Urina elæoph'anes*.

ELÆO-SAC'CHARUM (*Pharm.*) from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *σακχαρ*, 'sugar.' *Oleo-Saccharum, Balsamo-Saccharum*. A medicine, composed of essential oil and sugar. It was made by pouring upon an ounce of sugar, reduced to an impalpable powder, ʒss or ʒj of an essential oil; the mixture being triturated until the two substances were perfectly united. **ROLFINK.**

ELAS'MA (*Therap.*) from *ελανω*, 'I throw out.' *Ελασμα*. A *Clyster Pipe*. **LINDEN.**

EL'BOW (*Anat.*) *Cubitus, Ancon, αγκων, Pelchys, πηχυσ*. This word, abstractedly, means the angle, formed by the union of two straight bodies. It is particularly applied to the articulation of the arm with the fore-arm, and especially to the projection, formed by the olecranon process at the posterior part of the joint.

(F) *Coude*. (G) *Elbogen*.

ELCO'SIS or **HELCO'SIS** (*Path.*) *Elco'ma* or *Helco'ma*, from *ελκος*, 'an ulcer': *έλκωσις*. *Ulceration*, in general. A deep ulceration of the cornea, in consequence of a blow or of violent inflammation. **GALEN, PARÉ.**

SAUVAGES applies the term to a state of the body, in which there are numerous ulcerations, of an obstinate character, complicated with caries, putrescency, low fever, &c.

ELECTRICITY (*Mat. Med.*) *Electricitas*, from *ηλεκτρον*, 'amber'; the substance in which it was first noticed. Electricity is used, medically, as an excitant. It has been occasionally employed with success in paralysis, rheumatism, accidental deafness, amaurosis, amenorrhœa, &c., but it is uncertain, and not much used: and the cases are by no means clear in which it could be of service. It may be communicated by means of the *electric bath*—*Bain électrique*, as it has been called; which consists in placing the patient upon an isolated stool, and connecting him with the prime conductor, of which he thus becomes a part. The fluid may be communicated by points, sparks, or by shocks, according to the required intensity.

WRITERS. LOUIS, Paris, 1747 (F). G. F. PIVATI, Ven. 1749 (I). SAUVAGES (*E. in rheumatism*), Montpellier, 1749 (F). J. S. DESHAIS (*hemiplegia cured by E.*), Monsp. 1749 (L). F. BIANCHINI, Paris, 1750 (F). J. B. BOHADSCH, Prag. 1751 (L). S. TH. QUELMALZ, Lips. 1753 (L). C. LINNÆUS and P. ZETZELL, Upsal, 1745 (L). J. W. BAUMER, Erfurt, 1755 (L). R. LOVETT, Lond. 1760. *Récueil sur l'électricité médicale*, &c. Paris, 1763 (F). A. B. KIRCHVOGL, Vienn. 1767 (L). GARDANE, Paris, 1768 (F). ABBÉ SANS (*paralysis cured by E.*), Paris, 1772. J. KIES, Tubing. 1775 (L). T. CAVALLO, Lond. 1781. MAZARS DE CAZELLES, Paris, 1780 (F). NICOLAS, Nancy, 1782 (F). J. B. BONNEFOY, Lyons, 1782 (F). A. WILKINSON, Edinb. 1783 (L). LEDRA, Paris, 1783 (F). MARAT, Paris, 1784 (F). MAUDUYT, Paris, 1784 (F). CH. G. FELLER, Lips. 1785 (L). CH. G. KUHN, Leip. 1784 (G). J. H. VAN SWINDEN, Lahaye, 1785 (F). ABBÉ BERTHOLON, Paris, 1780 (F). W. HALIDAY, Lond. 1786 (L). FR. LOWNDES, Lond. 1787 (L). FR. C. KITZ, Gotting. 1787 (L). VAN TROOSTWYK and KRAYENHOFF, Amster. 1788 (F). J. BIRCH, Lond. 1792. J. F. DOMIN, Pest. 1796 (L). LEINER, Hal. 1797 (L). C. H. WILKINSON (*in paralytic affections*), Lond. 1799. W. FALCONER, Genev. 1798. WOHLRAB, Lips. 1798 (L). SIGAUD DE LA FOND, Paris, 1772 (F). G. C. MORGAN, Lond. THILLAYE *fils*, Paris, 1803 (F). CUTHBERTSON, Lond. 1806. T. GALE, Troy, 1802.

To **ELECTRIFY** (*Mat. Med.*) To produce the electrical condition in a body, or to render it susceptible of producing

electrical phenomena. It is often used to signify the act of communicating the electric fluid to man.

(F) *Électriser*.

ELECTRO'DES (*Path.*) *ηλεκτροειδης*; same etymon. An epithet for evacuations, which shine like amber. HIPPOC., FOËSIUS.

ELECTUARIUM (*Pharm.*) *Electarium*, *Opialtum*; an *Electuary*, from *eligere*, 'to make choice'. A pharmaceutical composition of a soft consistence, somewhat thicker than honey, and formed of powders, pulps, extracts, syrup, honey, &c. In the London and American Pharmacopœias, electuaries are called **CONFECTIONS**, which see.

(F) *Électuaire*. (G) *Latwerge*.

WRITERS. A. M. BRASSAVOLA, Ven. 1548 (L). LABARRAQUE, Paris (F).

ELEPHANTIASIS (*Path.*) *Elephantia*, *Elephantiasmus*, *Elephas*, *Lazarimorbus vel malum*, *Phanicæus morbus*, *Phymatosis Elephantiasis*, from *ελεφας*, 'an elephant.' Various affections have been described under this name, by adding an epithet. It is ordinarily and generically applied to a condition, in which the skin is thick, livid, rugous, tuberculate, and insensible to feeling.

In the *E. ARABICA*, *Maladie glandulaire*, *Ladrière*, *Tyrîasis*, *τυριαισις*, *Elephas*, *Elephantiasis*, *E. Indica*, *Elephantia Arabum*, *Lepra Arabum* (of some). The tubercles are chiefly on the face and joints. There is loss of hair, except on the scalp; voice hoarse and nasal; and the disease is said to be contagious and hereditary. It most frequently attacks the feet; and gives the lower extremity a fancied resemblance to the leg of the elephant, whence its name. The seat of the disease seems to be in the lymphatic vessels and glands, and in the subcutaneous cellular tissue; the inflammatory condition of which is accompanied with general, morbid symptoms. Medicine has little or no effect on this loathsome complaint.

The *E. OF THE GREEKS*, *E. Græcorum*, is probably the same disease as *LEPRA*, which see.

The **ELEPHANTIASIS OF CAYENNE**, *Mal rouge de Cayenne*, seems to be a variety of *Lepra*, characterized by red and yellow spots, occupying the forehead, ears, hands, loins, &c., afterwards extending and becoming scaly, with deformity of the parts where they are seated, particularly of the

face; and ultimately producing cracks, ulcers, caries, and sometimes death.

The *ELEPHANTIASIS OF JAVA*, is likewise a variety of lepra, characterized by large, white tumors on the toes and fingers, resembling scrophulous tumefactions. These tumors ulcerate, and the ulcerations spread from the extremities towards the trunk, destroying even the bones. Amputation can alone arrest its progress. The disease is often accompanied by alopecia, and by an eruption of red spots.

The *ELEPHANTIASIS OF INDIA*, is characterized by red, livid, or yellowish spots, slightly prominent, to which succeed indolent tumors, formed in the cellular texture. At a more advanced period the phalanges swell, and become ulcerated: the bones of the nose carious, the lips thickened, and emaciation gradually carries off the patient. It belongs, likewise, to lepra.

The *BARBA'DOES LEG*, *Glandular disease of Barbadoes*, is the Elephantiasis of many writers, *Bucne'mia*. It is characterized by the leg being enormously tumid and mis-shapen: skin thickened, livid, and rugose; often scaly: scrotum, arms, or other parts sometimes participating in the affection.

(G) Elephante'nau'satz.

WRITERS. CH. HOFFMANN (*E. Græcor.*), Basil, 1607 (L). J. VARANDEUS, Monsp. 1620 (L). G. ARBAULT (*ergo castratio solvit elephantiasim*), Paris, 1625 (L). FR. DESFRANCOIS (*on the same subject*). The idea is as old as the time of AËTIUS, that castration would cure elephantiasis), Paris, 1645 (L). W. EMMERSON, Lugd. Bat. 1694 (L). J. H. KNIPHOF and J. A. FISCHER, Erfurt, 1727 (L). KANNIGESER (*E. of India*), Kilon. 1752 (L). RAYMOND, Lausan. 1767 (F). TODE (*E. Norwegica*), Hauniæ, 1785 (L). *Rapport des Commissaires de la Société Royale de Médecine sur le mal rouge de Cayenne ou éléphantiasis*, Paris, 1785 (F). F. RUETTE, Paris, 1802 (F). J. M. ROUDET, Paris, 1806 (F).

ELEPHANTINUM EMPLAS'TRUM (*Phar.*) *ελεφαντινον*. An ancient plaster, composed of 30 parts of *ceruss*, 45 of *wax*, oil ℞ss, water ℞j. CASTELLI. ORIBASIIUS and CELSUS both mention a plaster of this name, but by no means similar in composition.

ELEVATOR (*Anat.*) from *elevare*, 'to lift up.' A muscle, whose function it is to raise the part into which it is inserted. See *LEVATOR*.

(F) *Élévateur*.

ELEVATOR (*Surg.*) *Elevatorium*, *Vectis elevatorium*. A name given to different surgical instruments, employed for raising portions of bone, which have been depressed, or for raising and detaching the portion of bone, separated by the crown of the trepan.

(G) Hebeisen, Aufheber.

The *COMMON ELEVATOR* is a mere lever; the end of which is somewhat bent and made rough, in order that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone which is to be raised. The instrument is used, by forming a fulcrum for it, either on the hand which holds it, or upon the fingers of the other hand; or by making a fixed point for it on the edge of the opening made with the trephine.

The *TRIPLOID ELEVATOR*, *Vectis triploides*, was so called from its consisting of three branches, uniting above in one common trunk. The latter part was traversed by a long screw, having below a kind of hook, and above a handle for turning it. By turning the screw the hook was drawn up, and the bone thus elevated.

The *ELEVATOR OF PETIT* consists of a lever mounted on a handle, and straight throughout its whole length, except at its very end, which is slightly curved, in order that it may be more conveniently put under the portion of bone, intended to be elevated. The lever is pierced at various distances from its butt-end with several holes, intended for the reception of a movable screw-peg, fixed on the top of a kind of bridge. This part of the instrument consists of an arch, the ends of which are long, and covered with small pads, and on its centre is the screw-peg already mentioned. By means of these holes the arm of the lever can be lengthened at pleasure.

The *ELEVATOR OF LOUIS* differed from the last only in the circumstance of the screw-peg being united to the bridge by a kind of pivot instead of hinge, so that greater extent of motion is permitted.

The simple lever is the only one now used, owing to the want of facility and advantages in the use of the others.

ÉLEVURES (F) (*Path.*) *Efflorescentiæ*. A generic name, including all the exanthemata, in which there is tumefaction of the tissue of the skin.

ELIXATIO (*Pharm.*) *εψυσις*, from *elixus*, 'boiled,' 'sodden.' This word has been used synonymously with *DECOCTION*. The act of boiling.

ELIX'IR (*Pharm.*) *Isir, Ixir, Quelles, Alex'ir.* The etymology of this word is not clear. LEMERY derives it from $\epsilon\lambda\omega\omega$, 'I extract'; and also from $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\zeta\omega$, 'I aid.' Others believe it to be from Arabic, *al-ecisir*, or *al-eksir*, 'chymistry.' An elixir is a medicine composed of various substances held in solution in alcohol. The name has been used, however, for preparations, which contain no spirit of wine.

ELIX'IR AC'IDUM HALLERI, seu **DIPPE'LIU**, *Elix'ir Antipodag'ricum, E. Antinephret'icum, E. Sulphu'rico-ac'idum, Gut'tæ ac'idæ tonicæ, Aqua Rabe'lii, Li'quor ac'idus Halleri, Mistu'ra sulphu'rico-ac'ida, Æ'ther sulphu'ricus ac'idus, Ac'idum sulphu'ricum alcoolisa'tum, A. vitriol'icum vino'sum, Al'cohol Sulphurica'tum, A. Sulphu'ricum*, is a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol:—in the *Eau de Rabelle*, of one part of the former to three of the latter. It is employed as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.

ELIX'IR, ANTI-ASTHMATIC, OF BOERHAAVE. This elixir is composed of alcohol, aniseed, camphor, orris, asarabacca root, calamus aromaticus, liquorice, and elecampane. It is given in asthma, in the dose of 20 or 30 drops.

ELIX'IR, ANTISCROPH'ULOUS, OF PEYRILHE; composed of weak alcohol, subcarbonate of potass, and gentian root. It is administered in scrophula.

ELIX'IR VITÆ OF MATHIOLUS; composed of alcohol and 22 aromatic and stimulating substances. It was formerly employed in epilepsy.

EL'LIOT or **EL'LIOTT, JOHN, M. D.** (*Biogr.*) Died in 1786. **WORKS.** *Philosophical observations on the senses of vision and hearing: to which is added, a treatise on harmonic sounds, and an essay on combustion and animal heat.* Lond. 1780. 8vo. *Essays on physiological subjects.* Lond. 1780. 8vo. *An account of the nature and medicinal virtues of the principal mineral waters in Great Britain and Ireland, and those most in repute on the continent, &c.* Lond. 1781. 8vo. *The medical pocket-book.* Lond. 1781. 12mo. *A complete collection of the medical and philosophical works of JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D., with an account of his life and occasional notes.* Lond. 1781. 8vo. *Elements of the branches of natural philosophy connected with medicine, &c.* Lond. 1782. 8vo.

ELLYCHNIO'TOS (*Surg.*) $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\upsilon\chi\eta\iota\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$,

from $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\upsilon\chi\eta\iota\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$, 'the wick of a lamp.' A sort of tent, used by the ancient surgeons; so called, because it was shaped like a wick, or because it was made of a similar material.

ELO'DES (*Path.*) $\epsilon\lambda\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$, *Marshy, Fe'bris Elo'des, Helo'des.* A kind of fever, characterized by great moisture.

ELONGA'TIO (*Surg.*) $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\theta\rho\omicron\mu\alpha$, *Parathro'ma*, from *elongare*, 'to lengthen,' 'extend.' An incomplete luxation, in which the ligaments of an articulation are stretched and the limb lengthened, without total luxation. The word has, also, been used for the extension required in the reduction of fractures and luxations.

ELOY, NICH'OLAS FRAN' CIS Jo'SEPH (*Biog.*) A French physician and biographer; born at Mons in 1714; died in 1788. **WORKS.** *Réflexions sur l'usage du thé.* 1750. *Essai du dictionnaire historique de la médecine, ancienne et moderne.* 1755. 2 vols. 8vo. Afterwards greatly enlarged, and published under the title, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, ancienne et moderne.* 1773. 4 vols. 4to. *Cours élémentaire des accouchemens.* 1755. *Mémoire sur la marche, la nature, les causes et le traitement de la dysenterie.* 1780. *Question médico-politique, si l'usage de café est avantageux à la santé, et s'il peut se concilier avec le bien de l'état dans les Provinces Beligiques.* 1781.

ELSE, JOSEPH (*Biog.*) Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital towards the end of the last century. **WORKS.** *Essay on the cure of the hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis.* Lond. 1770. 8vo. His whole works, with an appendix by GEORGE VAUX. Lond. 1782. 8vo.

EL'SHOLT or **EL'SHOLTZ, JOHN SIG'ISMUND** (*Biog.*) An eminent Prussian Botanist; born at Francfort on the Oder in 1623; died in 1688. **WORKS.** *Anthropometria, sive de mutua membrorum proportione, &c.* Pat. 1654. 4to. *Clysmata nova, seu chirurgia infusoria hominibus adhibita.* 1665. 4to. *Diateticon.* Colon. 1682. 4to.

ELU'VIES (*Path.*) from *eluo*, 'I wash out.' An inordinate discharge of any fluid, and also the fluid itself. In the works of some authors it is particularly applied to the mucus, which flows from the vagina in cases of leucorrhœa.

EL'YOT, SIR THOMAS (*Biogr.*) A gentleman of considerable learning in the reign of HENRY VIII.; died in 1546. Although not a physician, he

published a work, which was much admired even by many of the profession. It was entitled, *The castell of heath, compted out of the chief authors of physick*. Lond. 1534. It passed through numerous editions.

ELYTROCE'LE (*Surg.*) from ελυτρον, 'an envelope,' and ζηλη, 'a tumor.' VOGEL has given this name to vaginal hernia. *Colpoce'le*.

(G) Scheidenbruch.

ELYTRON (*Anat.*) from ελυον, 'I involve': ελυτρον. A sheath. The membranes, which envelope the spinal marrow are called *elytra*, ελυτρα.

ELYTROPTO'SIS (*Path.*) from ελυτρον, 'a sheath,' and πτωσις, 'fall.' CALLISEN gives this name to inversion of the vagina.

EMACIA'TION (*Path.*) *Emacia'tio*, from *emacia're*, 'to grow lean.' *Extenua'tio*, *Ma'cies*, *Macritu'do*, *Ma'cra*, *Marco'res*, *Pingued'inis diminu'tio*. That condition of the body or of a part of the body in which it grows lean. The state of one who is lean. *Leanness*; *Isch'notes*, ισχυοτης.

(F) *Amaigrissement*, *Maigreur*.

(G) Magerkeit, Hagerkeit.

EMANA'TION (*Med.*) *Emana'tio*, *Eflu'vium*, from *emana're*, 'to issue or flow from.' The term is applied to bodies, which proceed or draw their origin from other bodies; such as the light which *emanates* from the sun; the miasma, which arise from the putrid decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, &c. See MIASM.

EMAN'SIO MEN'SIUM (*Path.*) This term has been applied to amenorrhœa or obstruction of the menses before they have been established. Some have used it for the retention which occurs even after they have been established. The former is the general acceptance.

EMASCULA'TION; *Emacula'tio*, from *emacula're*, 'to render impotent.' The act of removing or destroying the generative organs of a male animal.

(G) Entmannung.

EMBALM'ING (*Anat.*) *Balsama'tio*, σμυρσιμος, *Pollinctura*, ζηθεια, *Conditura* *Cadav'erum*, from *Balsamum*, *Balsam*. An operation, which consists in impregnating the dead body with substances capable of preventing it from becoming putrid, and thus putting it in a condition to be preserved.

(F) *Embaumement*, *Inbalsamation*.

(G) Balsamierung.

WRITERS. P. BELLONIUS, Paris, 1553 (L). A. SANTORELLI, Neapol. 1629 (L).

M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1629 (L). A. RIVINUS, Lips. 1655 (L). G. CLAUDERUS, Altenburg, 1679 (L). T. ANDREÆ, Amstel. 1682 (L). BLANCARD, Hamburg, 1690 (G); another work, 1705 (G). J. LANZONI, Ferrar. 1693 (L). J. VESTI, Erf. 1695 (L). L. PENICHER, Paris, 1699 (F). C. A. BERGEN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1712 (L). XRATZENSTEIN, Havn. 1772 (L).

EMBAMA'MA (*Pharm.*) εμβαμμα, from εμβαιτω, 'I immerse in.' A medicated pickle to dip the food in. GORRÆUS.

EMBARRAS GASTRIQUE (F) (*Pathology*.) *Gas'tric disorder* or *impediment*. *Collu'ries gas'trica*. Irritation of the stomach, in which there is loss of appetite, bitterness and clamminess of mouth, white and yellow tongue, feeling of oppression in the epigastrium, and sometimes pain in that region, with nausea and bilious or bitter vomiting; this state being accompanied with headache, lassitude, and pain in the back and limbs.

EMBARRAS GASTRO-INTESTINAL (*Path.*) *Gas'tro-intes'tinal disorder*. Slight gastro-enteritis, according to the Broussaist, in which the symptoms of the *embarras gastrique* and *E. intestinal* are united.

EMBARRAS INTESTINAL (*Path.*) *Intes'tinal disorder*. The principal characters assigned to this are;—tension of the abdomen, colic, borborygmi, discharge of flatus *per anum*, constipation or diarrhœa, &c.

EMBOLĒ (*Surg.*) εμβολη, from εμβਾਲω, 'I put in place.' Reduction of a luxated bone. *Reposi'tio*.

EMBONPOINT (F) (*Phys. Hyg.*) In *good point* or *plight*. *Bo'na cor'poris habitu'do*. The state of the animal body when in full health. Excessive *embonpoint* constitutes corpulence and obesity, and may become a morbid condition.

(G) Wohlbeleibtheit.

EMBROCA'TION (*Ther.*) *Embroca'tio*, *Embreg'ma*, *Em'broche*, εμβρογμα, εμβροχη, *Implu'vium*, from εμβροχω, 'I sprinkle.' A fluid application to be rubbed on any part of the body. It is often used synonymously with liniment. Originally, it was employed in the sense of *Fomentation*.

EMBRYO (*Phys.*) *Em'brion*, εμβρυον, from ερ, 'in,' and βρωω, 'I grow.' The fecundated germ, at the early stages of its development in utero. At a certain period of its increase, the name *fœtus* is given to it, but at what period is not determined. Generally, the *em-*

bryo state is considered to extend to the period of quickening.

WRITERS. S. T. SÖMMERING (*plates*), Francf. 1799 (L).

EMBRYOCTONY (*Obstetr.*) *Fœtûs Trucidat'io*, from *εμβρυον*, 'the embryo,' and *κτορος*, 'destruction.' The act of destroying a fœtus in utero, when insurmountable obstacles—as certain deformities of the pelvis—oppose delivery.

EMBRYOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Embryographia*, from *εμβρυον*, 'the embryo,' and *γραφειν*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy, which describes the embryo.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TA (*Obstel.*) *Embryothlas'tes*, *Embryothlas'tum*, from *εμβρυον*, 'the embryo,' and *θλαω*, 'I break.' An instrument for dividing the fœtus piecemeal, in order to effect delivery.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TES (*Surg.*) *εμβρυοθλαστικής*, *Embryotome*, from *εμβρυον*, 'the embryo,' and *θλαω*, 'I break.' A crotchet or other instrument used, in certain cases of laborious parturition, to break the bones of the fœtus, for the purpose of extracting them with greater facility. HIPPOCR., GALEN.

EMBRYOT'OMY (*Obstel.*) *Embryotomia*, *εμβρυοτομία*, from *εμβρυον*, 'an embryo,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A division of the fœtus into fragments, to extract it by piecemeal, when the narrowness of the pelvis or other faulty conformation opposes delivery.

EMBRYUL'CIA (*Obstel.*) *εμβρυουλκία*, *εμβρυοελκία*, from *εμβρυον*, 'embryo, fœtus,' and *ελκω*, 'I extract,' 'I draw.' A surgical operation, by which the fœtus is extracted by means of appropriate instruments, when a faulty conformation or other circumstance prevents delivery by the natural efforts.

WRITERS. C. VAN SOLINGEN, La Haye, 1673. (D). J. V. SIMON, Tubing. 1708 (L). J. A. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1709 (L). P. AMAND, Paris, 1713 (F). J. D. SCHLICHTING, Amsterd. 1747 (L). Another work, Amsterd. 1747 (L). A. CH. LANGREIN, Hal. 1754 (L). FR DE PAULE BEDINELLI, Veronæ, 1758 (L). J. HALL, Manchester, 1798.

EMBRYUL'CUS (*Obstel. Surg.*) *εμβρυουλκος*, *Elcuster*, *ελκυστήρ*. An iron hook or crotchet, described by FABRICIUS ab Acquapendente, which was used to extract the fœtus in some cases of laborious labor.

EMET'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Emet'icum*, *εμετικον*, *Vomit'rium*. Every substance capable of producing vomiting. The *tartarized antimony*, *emetine*, *ipeca-*

anha, and *sulphate of zinc* are the chief emetics.

Emetics are valuable agents in disease. They may either act *primarily* on the stomach, or *secondarily* on other parts of the system:—the sympathy between the stomach and other parts of the body being very extensive, and an important object of study

(F) *Émétique*. [This term is also restricted by the French to *tartarized antimony*—the *emetic*, as it were, *par excellence*.] *Vomitif*.

(G) Brechmittel.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1676 (L). G. DETHARDING, Rostoch, 1713 (L). J. FR. DE PRÉ, Erford, 1719 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1725 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1732 (L). J. FOTHERGILL, Edinb. 1736 (L). J. E. GEISLER, Lips. 1746 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER (*in acute contagious diseases*), Hal. 1756 (L). A. WESTPHAL (*in malignant fever*), Gryphis. 1775 (L). J. J. WOLFF (*in fever*), Gotting. 1780 (L). C. W. SCIPIO, Jenæ, 1782 (L). C. CH. MELART (*in ague*), Gotting. 1782 (L). CH. B. SCHRAMME, Gotting. 1783 (L). S. B. PEARSON, Edinb. 1790 (L).

EM'ETINE (*Pharm.*) *Emet'ina*, *Emet'ia*, from *εμεω*, 'I vomit.' *Vomitine*. A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. PELLETIER in *ipecacuanha*, and to which *ipecacuanha* owes its emetic power. It is obtained from different *ipecacuanhas*, but chiefly from the *psychotria emetica*, *callicocca ipecacuanha*, and *viola emetica*. It is in transparent scales, of a reddish-brown color, almost inodorous, of a bitter, slightly acrid taste; is unchangeable in the air, soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

Three grains of impure emetine and one grain of pure are equal to 18 of *ipecacuanha*.

EM'ETO-CATHAR'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Em'eto-cathar'ticus*, *εμετοκαθαρτικός*, from *εμετος*, 'vomiting,' and *καθαρτικός*, 'a purgative.' A remedy, which at the same time excites vomiting and purging.

EMETOL'OGY (*Mat. Med. & Therap.*) *Emetologia*, from *εμετος*, 'vomiting,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on vomiting and on emetics.

EM'INENCE (*Anat.*) *Eminent'ia*, *εξοχνη*, *εξαιθρημα*. A projection at the surface of a healthy or diseased organ.

EMISSA'RIA SÁNTORI'NI (*Anat.*) A name given to some small veins, which communicate with the sinuses of the *dura mater*, by apertures in the cranium.

Such are the parietal, posterior condyloid, mastoid veins, &c.

EMIS'SION (*Phys.*) *Emis'sio*, from *emittere*, 'to send out,' 'drive out.' The act by which any matter whatever is thrown from the body. Thus, we say *Emission of urine*, *Emission of semen*, &c.

EMMENAGOGUES (*Mat. Med.*) *εμμηναγωγα*, from *εμμηνα*, 'the menses,' and *αγω*, 'I drive.' *Men'agogues*. A name given to medicines, believed to have the power of favoring the discharge of the menses. It is doubtful whether there is any substance, which possesses this power directly. According to different conditions of the system, the most opposite remedies may act as emmenagogues. The *black hellebore*, *savin*, *madder*, *polygala senega*, and *ergot* (*secale cornutum*) are reputed specific emmenagogues.

WRITERS. J. JUNKER, Hal. 1747 (L). J. B. FIRBAS, Vienn. Aust. 1759 (L).

EMMENAGOLOGIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *εμμηναγωγα*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise of *emmenagogues*.

EMMENOLOGIA (*Phys.*) from *εμμηνα*, 'menses,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on menstruation.

EMOLLIENTS (*Mat. Med.*) *Emollientia*, *μαλακτικα*, *Epicras'tica*, *επιξεραστικα*, *μαλακτικα*, *malactica*, from *emollire*, 'to soften.' Substances, which relax and soften parts that are inflamed, or are too tense. They are used both internally and externally; the former, however, consisting of mucilaginous substances, being generally reckoned as demulcents; the latter or proper emollients consisting of oils, cataplasms, fomentations, &c. Oleaginous bodies, rubbed on a part, act by diminishing its cohesions. Fomentation, in cases of internal inflammation, act probably through contiguous sympathy.

(G) Erweichungsmittel.

WRITERS. G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1737 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1743 (L). J. D. GRAU, Lemgo, 1765 (G).

EMPATHEMA (*Path.*) *Ma'nia a pathematè*, *Manie sans délire*, ungov'ernable passion, from *εμ* or *εν*, 'in,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' GOOD.

EMPHLYSIS (*Nosol.*) from *εμ* or *εν*, 'in,' and *φλυσις*, 'a vesicular tumor or eruption.' *Ichorous Exan'them*. An eruption of vesicular pimples, filled progressively with an acrid and colorless or nearly colorless fluid; terminating in scurf or laminated scabs. A

genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hamatica* of GOOD.

EMPHRAC'TICUS (*Mat. Med.*) *εμφρακτικος*, from *εμφραττω*, 'I close,' 'I obstruct.' *Emplast'icus*, *εμπλαστικος*, *Emplatton'cnos*. Any substance, which closes the pores.

EMPHRAC'MA (*Obstetr.*) *εμφραγμα*, same etymon. *Obturamentum*, *Impedimentum*. HIPPOCRATES uses this term to designate the obstacles to delivery on the part of the fetus, when the presentation is preternatural.

EMPHRAX'IS (*Path.*) *εμφραξις*, *Obstructio*, *Obtura'tio*, *Oppilatio*. Same etymon. An *Embarras* or repletion of canals or cavities by any substance, which is either morbid from quantity or quality. (G) Verstopfung.

WRITERS on obstructions. A. PLANNER, Tubing. 1583 (L). SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1665 (L). NIEWENTYDT, Ultraj. 1676 (L). SCHILLING, Basil, 1678 (L). WINTER, RINTEL, 1685 (L). VIOLET, Paris, 1685 (F). GORTER, Lugd. Bat. 1712 (L). G. E. STAHL (*of the Blood-vessels*) Hal. 1713 (L). A. EYSEL, Erford, 1716 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1729 (L). BLAIR, Edinb. 1738 (L). BERCKENHAGEN, Hal. 1745 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1747 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1750 (L). J. KAMPF, Basal, 1751 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1753 (L). MEYER, Gotting. 1767 (L). J. CH. POHL, Lips. 1768 (L).

EMPHYSE'MA (*Path.*) *εμφυσημα*, *Inflatio*, *Empneumatosis*, *Sarcites flatulentus*, *Emphyse'ma cellula'rè*, *Emphyse'ma pneumatosis*, *Tumor flatulentus*, from *εμφυσωω*, 'I inflate.' *Pneumatosis*, *Inflatio*, *Wind'dropsy*. This term is commonly applied to any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent, tumor, caused by the introduction of air into the cellular texture. Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs; fractures of the ribs or wounds penetrating the chest, are the most frequent causes of this affection, which is owing to the air escaping from the air passages and insinuating itself into the cellular texture surrounding the wound. There are some cases of emphysema, which are owing to internal causes; and hence a division has been made into the *accidental* and *symptomatic* and *spontaneous* and *idiopathic*.

EPHYSE'MA OF THE LUNGS. *E. Pulmonum*. A considerable pressure or contusion of the chest or any violent concussion of the lung may produce a laceration in that viscus,

without injury being done to the parietes of the thorax and may give place to the infiltration of air into the cellular texture. M. LAENNEC has described another species of emphysema of the lungs, consisting in excessive dilatation of the air cells, some of which become as large as hempseed, ultimately break, and give rise to irregular vesicles at the surface of the lung, some of which are as large as a hazel nut. The signs of this affection are equivocal and it has been often mistaken for asthma.

(G) Windgeschwulst.

WRITERS. C. C. PAYSCH, Hal. 1733 (L). H. A. NIES, Duisb. ad Rhen. 1751 (L). SIR A. HALLIDAY, Lond. 1807. F. C. WAITZ, Lips. 1803 (L).

EMPIRIC (*Med.*) *Empiricus*, from *εμπειρα*, 'experience.' One who follows only experience. A sect of physicians, who rejected all theory and took for their guide experience alone. It was opposed to the dogmatic sect. The Empiric sect prevailed till near the time of GALEN. Amongst its most eminent members, after PHILINUS and SERAPION, were APOLLONIUS, GLAUCIAS, BACCHIUS of Tanagra, and ZEUXIS, — both disciples of HEROPHILUS, — HERACLIDES of Tarentum, CLEOPHANTUS, master of ASCLEPIADES, MENODOTUS of Nicomedia, and THEUDAS of Laodicea. They occupied themselves, chiefly, with discovering the properties of drugs and did important service, in this manner, to medicine.

At the present day, the word *Empiric* is only taken in a bad sense, being employed in nearly the same signification, as *charlatan* or *quack*.

EMPIRICISM; same etymon. Medicine, founded on experience. It generally, at the present day, signifies *quackery*.

(F) *Empirisme*.

EMPLASTRUM (*Pharm.*) *εμπλαστρος*, from the Greek *εμπλαττω*, 'I spread upon.' A solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Some of the plasters owe their consistence to wax and resin; and others to the chemical union, which takes place between the semivitreous oxide of lead and oil. Most of them become too consistent by age. When such is the case, they may be re-melted by a gentle heat, and oil be added to them.

(F) *Emplâtre*. (G) *Pflaster*.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI, *Ammoniacum Plaster*, (*Ammoniac. pur.* $\frac{3}{v}$,

acidi acetici $\frac{1}{ss}$). After dissolving the ammoniacum, the plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture in an iron vessel in a water bath, constantly stirring. (*Ph. L.*) It is used as a discutient plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO, *Ammoniacum plaster with mercury* (*Ammoniaci, pur.* $\frac{1}{ij}$, *hydrarg. pur.* $\frac{3}{ij}$, *olei sulph.* $\frac{3}{j}$). Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the ammoniac, previously melted, and mix. (*Ph. L.*)

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM, *Aromatic plaster*. (*Thuris* $\frac{3}{ij}$, *ceræ flavæ* $\frac{3}{ss}$, *pub. cort. Cinnam.* $\frac{3}{vj}$, *ol. ess. piment.*, *ol. ess. Limon* $\frac{aa}{3ij}$). Melt the frankincense and wax together and strain; then add, as it cools, the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and form a plaster. (*Ph. Dubl.*) Used as a stimulating plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ, *Assafœtida plaster*. *E. antihystericum*, (*Empl. oxid. plumb. semivitr.*, *gum. resin. Ferula assafat. sing. partes duas*, *G. resin. bubonis galban.*, *Ceræ flavæ* $\frac{aa}{1}$ part. *Ph. Ed.*) Used as an antispasmodic and anodyne plaster.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS, *Calefacient plaster*, *Warm plaster*. (*Emplastr. cantharid. p. i. Picis burgund. p. vii*). Melt together and form into a plaster. (*Ph. Dubl.*) It is rubefacient and stimulant.

(F) *Emplâtre échauffant*.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ, *E. simplex*, *Wax plaster*, *E. antihæmorrh.* (*Ceræ flavæ*, *Seri præp.* $\frac{aa}{1}$ $\frac{1}{ij}$, *resinæ flavæ* $\frac{1}{ij}$). Melt them together and strain. (*Ph. L.*) It has been considered drawing. It is stimulating.

EMPLASTRUM CUCUTÆ, *E. de cicuta*, *E. conii maculati*, *Unguentum solidum de cicuta*. *Hemlock plaster* (*Resinæ abiet.* 960 p. *Ceræ flavæ* 640 p. *Picis albæ*, 448 p. *Ol. cicuta per decoct. præparat.* 128 p. *Fol. cicut. recent.* 2000 p. Melt the resins, wax and oil; add the cicuta leaves, and boil; strain and add, after having dissolved it in vinegar of squills and cicuta juice, *gum ammoniac*, 500 p. *Ph. Par.*) It is used as a discutient, especially to scirrhous tumors.

(F) *Emplâtre de Cigue*.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI, *Cumin plaster*. (*Cumin. semin.*, *carui sem.*, *lauri bacc. sing.* $\frac{3}{ij}$, *picis arida* $\frac{1}{ij}$, *ceræ flavæ* $\frac{3}{ij}$). Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients. (*Ph. L.*) It is used as a warm, discutient plaster.

EMPLAS'TRUM GAL'BANI, *Galbanum plaster*. (Empl. litharg. ℥ij, gum. galban. ℥ss. ceræ flavae ℥iv. Melt the galbanum before adding the plaster and wax, then melt all together. *Ph. D*) A stimulant and discutient.

EMPLAS'TRUM GAL'BANI COMPOS'ITUM, *E. lithar'gyri Compositum*, *Diach'ylon magnum cum gum'mi*, *Compound galbanum plaster*. (Galb. gum resin. pur. ℥ viij, emp. plumbi ℥iiij, tereb. vulg. ℥x, abietis resin. contus. ℥ij. Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, then mix in the resin, and afterwards the plaster, previously melted. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant and discutient.

EMPLAS'TRUM GUMMO'SUM, *Gum plaster*, *Emplastrum lithar'gyri cum gum'mi*, *Yellow diach'ylon*, *Gum diach'ylon*, *Diach'ylon cum gum'mi*. (Emp. oxid. plumbi semivitr. p. viii, g. resin. ammoniac, g. resin. bubon. galbani, Ceræ flavae, aa, p. i. *Ph. E.*) Its properties and uses like the last.

EMPLAS'TRUM CUM GUM'MI RESINIS, *Emplâtre de gomme résine*, *Diachylon gommé*, *Plaster of gum resins*. (Emplastr. simpl. p. 1600, ceræ flavae, p. 96, picis albæ, p. 96, terebinth. p. 96. Melt by a gentle heat, and add gum. ammoniac, p. 32, bdellium 32, galban. 32, and sagapenum, p. 32. Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of alcohol, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and mix carefully all together. *Ph. P.*) A discutient.

EMPLAS'TRUM HYDRAR'GYRI, *Mercurial plaster*, *Emplastr. lithar'gyri cum hydrar'gyro*. (Hydrarg. purif. pond. ℥iiij, ol. sulphur. ℥j, emplastr. plumbi ℥j. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the plaster. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant, resolvent and discutient. Applied as a discutient to venereal and other tumors.

EMPLAS'TRUM HYDRAR'GYRI COMPOS'ITUM, *E. de hydrar'gyro compositum*, *E. de Vigo cum mercurio emendatum*, *Compound plaster of mercury*. (Empl. simpl. p. 1250, ceræ flavae, p. 64, resinæ, p. 64. Melt, and before it congeals, add pulv. g. ammoniac, p. 20, bdellium, p. 20, oliban, p. 20, myrrh, p. 20, saffron, p. 12. Mix carefully. Take of mercury, p. 380, pure turpentine, p. 64, liquid and pure storax, p. 192. Triturate in an iron mortar till the globules disappear. Now melt all together, and before congealing, add essential oil of lavender, p. 8. *Pharm. P.*) The same properties as the last.

EMPLAS'TRUM LYT'TÆ, *E. canthar'idis*, *E. canthar'idis vesicato'rii*, *Plaster of the Span'ish or blistering fly*, *E. melloës vesicato'rii*, *E. vesicato'rium*, *E. e canthar'idibus epispasticum solidius et tenuius huer'ens*, *E. irritans*, *E. rubefians*. (*Cantharides in powder*, ℥j. Emp. ceræ ℥ss. Adipis præp. ℥j. Melt the plaster and lard together, and as the mixture becomes thick in cooling, sprinkle in the flies, and mix. *Pharm. L.*) This is the common blistering plaster. Too much heat must not be used in its preparation. It requires to remain on 10 or 12 hours before its full effect is induced, and acts sufficiently well, provided even a piece of thin gauze or tissue paper be placed between it and the skin, whilst absorption of the flies is thus prevented.

EMPLAS'TRUM LYT'TÆ COMPOS'ITUM, *E. canthar'idis vesicato'rii compositum*, *E. melloës vesicato'rii compositum*, *Compound plaster of cantharides or Span'ish flies*. (Resin. liq. pini laricis, p. 18, resinæ concret. pini abietis, meloës vesicat. aa p. 12, ceræ flavae, p. 4, subact. cupri, p. ij, semin. sinapis alb., fruct. pip. nigr. aa p. j. Melt the pitch and wax, then add the turpentine, and as these cool, sprinkle in the other substances in the form of powder, so as to make a plaster. *Ph. E.*) The same properties as the last, but more energetic and speedy in its action.

EMPLAS'TRUM NORIMBERGEN'SE, *E. ex oxido plumbi rubro camphoratum*, *Emplâtre de Nuremberg*, *Nuremberg plaster*. (Oxid. plumb. rubr. p. 300, ol. oliv. p. 600, aqua q. s. Boil until the oxide is dissolved, and almost to dryness. Remove the vessel from the fire and add, yellow wax, p. 500. Put the vessel again on the fire, and after the wax is melted, add, before it congeals, camphor, p. 24, mix. *Ph. P.*) It is considered a desiccative, and has been employed in gangrene.

EMPLAS'TRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI, *E. Ferri rubri*, *E. Rob'orans*, *Plaster of red oxide of iron*, *Strengthening plaster*. (Empl. oxid. plumb. semivitr. p. xxiv, resinæ pin. p. vi, ceræ flavae, olei olæ Europ. sing. p. iij, oxid. ferri rubr. p. viij. Rub the red oxide of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients melted. *Ph. E.*) It is employed as a strengthening plaster.

EMPLAS'TRUM O'PII, *O'pium plaster*. (Opii duri contus. ℥ss, abiet. resin cont. ℥iiij, emplastr. plumbi ℥j. The plaster and resin being melted together,

add the opium. *Ph. L.*) It is employed as an anodyne, and to give support.

EMPLAS'TRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM, *E. picis bargundicæ*, *E. cephalicum*, *Cephalic plaster*, *Compound pitch plaster*. (*Picis arid.* ℞ij, *abietis resinæ* ℞ij, *resinæ flavæ*, *cera flavæ* āā ℥iv, *myrist. ol.* ℥j. To the pitch, resin, and wax, melted together, add the other matters and mix. *Ph. L.*) It is a stimulant and rubefacient. Sometimes used in headache (applied to the temples).

EMPLAS'TRUM DE PICE ET RESINIS GLUTINANS, *E. Andrææ de Cruce*, *Emplâtre d'André de la Croix*, *E. collant de poix et de résines*. *Adhesive plaster of pitch and resins*. (*Picis albæ*, p. 128, *resin elemi* p. 32, *terebinth. pur.* p. 16, *ol. laur.* p. 16. Melt with a gentle heat, and pass through linen. *Ph. P.*) Used in contusions and fractures as a support.

EMPLAS'TRUM PLUMBI, *E. lithargyri*, *E. communæ*, *E. diachylum*, *E. oxidi plumbi semivitr.* *E. ex oxido plumbi semivitræo*, *Diachylum simplex*, *White diachylum*, *Lead plaster*, *Diachylum plaster*. (*Plumbi oxid. semivitr. in pulv.* ℞v, *olæ oliv. congium*, *aquæ* ℞ij. Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead cohere. *Ph. L.*)

EMPLAS'TRUM RESINÆ, *E. adhesivum*, *E. lithargyri cum resinâ*, *E. resinosum*, *Resin plaster*, *Adhesive or sticking plaster*. *Emplastrum communæ cum resinâ*, *E. polychrestum*, *E. lithargyricum cum resinâ pitni.* (*Resin flav.* ℞ss, *emp. plumb.* ℞ij. Melt the plaster, with a gentle heat, add the resin, and mix. *Ph. L.*) Employed in wounds and ulcers.

EMPLAS'TRUM SAPONIS, *E. saponaccuum*, *Soap plaster*. (*Saponis duri concis.* ℞ss, *emplastr. plumb.* ℞ij. Mix the soap with the melted plaster, and boil to a proper consistence. *Ph. L.*) It is a mild discutient. Applied to tumors, corns, &c.

EMPLAS'TRUM THURIS, *Frankincense plaster*. (*Emp. lithargyri.* ℞ij, *thuris*, ℞ss. *oxid. ferri rubr.* ℥ij. *Ph. Dubl.*) *Use*:—the same as the plaster of red oxide of iron.

EMPO'RIUM (*Phys.*) from *εμποριον*, 'a market or depôt.' The brain was so called, of old, because there, all the mental affairs are transacted.

EMPRES'MA (*Path.* & *Nosol.*) from *εμπρηθω*, 'I burn internally.' *Phlegmatia membranosæ et parenchymatosæ*, *Phlogisticæ*, *Febres continua inflamma-*

to'ria, *Inflammatio inter'na*, *Cau'ma*, *Inter'nal inflammation*, a genus in the class *hæmatica*, order *phlogotica* of *Good*.

EM'PRION (*Path.*) from *εν* and *πριων*, 'a saw,' *εμπριων*, 'serrated.' *GALEN* has given this name to the pulse, when the sensation, produced by the artery under the fingers is analogous to that, which would be caused by the unequal teeth of a saw.

EMPROSTHOT'ONOS (*Path.*) *Ento'sia tetanus anti'cus*, *Tetanus anticus*, *εμπροσθοτονος*, from *εμπροσθε*, 'forwards,' and *τεινω*, 'I stretch,' 'I extend.' A variety of tetanus, in which the body is drawn forwards by the permanent contraction of the muscles.

EMPSYCHO'SIS (*Phys.*) *εμψυχωσις*, from *εμψυχωω*, 'I animate,' 'I vivify.' A word, formerly used for the act of animating, or the union of the soul with the body.

EMPTOICUS (*Path.*) from *εμπτωω*, 'I spit.' One who spits blood.

EMPYE'MA (*Path.*) *εμπτυμα*, *εμπτυσις*, *εμπτυη*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' *Apyostema empyema*. A collection of blood or pus in some cavity of the body and particularly in that of the pleura. It is one of the terminations of inflammation of the pleura.

The operation for empyema properly means the making of an opening into the thorax, for the purpose of giving issue to the matter collected in the cavity of the pleura, although it has been used for the operation required for the evacuation of any fluid from the chest, or synonymously with *Paracentesis thoracis*.

(*G*) *Brustgeschwür*, *Eiterbrust*.

WRITERS. *H. ARNISEUS*, Helmstad. 1620 (*L.*) *J. ISRAEL*, Heidelberg. 1665 (*L.*) *D. KELNER*, Helmst. 1670 (*L.*) *WEDEL*, Jenæ, 1686 (*L.*) *MULLER*, Altorf. 1725 (*L.*) *GERARDUS LEMAIRÉ*, Lugd. Bat. 1735 (*L.*) *G. D. COSCHWITZ*, Altorf. 1725 (*L.*) *AUDOUARD*, Paris, 1808 (*F.*) *A. O. FLAHERTY*, Mont. 1774 (*L.*)

EMPY'E'SIS (*Nosol.*) *εμπτυσις*, suppuration. An eruption of phlegmonous pimples, gradually filling with a purulent fluid, and terminating in thick scabs, frequently leaving pits or scabs. *Pustulous Exanthem.* A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of *Good*.

EM'PYOCE'LĒ (*Path. Surg.*) *εμπυοζηλη*, from *εν*, 'in,' *πυον*, 'pus,' and *ζηλη*, 'tumor,' 'hernia.' A tumor, formed by an accumulation of pus in

the scrotum. Different diseases have been described under this name, such as suppuration of the testicle, empyema of the tunica vaginalis, accumulation of pus in the cavity of a hernial sac, abscesses of different kinds formed in the cellular texture of the scrotum, &c. (G) Eiterbruch.

EMPYOMPHALUS (*Path. Surg.*) from *εν*, 'in,' *πυον*, 'pus,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' This word has been used to designate a suppurating tumor at the umbilicus; or, at times, umbilical hernia, the sac of which is filled with blood.' (G) Eiternabel.

EMPYREUMA (*Pharm.*) *εμπυρευμα*, from *εμπυρενω*, 'I kindle.' The burnt smell and acrid taste, which volatile products—gaseous and liquid—contract, when animal or vegetable substances are decomposed with a strong heat. The cause of this smell is seated in an oil, called *empyreumatic*, which does not exist in the substance, subjected to the operation, but is the result of its decomposition. When the empyreuma occurs, even if the organic substance is placed in a still with a liquid, it is owing to the solid matter touching the bottom of the vessel to which the fire is applied.

(G) das Angebrannte.

EMPYROS (*Path.*) *εμπυρος*, *Febricitans*, from *πυρ*, 'fire or fever' One who has fever. HIPPOCR.

EMS, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Celebrated springs on the river Lahn, duchy of Nassau. They are thermal (from 70° to 118° Fahr.), and carbonated salines; and are much used in gastric and intestinal affections, &c.

WRITER. VOGLER, Coblentz, 1821 (G).

EMULGENT (*Anat.*) *Emulgens*, from *emulgere*, 'to milk out,' 'to draw out.' A name, given to the renal artery and vein, because the ancients imagined they milked, as it were, the urine through the kidneys.

EMULSION (*Pharm.*) *Emulsio*; same etymon. An emulsion is a pharmaceutical preparation, of a milky-white opaque appearance, and which is composed of a fixed oil, divided and held in suspension in water by means of mucilage.

Emulsions have been divided into the *true* and *oily*, and into the *false* or *not oily*; the latter being composed of resinous substances, balsams, or camphor, rubbed up with dilute alcohol, mucilage, or yolk of egg.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ, *Lac amygdalæ*, *Emulsio simplex*, *Amygdalatum*, *Mistura amygdalæ*, *Emulsio si've Lac Amygdal. un.* *Almond Emulsion*, *Almond Milk.* (*Confect. amygdal. ʒj*, *aqæ distill. ℥j.* *Ph. L.*) It is used as a diluent and demulcent.

(F) *Lait d'amandes.*

EMULSIO ACA'CLÆ ARABICÆ, *Emulsio Arabica*; *Gum Arabic Emulsion.* (*Nucleor. amygd. comm. ʒj*, *aqæ ℥ijss*, *mucilag. acac. ʒij*, *sacch. ʒiv.* While beating the decorticated almonds with the sugar and water, add the mucilage. *Ph. E.*) Used in the same cases as the last.

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ, *E. Camphorata*, *Mistura Camphoræ*; *Camphor Emulsion.* (*Camphoræ ʒj*, *amygd. com. decortic.*, *sacch. pur.*, *aa ʒiv*, *aqæ ʒvj.* *Ph. E.*) A convenient form for giving camphor.

EMULSIO O'LEI AMYGDALARUM; *Emulsion of Oil of Almonds.* (*Ol. amygd. ʒj*, *gum acac. pulv. ʒij*, *syryp. ʒj*, *aqæ distill. ʒiv.* *Mix.*) A good pectoral or cough mixture.

EMULSIO O'LEI RICINI; *Cas'tor Oil Emulsion.* (*Ol. ricini ʒss*, *vitelli ovi q. s.*, *aqæ disillat. ʒj.* —) An aperient draught.

EMULSIO O'LEI TEREBIN'THINÆ; *Emulsion of Oil of Turpentine.* (*Ol. tereb. rect. ʒij*, *sacch. alb. ʒss*, *vitelli ovi j*, *emuls. amygd. vel aqæ distillat. ʒvj.* *Mix.*) In rheumatic and nephritic affections. Dose, ʒ iss.

EMULSIO PUR'GANS CUM JALAPÆ RESINA; *Purging Emulsion with Resin of Jalap.* (*Jalapæ resin. gr. xij*, *sacch. alb. ʒij.* Triturate for some time, and add gradually half the yolk of an egg; continue to triturate, adding by degrees *emuls. simpl. ʒv*, *aq. flor. aurant. ʒij.* *Ph. P.*)

EMULSIO PUR'GANS CUM SCAMMO'NIO; *Purging Emulsion with Scammony.* It is prepared like the preceding, substituting only scammony for the jalap.

EMULSIVE (*Mat. Med.*) *Emulsivus*, same etymon. An epithet, given to seeds whence oil may be extracted by expression; such as almonds, apricots, peaches, hemp, rape, melons, gourds; those of the nut kind and cucurbitaceous and cruciferous plants in general.

(G) ölgebend.

EMUNCTORY (*Physiol.*) *Emunctorium*, from *emulgere*, 'to drain off,' 'to cleanse.' *Emissarium.* Any organ, whose office it is to give issue to mat-

ters, which ought to be excreted. The ancients believed that some organs were more particularly destined to serve as emunctories to others. The nasal fossæ, for example, they believed to be the emunctories of the brain.

(F) *Émonctoire, Émissaire.*

(G) *Ausführungswerkzeuge.*

ENŒORE'MA (*Phys.*) *εραωρημα*, from *εϛ* and *αιωρεω*, 'I lift up.' The *νεφελη*, *Nubes*, *Sublimamentum*, *Suspensum*, *Nebecula* or cloud, which is suspended in the urine, as it cools.

ENAM'EL OF THE TEETH (*Anat.*) *Dentium Nitor, Cortex, Cortex striata, Substantia vitrea.* The substance, which covers the coronæ of the teeth, and which has, also, been called the *vitreous substance, Substance vitrée ou emailée.* The enamel is of a milky-white color, and sufficiently hard to strike fire with steel. Its surface is very smooth and polished: and it forms a thicker layer towards the part where the teeth come in contact, and becomes thinner towards the cervix. The fibres of the enamel are perpendicular to the surface of the teeth on which they seem, as it were, planted. This gives them a velvety appearance, when examined by the microscope. The enamel has no blood-vessels, and is not renewed when removed. It is formed of phosphate of lime, and a very small portion of animal matter.

(F) *Émail des Dents.* (G) *Schmelz.*

ENANTE'SIS (*Anat.*) *εναντησις*, from *εϛ*, 'in,' and *ανταω*, 'I meet.' The meeting of ascending with descending vessels. *GALEN.*

ENANTHE'SIS (*Nosol.*) from *εϛ*, 'in,' and *ανθεω*, 'I flourish.' *Rash exanthenu.* Eruption of red, level or nearly level patches, variously figured: irregularly diffused: often confluent: and terminating in cuticular exfoliations. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of *CULLEN*, and including scarlet fever, measles, &c.

ENARTHRO'SIS (*Anat.*) *εναρθρωσις*, *Inarticulatio, Ball and Socket-Joint*, from *εϛ*, 'in,' and *αρθρωσις*, 'an articulation.' A kind of diarthrodial articulation, in which the head of a bone is received into the cavity of another, and can be moved in all directions. The joint of the os femoris with the os innominatum is one of this character.

ENCAN'THIS (*Path.*) *εγκανθις*, from *εϛ*, 'in,' and *κανθος*, 'the angle of the eye.' A tumor, formed by an increase in size, or a degeneration of the caruncula lachrymalis.

The *Encan'this benigna*, or simple excrescence of the caruncula, commonly yields to astringent collyria.

The *Encan'this maligna* has often a cancerous character, and requires extirpation before it has attained any considerable size.

ENCAU'MA (*Path.* *εγκαυμα*, from *εϛ*, 'in,' and *καωω*, 'I burn.' *Epicau'ma, Epicau'sis, Encau'sis.* A tumor, produced by a burn. A *Burn.* Also, an ulcer of the transparent cornea, occasioning the loss of the humors. *AËTIUS, GORREUS.*

ENCAUSSE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *E.* is a village in the department of the Haute-Garonne, which possesses several saline, acidulous springs.

ENCEPHAL'IC (*Anat.*) *Encephalicus*, from *εϛ*, 'in,' and *κεφαλη*, 'the head.' That, which is situated in the head. A name given to several parts, which relate to the encephalon; as the *encephalic membranes, vessels, &c.*

ENCEPHAL'ITIS (*Path.*) Same etymon. This term has been used, by some Nosologists, synonymously with *Cephalitis* and *Phrenitis*. By others, it has been appropriated to inflammation of the brain, in contradistinction to that of the membranes.

ENCEPH'ALOCELĒ (*Path.*) from *εγκεφαλον*, 'the brain,' and *κληη*, 'a tumor,' *Her'nia Cerebri, Fungus Cerebri, Her'nia of the Brain.* This may be a congenital or accidental affection. In the former case, it is dependant upon tardy ossification of the fontanelles or some faulty conformation. In the latter, it is owing to some considerable loss of substance in the parietes of the cranium, produced by fractures, wounds with a cutting instrument, caries, the application of the trepan, &c.

In slight congenital encephalocele, gentle pressure may be exerted upon the protruded portion. When the disease is of considerable extent, it is fatal. In the accidental encephalocele, similar means must be used for confining the tumor, and preserving it from the action of external bodies.

(G) *Hirnbruch.*

ENCEPH'ALOID (*Path.*) *Encephaloides*, from *εγκεφαλον*, 'the head,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' *LAENNEC* has given the term *Enceph'aloid* or *Cerebriform* matter to one of the morbid substances, commonly formed by scirrhous or cancerous tumors. It is either encysted or in irregular masses, without cysts; or infiltrated into the texture

of the diseased organ. This name was given to it in consequence of its resemblance, when fully developed, to the medullary substance of the brain.

ENCEPH'ALON (*Anat.*) *Enceph'alum*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *κεφαλη*, 'the head.' That which is situated in the head. This name has generally been given to the brain, cerebellum, and the mesocephalon. At times, it includes likewise the medulla spinalis, when it is also called the *Cerebro-spinal axis*.

ENCEHIRE'SIS, *εγκειρησις*, *Enchei'ria*, *εγκειρια*. GALEN uses this term, as a part of the title to one of his works, which treats of dissection. It means the manual treatment of any subject.

ENCHYMO'MA (*Path.*) *Enchymo'sis*, *εγκυμοια*, *εγκυμοσις*, from *εν* and *χυω*, 'I pour.' By the ancients, this word was used in designating the sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels, which arises from joy, anger, or shame; in the last instance constituting blushing. It differs from ecchymosis in there being, in the latter, extravasation of blood into the cellular texture, and its being produced by an external cause; a contusion, for example. HIPPOCR.

ENCLYDAS'TIKOS (*Path.*) *εγκλυδαστικος*, *intus fluctuans*. Applied to liquids, e. g. to serum, pus, &c., contained in any cavity.

ENCE'LIA (*Anat.*) *εγκοιλια*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *κοιλια*, 'the belly.' The abdominal viscera. LINDEN.

ENCOLPIS'MOS (*Surg.*) *εγκολπισμος*, from *εγκολπειω*, 'I introduce into a cavity.' An injection made into the vagina or the cavity of the uterus.

EN'CRIS (*Mat. Alim.*) *εγκρις*. A kind of cake made of meal, oil, and honey. GORREUS.

ENCYSTED (*Path.*) *Cystidē obduc'tus*. Inclosed in a kyst or cyst; from *εν*, 'in,' and *κιστις*, 'bladder.' An epithet given to certain tumors, or solid or fluid collections inclosed in a particular envelope or kyst. They are movable, and often elastic to the touch.

(F) *Enkystē*.

ENCYS'TIS (*Path.*) *Tu'mor tunica'tus*, *T. cysticus*, *Emphy'ma encystis*; same etymon. *Lupia*. An encysted tumor.

WRITERS. BÄRSCH (*of the head*), Lips. (L). FITZGERALD, Monsp. 1733 (L). GOURINE, Monsp. 1732 (L). KLOSE, Duisb. 1790 (L). LODER, Jen. 1791 (L). PARROT, Paris, an. xii (F). POHL, Lips. 1778 (L). RENTER, Argent. 1765 (L). REY, Bruxelles, 1752 (F). W. OGLEs, Lond. 1754. B. H. JACOB-

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SEN, Jen. 1792 (L). C. G. LUDWIG (*removal of*), Lips. 1758 (L). J. SALTZ-MANN, Argent. 1719 (L). J. A. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1719 (L).

ENDEM'IC (*Path.*) *Endem'ical*, *Regional'is morbus*, *Endemicus*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *δημος*, 'the people.' *Encho'rios*, *ερχωριος*, *Vernaculus morbus*. A disease is said to be endemic, when it arises from some peculiarity in the situation or locality. Thus ague is endemic in marshy countries; goitre at the base of lofty mountains, &c. Some authors use the term in the same sense as epidemic.

We know nothing accurately of the emanations or other circumstances, which give occasion to endemic affections. We know, that some emanation from marshy lands does produce intermittent; but we are ignorant of the nature of such emanation.

EN'DESIS (*Anat.*) *ενδεσις*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *δεω*, 'I bind.' A ligature, bandage, connexion. HIPPOCRATES has so termed the ankle-joint.

ENDOSMO'SIS (*Physiol.*) from *ενδω*, 'within,' and *ωσμος*, 'impulse.' A term, used by DUTROCHET, to express the agent by virtue of which small, hollow organs are filled with a fluid, which seems to enter their cavity with force. The impulse from within to without he calls *Exosmosis*.

WRITER. M. H. DUTROCHET, Paris, 1825 (F).

EN'DROMIS (*Hyg.*) *ενδρομις*. A species of garment covered with hair or fur, made by the Gauls, and which the Romans used as a bathing robe.

ENDUIT (F) (*Path.*) from *induire*, 'to put upon,' 'to put on': *ενδυνειν*. A Coat; a Fur. This term is often applied to a layer of matter, of greater or less thickness, which covers the surface of certain organs, and particularly the tongue and interior of the mouth. This *enduit* is designated variously, according to its appearance,—*enduit bilieux*, *jaune*, *blanc*, &c.—a *bilious*, *yellow*, *white coat* or *fur*, &c. These coats are sometimes owing to the evaporation of the watery portions of a secretion; at others, to a morbid condition of the secretion: generally, to both causes combined.

EN'EMA (*Pharm.*) *ενεμα*, from *ενεμηι*, 'to inject.' An Injection, Clyster. A well known form of conveying medicine into the body, under certain morbid circumstances. See CLYSTER.

(F) *Clystère*, *Lavement*.

(G) *Klistier*.

WRITERS. G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1649 (L). R. DE GRAAF, La Haye, 1688 (L). J. D. MAJOR, Kilon, 1670 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1688 (L). J. LANZONI, Lausanne, 1738 (L). J. G. ALBRECHT, Lugd. Bat. 1698 (L). J. J. FICK (*nutritious and cold clysters*), Jenæ, 1718 (L). J. G. SCHWARZ, Hamburg, 1723 (G). G. CH. DETHARDING, Rostoch, 1737 (L). J. LUDOLF, Erford, 1748 (L). D. W. TRILLER, Vitte mb. 1750 (L). S. TH. QUELLMALZ (*cold C.*), Lips. 1751 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH (*C. in the exanthemata*), Vitte mb. 1756 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1757 (L). J. G. KRÜGER (*C. in acute fevers*), Helmst. 1757 (L). J. J. GIRARD, Argent. 1762 (L). J. E. PFAFF, Jenæ, 1780 (L). J. M. SAPHRANI, Hal. 1781 (L). J. C. MEYER, Gotting. 1786 (L). G. R. BÖN- MER, Vitte mb. 1788 (L). SCHADEN, Leipz. 1789 (L).

ENEMA ANODYNUM, *En'ema Opii*; *Anodyne Clyster*, Starch and *Opium Clyster*. (*Gelat. amyli* ℥ss, *tinct. opii* gr^{ss} 40 vel 60.) Exhibited in cases of severe diarrhœa or dysentery.

ENEMA COMMUNE; *Common Clyster*, *Domestic Clyster*. (*Water gruel* or *molasses* and *water* ℥ss or ℥j; *add a little oil or lard, and a spoonful of common salt*.) Given as a cathartic enema; and without the common salt, as an emollient.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM; *Purging Clyster*. (*Manna* ℥j, *decoct. chamæm. comp.* ℥x, *olei oliv.* ℥j, *sulph. magnes.* ℥ss. *Ph. D.*)

ENEMA FÆTIDUM, *Fætid Clyster*; *Mistu'ra asæ fetida pro clysmatè*, *Clysmâ tonicum et antispasmodicum seu incitans et seldens*. (*The last with the addition of ℥ij of the tincture of assafetida. Ph. D.*) Given as an antispasmodic and anodyne.

(F) *Lavement antispasmodique*.

ENEMA NICOTIANÆ; *Tobacco Clyster*. This generally consists of from half a pint to a pint of the *Infusum Tabaci*. It is employed in cases of strangulated hernia, but occasionally acts as a fatal poison when given in this way. The smoke of tobacco is sometimes thrown up the rectum to produce the same medicinal effects as the infusion.

WRITER on the use of tobacco smoke administered in this manner. J. TH. SCHÄFFER, Ratisbon, 1757 (G).

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ; *Turpentine Clyster*. (*Ol. tereb.* ℥ij, *gruel* ℥ss, *one yolk of egg*.) Incorporate the turpentine with the yolk, then add the

gruel.) To be administered in ascari-des (*oxyures*).

EN'ERGY (*Physiol.*) ἐνεργία, from ἐνεργεω, 'I act.' Action. Acting power. *Energia*. Also, *vigor*: as the *muscular energy*; the *brain acts with energy*.

(G) Thatkraft.

ENERVATION (*Path.*) *Enerva'tio*, from e, 'out of,' and *ner'vi*, 'strength.' The act of weakening: — the state of being weakened.

(G) Entkräftung.

ENASTRIMYTHOS (*Physiol.*) ἐναστριμυθος, *Englot'togastor*, *Gastrillo-quist*, from εἰ, 'in,' γαστήρ, 'the belly,' and μυθεομαι, 'I discourse.' *A Ventriloquist*. Individuals have been so denominated, who have possessed the art of modifying their natural voice, so that it seemed to come from a greater or less distance, and from different directions. It was formerly believed, that such persons spoke from their belly; hence their name. It is chiefly an imitative art, and is called VENTRILOQUISM.

(F) *Ventriloque*. (G) *Bauchredner*.

WRITERS. LÜSCHER, Lips. 1663 (L). ABBÉ DE LA CHAPELLE, Lond. 1772 (F).

ENGIHEN, or MONTMORENCY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A hydrosulphurous water, four leagues from Paris, near Montmorency, which is possessed of some celebrity.

ENGISOMA (*Path.*) ἐγγισομα, ἐγγισομα, from ἐγγίζω, 'I approximate.' A species of fracture of the skull, in which a splinter passes beneath the sound portion of the bone, and compresses the brain. GALEN. Also, a kind of instrument used in fractures of the clavicle.

(F) *Embarrure*.

ENGORGEMENT (F) (*Path.*) from en, 'in,' and gorge, 'the throat.' An obstruction occurring in the vessels of a part, and giving rise to augmentation of volume.

ENGOUEMENT (F) (*Path.*) *Obstructio*, *Inert'ia*, from ἀγγερε, 'to choke.' Accumulation, in a hollow organ, of the matters secreted by it or carried to it. There is said to be *Engouement des bronches*, when the mucus accumulates there; and *Engouement des intestins*, when the matters, which ought to pass through them are detained; as in a case of strangulated hernia. *Engouement des poumons*, *E. of the lungs*, in *Pathological Anatomy*

signifies that state of the lungs, which permits a mixture of air and thin fluid to escape from them when cut into.

ENNEAPHAR'MACOS (*Pharm.*) εννεαφαρμακος, from εννεα, 'nine,' and φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' A medicine, composed of nine simple ingredients. A pessary, so formed. GALEN, PAULUS. An *Anti'dotus Heracl'idis*, described by GALEN; and some plasters by AËTIUS and CELSUS are, likewise, termed *Enneapharmaca*. GORRÆUS.

ENOR'MON (*Phys.*) ενορμον, from εν, 'in,' and ορμωω, 'I rouse,' 'excite.' A word, used by HIPPOCRATES in the same sense as *vital principle* is by modern Physiologists.

ENRHYTH'MOS (*Path.*) ενρhythμος, from εν and ρυθμος, 'number.' Having rhythm. An epithet, applied to the pulse when its pulsations occur with some degree of order. It is opposed to *Arhyth'mos*. It differs from *Eurhyth'mos*, which signifies *regular*.

ENS (*Med.*) A *Being*. PARACELSUS meant, by this term, the power exerted by certain beings on our body. He speaks of the *Ens Dei*, the *Ens Astro'rum*, the *Ens natura'le*, the *Ens virtut'is*, *Ens morbo'rum*, *Ens de potentibus spirit'ibus*, &c. These absurd denominations suggested, to some of the ancient Chymists, a name for certain chemical preparations. The muriate of ammonia and iron was called *Ens martis*; the muriate of ammonia and copper, *Ens veneris*; and *Ens primum* was, with the Alchymists, the name of a tincture, which they considered possessed of the power of transmuting metals.

EN'SAL (*Surg.*) A cautery was formerly so called, which was employed for cauterizing the lips.

EN'SIFORM (*Anat.*) *Ensiformis*, from εν'sis, 'a sword,' and φορμα, 'form.' *Sword-like*.

The EN'SIFORM APOPH'YSES or PROC'ESSES, are the lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.

The EN'SIFORM APPEN'DIX or CAR'TILAGE, is the xiphoid appendix of the sternum, &c. See XIPHOID.

EN'SI-STER'NAL (*Anat.*) Relating to the ensiform process of the sternum. BÉCLARD gave this name to the last osseous portion of the sternum. He, also, called it *l'os ultimi-sternal*.

ENSTAC'TON (*Pharm.*) ενστακτον, *Instillat'ivum*. The name of a collyrium, which was formerly dropped into the eye. PAULUS of Ægina calls it στακτιζον.

ENSTALAX'IS (*Pharm.*) ενσταλαξις, *Instilla'tio*, *Instilla'tion*. The act of pouring by drops.

ENT or EN'TIUS, SIR GEORGE (*Biogr.*) An accomplished physician, born in Kent in 1604; died in 1689. He was the intimate friend and companion of HARVEY. WORKS. *Apologia pro circulatione sanguinis contra ÆMILIIUM PARISANUM*. Lond. 1641. 8vo. *Animadversiones in MALACHIE THRUSTONI, M. D., diatribam de respirationis usu primario*. Lond. 1679. 8vo. His whole works were published at Leyden, 1687. 8vo.

ENTAILLE (F) (*Surg.*) from εν, 'in,' and tailler, 'to cut.' *Excis'io*, *Ect'copē*, *Ect'omē*, εκκοπη, εκτομη. A deep wound, made by a sharp instrument obliquely. *Entaille* and *Taillades* are, also, used to designate deep scarifications, used for the purpose of producing a speedy *dégorgement* of any tumefied part; such, e. g., as are made in the tongue in certain cases of glossitis.

ENTAT'ICOS (*Mat. Med.*) εντατικός, *Intens'ivus*, from εντεινω, 'I strain.' A medicine, which excites the venereal appetite.

ENTERAD'ENES (*Anat.*) εντεραδενες, from εντερον, 'an intestine,' and αδην, 'a gland.' The mucous glands of the intestines.

ENTERADENOG'RAPHY (*Anat.*) *Enteradenogra'phia*, from εντερον, 'intestine,' αδην, 'gland,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the intestinal glands.

ENTERADENOL'OGY (*Anat.*) from εντερον, 'intestine,' αδην, 'gland,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' That part of Anatomy, which treats of the intestinal glands.

ENTERAL'GIA (*Path.*) from εντερον, 'intestine,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the intestines. ALIBERT, in his *Nosology*, has a genus of diseases under this name, in which he ranges the different kinds of colic. *Enteral'gia spasmodica* is his term for the *Ileus*.

ENTERANGIEMPHRAX'IS (*Path.*) from εντερον, 'intestine,' αγχω, 'I strangle,' and ευφρασσω, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the intestines by strangulation or otherwise. PLOUQUET.

ENTERELE'SIA (*Path.*) Pain, caused by invagination or strangulation of the intestines. ALIBERT.

ENTEREN'CHYTA (*Surg.*) εντερευχυτα, from εντερον, 'an intestine,' and χευω, 'I pour.' Any surgical instrument for administering injections. SCULTETUS.

ENTERICA (*Nosol.*) from εντερον, 'an intestine.' Diseases affecting the

alimentary canal. Order I., Class I. (*Caliaca*), of GOOD.

ENTERITIS (*Path.*) from *εντερον*, 'an intestine.' Inflammation of the intestines. *Empres'ma Enteritis, Intestino-rum inflammatio, Chordap'sus, Cav'ma Enteritis, Enterophlo'gia, Sero-enteritis.* The essential symptoms of this disease are; — violent abdominal pain increased on pressure; with vomiting and inflammatory fever.

Enteritis may affect both the peritoneal and the mucous coat of the intestines; and, in violent cases, all the coats may be implicated. The structure of the mucous and peritoneal coats is different, so are their functions in health and disease. The inflammation of the serous coat resembles that of the cellular membrane: the inflammation of the mucous coat that of the skin. The former is usually, therefore, of a more active character. Inflammation of the mucous coat is generally attended with diarrhœa, and its pathology is identical with that of DYSENTERY, which see. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat is, on the other hand, generally attended with constipation.

Enteritis of the peritoneal coat, for such is the abstract use of the word, requires the most active treatment. Bleeding *ad deliquium*, followed up by a large dose of opium, and if the symptoms are not decidedly ameliorated, repeating the bleeding and opium, — warm fomentations, and blisters are the chief agents to be relied upon. Purgatives ought not to be exhibited until the inflammation and spasm are abated by the use of the bleeding and opium. When the physician is called early, this plan will usually succeed. Sometimes, it passes into a chronic state, requiring much careful management.

BROUSSAIS considers inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestines and gastritis as the proximate cause of the phenomena of fever.

(G) D a r m e n t z ü n d u n g.

WRITERS. C. A. PERROTEAU (*chronic E.*), Paris, 1801 (F). L. FR. DURAND, Paris, 1805 (F).

EN'TEROCELE (*Surg. Path.*) *εντερο-κηλη*, *Her'nia intestinalis*, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' and *κηλη*, 'a hernia,' 'tumor.' Abdominal herniæ are so called, which contain only a portion of intestine.

EN'TEROCYSTOCELE (*Surg. Path.*) from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumor.' Hernia

formed by the bladder and a portion of intestine.

EN'TERO-EP'ILOCE/LĒ (*Path. Surg.*) from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *επιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' and *κηλη*, 'tumor.' Hernia, formed by intestine and omentum.

EN'TERO-EPIPLON'PHALUS (*Sur. Path.*) from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *επιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, containing intestine and omentum. Almost all umbilical herniæ are of this kind.

ENTERO'GRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Enterogra'phia*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *γραφη*, 'description.' The part of Anatomy, which describes the intestines.

EN'TERO-HYDROCE/LĒ (*Surg. Path.*) from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *κηλη*, 'tumor.' Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

EN'TERO-HYDROM'PHALUS (*Surg. Path.*) from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, in which the sac contains, along with a portion of intestine, a quantity of serum.

EN'TERO-IS'CHIOCE/LĒ (*Path. Surg.*) from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *ισχιον*, 'ischium,' and *κηλη*, 'tumor.' *Ischialic hernia*, formed of intestine.

ENTEROLOGY (*Anat.*) *Enterolo'gia*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of Anatomy, which treats of the intestines.

EN'TERO-MEROCE/LĒ (*Surg. Path.*) from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *μηρος*, 'the thigh,' and *κηλη*, 'tumor.' Crural hernia, formed of intestine.

EN'TERO-MESENERIC (*Path.*) *Fel'bris en'tero-mesenterica*. MESSRS. PETIT and SERRES have given this name to a species of adynamic fever or typhus, in which the intestines are ulcerated, with enlargement of the corresponding mesenteric glands.

*ENTERO'PHALUS (*Surg. Path.*) *εντεροομφαλος*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *ομφαλος*, 'umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, formed of intestine.

EN'TEROPERIS'TOLE (*Path.*) from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *περιστελλον*, 'I conceal,' 'I envelope.' Constriction or obstruction of the intestines from a cause, which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as in strangulated hernia.

ENTERORA'PHIA OF ENTERORA'PHĒ (*Surg.*) from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *ραφη*, 'a suture.' Suture of the intestines, for the relief of injuries done to them.

EN'TEROSARCOCE/LĒ (*Sur. Path.*) from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and

κηλη, 'a tumor.' Intestinal hernia, complicated with fleshy excrescence, or rather sarcocele.

ENTEROSCHEOCELE (Surg. Path.) εντεροσχοκηλη, from εντερον, 'an intestine,' σχοχον, 'the scrotum,' and κηλη, 'tumor.' Scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

ENTEROSIS (Nosol.) from εντερον, 'an intestine.' A class of diseases, comprehending all those that are seated in the intestines. ALIBERT.

ENTEROTOME (Surg.) Enterotomus, from εντερον, 'intestine,' and τευρω, 'I cut.' A name given by J. CLOQUET, of Paris, to an instrument for promptly opening the intestinal canal through its whole extent. It consists of a pair of scissors, one blade of which is much longer than the other and rounded at its extremity. This is passed into the intestine.

ENTEROTOMIA (Anat. & Surg.) from εντερον, 'intestine,' and τευρω, 'I cut.' In anatomy, it signifies dissection of the intestines. In surgery, it means an operation, little used, which consists in opening the intestine, in order to evacuate the fecal matters accumulated in it, e. g. in certain cases of hernia, accompanied with contraction of the intestinal canal; in operations for an artificial anus, performed on the newly born, where the rectum is imperforate or not existing, &c.

ENTHESIS (Nosol.) ενθεις, *Institutum*, a graft. Irritation or obstruction of a natural passage by the introduction of an improper material. *Obstructio*.

ENTHALASIS (Surg. Path.) ενθλασις, or εσθλασις, from θλαω, 'I break.' A fracture of the cranium with comminution, in which the bone is depressed or has lost its level.

ENTRAILS (Anat.) *Viscera*, from *enteralia*, a word of bad Latin, coming from εντερον, 'an intestine.' It is used for the viscera inclosed in the splanchic cavities, and especially for those in the abdomen. *Bowels*, *Guts*. (F) *Entrailles*. (G) *Engeweide*.

ENTRICHOMA (Anat.) εντριχωμα, from εν, 'in,' and τριχωμα, 'hair.' The tarsal cartilage and the edge of the eyelids, in which the cilia are implanted.

ENTROPION (Path.) *Inversio palpebrarum*, *Capillitium*, *Trichiasis*, *τριχιασις*, *Introsusceptio entropium*, *Blepharoptosis entropium*, *Trichia*, *Trichosis*, from εν, 'in,' and τρεπω, 'I turn.' A name, given to the inversion or turning inwards of the eyelids, so

that the eyelashes are directed towards the globe of the eye; irritate and inflame it and give rise to the affection called *Trichiasis*. When the cilia are not all turned inwards, and one row, only, is affected, the disease is called *Distichiasis*. The contact of the hair with the surface of the eye occasions considerable irritation of the conjunctiva, which is soon followed by chemosis, ulceration of the eye and other symptoms, such as fever, watchfulness, &c. If the disease be *entropion*, as above defined, that is, dependent upon the inversion of the eyelids, it must be remedied, either by dispersing the œdema or swelling of the eyelids, or by cutting out a portion of the skin. When the disease is dependent upon a vicious direction of the cilia, they must be plucked out and the bulbs cauterized.

WRITERS. KÖHLER, Leipz. 1796 (G). CRAMPTON, Lond. 1805.

ENUCLEATION (Surg.) *Eucleatio*, from *enucleare*, 'to take out a kernel.' This term has been proposed for the operation of removing tumors, &c. without cutting into them. PERCY.

The word is used, in *Pharmacy*, for the operation of shelling or removing the kernels of the almond or of any nut.

ENULON (Anat.) ενουλον, from εν, 'in,' and ουλον, 'the gum.' The inner part of the gums. The external part was called ουλον, and that between the teeth *αμος*. POLLUX.

ENURESIS (Path.) from ενουρεω, 'I void the urine.' *Paruria incontinens*, *Incontinetia urinæ*, *Perirrhæa*, *περιρροια*, *Stranguria* (GALEN) *Hyperuridosis*, *Diamnes*, *Involuntary discharge of urine*, *Incontinence of urine*. This affection is most common in advanced life. It may depend on too great irritability of the bladder, or on distension, or injury of the fibres about its neck, paralysis of the organ, the presence of an irregularly shaped calculus, impacted in the urethra near its commencement; rupture of the bladder and urethra; or on pressure exerted on the bladder by the distended womb or by some tumor. It often occurs after difficult labor, but generally yields, in the course of a week or ten days; the catheter being introduced twice a day in the mean time.

The treatment must of course vary, according to the cause; and when the affection, on which it is dependent, cannot be removed, the discharge of urine may be prevented by exerting a

degree of compression on the urethra, by means of appropriate instruments; or a urinal may be employed to receive the urine as it passes off.

(G) Harnfluss.

WRITERS. A. VÖLTERAS (*E. from difficult parturition*), Hal. Magdeburg. 1724 (L.) J. SWALMIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1737 (L.) J. P. HIRSCHFELD (*after difficult parturition*, Argent. 1759 (L))

Ε'ON (*Anat.*) ἤων, GORRÆUS, after POLLUX, calls thus the circuit of the eyes.

ΕΡΑCΜΑΣ'ΤΙCΟΣ (*Path.*) επακμαστικός, from ἐπι and ἀκμαῖω, 'I increase.' An epithet applied to fevers, *Febres epacmas'ticæ*, whose symptoms go on augmenting in violence, from the commencement to the termination. Such fevers are, also, called *Epanadidontes*, ἐπαναδιδωντες.

ΕΡΑNCΥΛΟ'ΤΟΣ (*Surg*) επαγκυλωτος, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ἀγκυλος, 'crooked.' A bandage, described by ORIBASIUS; so called from its mode of application.

ΕΡΑΡΗΕ'Ρ'ΕSIS (*Surg.*) επαφαρσεις, from ελαφαρσειω, 'I take away.' *Repetita sublatio, vel cucuratio*. A repeated abstraction or evacuation. It was formerly used synonymously with *repeated bloodletting*; *Phlebotomia iterata*. GALEN.

ΕΡΗΕΒΕ'ΟΝ (*Anat. Phys. & Hyg.*) εφηβειον, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ἰβη, 'pubes.' This word has various significations. It means, region of the pubes, as well as the hair upon the pubes. It was, also, a part of the ancient gymnasium in which the rhetoricians, philosophers, &c. disputed.

ΕΡΗΕ'ΒΙΑ (*Phys.*) εφηβια, *Pubertas*. Same etymon. The age of puberty.

ΕΡΗΕ'ΒUS (*Phys.*) *Pu'er, Pu'bes*, εφηβος. Those of both sexes, who are about the age of puberty.

ΕΡΗΕΛ'CIS (*Path.*) εφελκίς, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ἔλκος, 'an ulcer.' The crust of an ulcer. Also a small drop of blood thrown up by coughing in hæmoptysis. GALEN.

ΕΡΗΕΛ'ΙDΕS (*Path.*) from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ἴλιος, 'the sun.' *Ephelro'sis, Eplu'lis, and E. lentic'ula, Lentic'ula, Lenti'go, Ephelis Lenti'go, Nemes, Ephelis à sol'e, Nigre'do à sol'e, Spilosis ephelis, φακος, Æstates, εφηλις, Effila, Freckles, Sunburn*. This term includes, not only the yellow *lentiginæ*, which appear on persons of fair skin, and the larger brown patches, which also arise from exposure to the direct rays of the

sun; but also those large dusky patches which are very similar in appearance but occur on other parts of the surface, that are constantly covered. They do not extend farther than the skin. Many cosmetics have been recommended for their removal. Simple spirituous lotions or weak mineral acids, applied a few times in the day, are as effectual as any other means.

(F) *Taches de roussure, Hale.* (G) *Sonnenflecken, Sommerflecken.*

ΕΡΗΕΜ'ΕΡΑ (*Path.*) *Diaria*, from ἐπι, 'during,' and ἡμερα, 'a day.' That which continues a day. This epithet is given to diseases and particularly to fevers, which last only a day. *Felbris diaria, F. Ephem'era*. The term, *prolonged ephemeræ*, is sometimes used for fevers, which cease after two or three days' duration.

ΕΡΗΙDΡΟ'SIS (*Path.*) εφιδρωσις, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ἰδρωω, 'I sweat.' A copious sweat. *Ephidrosis profusa, E. spontanea, E. idiopathica sudor, Hydroped'sis, Exsudatio, Exudatio, Hyperphidrosis, Sudatio*. An excessive sweating, inducing debility and emaciation. A colliquative sweat. Such copious perspirations are generally owing to debility of the exhalants, and require the use of tonics, especially of the mineral acids, opium, &c.

(F) *Flux de Sueur.*

ΕΡΗ'ΟDOS (*Anat. &c.*) εφοδος, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and οδος, 'a way.' HIPPOCRATES uses this word in three senses. 1. For the vessels or canals, which give passage to the excrements of the body. 2. To the periodical attack or accession of fever; and 3. To the approach of similar or dissimilar things which may be useful or hurtful to the body. CASTELLI.

ΕΡΗ'ΑΛΟΣ (*Path.*) *Hephalos, ηπιαλος*, from ηπιως, 'gently,' and αλεινειν, 'to make warm.' A name, given by the ancients to fever, when the hot stage was mingled with irregular chills.

ΕΡΗCΑΡ'PΙUM (*Therap.*) επικαρπιον, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and καρπος, 'the wrist.' *Pericarpium, περικαρπιον*, applications made to the wrist or to the region of the pulse, were formerly so called. These were plasters, ointments, febrifuge cataplasms, &c.

ΕΡΗCΗΡΟ'SIS (*Nosol.*) επιχρωσις, from ἐπι, and χρωμα, 'color.' *Spilosis*, simple discoloration of the surface. GOOD.

ΕΡΗCΕ'ΛIS (*Anat.*) επικοιλίς, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and κοιλος, 'the eyelid.' The

eyelashes have been so called by some. By others, the upper eyelid.

EPICŒM'ASIS (*Path.*) ἐπιχοιμασις, from ἐπιχοιμασμαι, 'I sleep.' *Decubitus ad dormiendū et Dormitio*. The position of sleeping, as well as sleeping itself.

EPICOL'IC (*Anat.*) from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ζωλον, 'the colon.' The *epicolic regions, regiones epicolicæ*, are those parts of the abdomen, which correspond to the colon.

EPICONDYLE (*Anat.*) *Epicondylus*; from ἐπι, 'upon,' and κονδυλος, 'a condyle.' A name given, by CHAUSSIER, to an eminence at the outer part of the inferior extremity of the os humeri; so called, because it is seated above the condyle. The epicondyle gives attachment to the outer lateral ligament of the elbow joint, and to a very strong tendon to which several of the muscles of the posterior part of the forearm are attached.

EPICRANIUM (*Anat.*) from ἐπι, 'upon,' and κρανιον, 'the cranium.' A name given to different parts seated on the cranium. The skin, aponeurosis between the occipital and frontal muscles, and the whole of the scalp have been so called. PORTAL includes under this name the occipito-frontalis muscle, pyramidalis nasi and superior and anterior auricular muscles.

EPICRASIS (*Path.*) ἐπικρασις, from ἐπικρανισμι, 'I temper.' *Contempcratio*. A term used by the humorists for an amelioration of the humors. They called *Curc by Epicrasis, per epicrasin*, a mode of treatment by imagined alteratives, which they supposed to be possessed of the power of gradually correcting the vitiated humors.

EPIDEMY (*Path.*) *Epidemic, Epidemia, Epidemios, Epidemōs, επιδημιος, επιδημος, Panceanos, παναγιος, Pandemios, πανδημιος, Morbus publicus, Morbus popularis*. A disease, which attacks, at the same time, a number of individuals, and which is depending upon some particular *constitutio aëris*, or condition of the atmosphere, with which we are utterly ignorant. It differs from *endemic*, the latter being owing to locality; but it is obvious, that should a particular epidemic constitution of the air exist along with a favorable endemic condition; these combined influences may act in the causation of several of those serious and fatal complaints, which at times visit a district and are never

afterwards met with, or at least not until after the lapse of a considerable period.

WRITERS. BERGER, Hal. 1727 (L). J. DE GORTER, (*E. at Warsaw in 1699, 1701, 1702*) Lausann. and Genev. 1746 (L). J. J. HUBER, Cassel, 1755 (L). A. NUNN, Erfurt. 1758 (L). S. A. D. TISSOT (*E. bilious at Lausanne in 1755*) Lausanne, 1758 (L). A. AUGUSTINI (*E. of 1747-57*) Vienn. 1758 (L). BOYER (*Es. of Paris*) Paris, 1762 (F). M. SARCONE, (*E. of Naples*) Naples, 1765 (I). T. FASANO, (*E. fever of Naples in 1764*) Naples, 1765 (I). A. E. DE BUCHNER, Hal. 1768 (L). L. J. VAN DEN BOSCH (*E. verminous at Overflaque and Gödcreede*) Lugd. Bat. 1769 (L). J. SIMS, Lond. 1773. E. ROSENBLAD, Lond. 1775 (L). LEPECQ DE LA CLOTURE, Paris, 1776 (F). Another work, Rouen and Paris (F). SAILLANT, (*E. catarrhal from 1510 to 1780*) Paris, 1780 (F). G. VAN SWIETEN (*E. at Leyden*) Lips. 1782 (L). LEBRUN, Paris, 1784 (F). J. LIND, (*Putrid remittent of Bengal, 1762*) Edinb. 1768 (L). RAYMOND, Paris, 1785 (F). J. CLARKE (*of Lying-in-women*) Lond. 1788. T. DEVÈZE (*E. of Philad.*) Phil. 1794. A. F. HECKER, Erfurt. 1791 (L). H. LUDOLFF, Erfurt. 1791 (L). A. CARENO (*E. of 1789 in the hospital at Vienna*) Vindob. 1794 (L). WEISE, Hal. 1797 (L). KRAMER, Jenæ, 1799 (L). M. DESMARS, Paris, 1798. CH. MACLEAN, Philad. 1797. J. N. BERTHE (*E. in Andalusia, 1800*) Paris and Montpellier, 1802 (F). FR. SCHRAUD, Pest. 1802 (L). W. HEBERDEN (*on the increase and decrease of discases*) Lond. 1803 (F). J. F. BOYER, Montpellier, 1803 (F). J. P. CHOUFFE, Paris, 1804 (L). J. MANN, (*E. of 1808 at the Hôpital Saint Louis, Paris*) Paris, 1810 (F). JOS. ADAMS, Lond. 1809. H. ROBERTSON (*causes of*) Edin. 1808. T. A. GALLUP (*E. of Vermont*) Boston, 1815. J. M. SMITH, New York, 1824. E. FODÉRÉ, Strasbourg, 1823-1825.

EPID'ERIS (*Anat.*) επιδερεις, *Hypod'cris* or *Hypodermis, ὑποδερεις, ὑποδερμεις*, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and δερμας, 'the skin.' This word, with some, means the nympha; with others, the clitoris; with others, again, the prepuce of the clitoris.

EPIDERM'IS (*Anat.*) επιδερμεις, *Cuticula*, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and δερμα, 'the true skin.' Searf-skin, *Cuticle*. A transparent, dry, thin membrane; devoid of nerves and vessels, which covers

all the surface of the body, except the parts that correspond to the nails. It appears to be formed of minute scales, placed one above the other. CHAUS-
SIER considers it to be formed and reproduced by an excretory action of the true skin; to act like a dry varnish, which prevents the immediate contact of bodies with the nervous papillæ, and consequently to deaden tactile impressions, which, without its intervention might be painful.

(F) *Épidermic, Surpeau, Cuticule.*

(G) *Oberhaut.*

EPIDERM'IC (*Anat.*) Same etymon. *Épider'micus.* The *Épider'mic* or *Épider'moid* (as BICHAT called it) *System* is a portion of general anatomy and comprises three parts.

<i>Épidermic System.</i>	1. External Epidermis.
	2. Epidermis spread over the mucous membranes.
	3. The Nails, which act as Epidermis to the parts beneath.

EPIDES'MOS (*Surg.*) *επιδεσμος*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *δεω*, 'I bind.' A bandage or ligature, by which dressings are secured. *ΗΠΕΘΩΡ.*

EPIDID'YMIS (*Anat.*) *επιδιδυμις*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *διδυμος*, 'a testicle.' *Epidid'ymus, Paras'tuta, Corps variqueux* or *variciforme. Supergeminallis*, that which is placed upon the testicle. A small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body lying along the superior margin of the testicle. The Epididymis is a canal, formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels, folded several times upon themselves, after having traversed the *Corpus Highmorianum*. Its lower portion or *tail, Cau'da vel gl'bus mi'nor*, is curved upwards, and is continuous with the vas deferens; the opposite extremity is called the head, *gl'bus ma'jor*. The length of this canal, folded as it is upon itself and describing numerous curvatures, is according to MONRO, 32 feet.

(G) *Nebenhode.*

EPID'OSIS (*Path.*) *επιδοσις*, from *επιδομι*, 'I augment.' Augmentation, increase. A word applied to the natural increase of the body or to the increase of a disease.

EPID'ROMÉ (*Path.*) *επιδρομη*, from *επιδρομω*, 'I run upon.' An afflux of humors. *GALEN.*

EPIGASTRAL'GIA (*Path.*) from *επιγαστριον*, 'the epigastrium,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain at the epigastrium.

EPIGAS'TRIC (*Anat.*) *Épigas'tricus*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γαστρις*, 'the

stomach.' This name has been given to several parts.

The *EPIGAS'TRIC REGION* is the superior region of the abdomen, comprised between the false ribs on each side, and extending from the lower surface of the diaphragm to two fingers' breadth above the umbilicus. It is divided into three parts, one *middle*, the *epigas'trium*, and two *lateral*, the *hypo-chon'dria*.

EPIGAS'TRIC AR'TERY. *Arteria epigas'trica, A. sub-pubicanc* (CII.) It arises from the *external iliac*, on a level with the crural arch; sometimes, by a trunk proper to it, at others by a trunk common to it and the *Obturator artery*. It ascends upwards and inwards, behind the spermatic chord, follows the outer edge of the rectus abdominis muscle, and anastomoses, towards the umbilicus, with the internal mammary. The epigastric artery anastomoses, also, with the obturator, spermatic, lumbar, and intercostal vessels.

The epigastric vein follows nearly the same course.

EPIGAS'TRIUM (*Anat.*) *επιγαστριον*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γαστρις*, 'the stomach.' The belly, the epigastric region. (G) *Oberbauch.*

EPIGAS'TROCE'LĒ (*Surg. Path.*) from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γαστρις*, 'the stomach,' and *κλιη*, 'a tumor.' Hernia, formed by the stomach, *Gastroc'le*. This name has been given more especially to hernias, which form towards the upper part of the linea alba or in the epigastric region, whether formed or not by the stomach.

EPIGEN'ESIS (*Phys. & Path.*) *επιγενεσις*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γενομαι*, 'I am begotten.' A theory of conception according to which the *new being* is created entirely anew; and receives at once from *each* parent the materials necessary for its formation.

Epigencsis as well as *Epigene'ma*, *επιγενημα* is, also, applied to any symptom occurring during a disease, without changing its nature. An accessory symptom. *Epiginom'encus, Superc'eniens, επιγινόμενος*, has a similar acceptance.

EPIGLOT'TIS (*Anat.*) *επιγλωττις*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γλωττις*, 'the glottis.' *Epiglottic cartilage, Superlig'ula*. A fibrocartilage, situated at the upper part of the larynx behind the base of the tongue. Its form is oval; texture elastic; thickness greater below than above; and greater in the middle than at the sides. By its smaller extremity

which is the lower, it is attached to the thyroid cartilage; its two surfaces are covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx. The special use of the epiglottis would seem to be to cover the glottis accurately at the moment of deglutition, and, thus, to assist in opposing the passage of alimentary substances into the air tubes.

(G) *Ke h l d e e k e l*.

ΕΠΙΓΛΟΤΤΙΚ (*Anat.*) *Epiglotticus*, same etymon. Relating to the epiglottis.

ΕΠΙΓΛΟΤΤΙΚ ΓΛΑΝΔ, *Pcriglottis, Ca'ro glandulo'sa*. A collection of small, glandular granula, situated in the adipose, cellular texture at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis, in a triangular space bounded, anteriorly, by the thyro-hyoid membrane and thyroid cartilage. It pours out an unctuous and mucous fluid, which lubricates the epiglottis, keeps it supple and movable, and prevents the larynx from being irritated by the constant passage of the air, in the act of respiration.

ΕΠΙΓΛΟΤΤΟΝ (*Surg.*) An instrument, mentioned by *PARACELsus*, for raising the eyelids. It resembled the epiglottis in shape.

ΕΠΙΓΛΟΤΤΙΣ (*Anat.*) *επιγλοττις*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *γλοττος*, 'the but-tocks.' The superior region of the nates. *GORRÆus*.

ΕΠΙΛΕΨΥ (*Path.*) *επιληψια, επιληψις, επιληψις, ιεση, τουσος, σεληναια τουσος, Epilepsia, Epilepsis, Epilempsis, Epilen'tia, Syspalsia Epilepsia, Cutalen'tia, Morbus comittialis, M. cadu'cus, M. Herculeus, Heracle'us morbus, M. sa'cer, M. pueril'is, Deprehensio, Clonus epilepsia, Hieranosos, Prehensio, Morbus magnus, M. ma'jor, M. interlunius, The falling sickness.* The word is derived from *επιλαμβάνω*, 'I seize upon.' It is a disease of the brain, which may either be idiopathic or symptomatic, *spontaneous* or *accidental*, and which occurs in paroxysms, with uncertain intervals between. These paroxysms are characterized by loss of sensation and convulsive motions of the muscles. Frequently, the fit attacks suddenly; at other times, it is preceded by indisposition, vertigo, and stupor. At times, before the loss of consciousness occurs, a sensation of a cold vapour is felt, hence called *aura epileptica*. This appears to rise in some part of the body and proceed towards the head; and, as soon as it has reached the brain the patient falls down. The

ordinary duration of a fit is from 5 to 20 minutes. Sometimes, it goes off in a few seconds; at others, it is protracted for hours. In all cases, there is loss of sensation, sudden falling down, distortion of the eyes and face; countenance red, purple or violet color; grinding of the teeth; foaming at the mouth; convulsions of the limbs; difficult respiration, generally stertorous; and sometimes involuntary discharge of faeces and urine. After the fit, the patient retains not the least recollection of what has passed, but remains, for some time, affected with headache, stupor, and lassitude.

The disease is in the brain and is generally organic; but it may be functional and symptomatic of irritation in other parts, as in the stomach, bowels, &c. The prognosis, as to ultimate recovery, is unfavorable. It does not, however, frequently destroy life, but is apt to lead to mental imbecility. Dissection has not thrown light on its pathology.

In the *treatment*, the cause must be sought after, and if possible removed. In the paroxysm, but little can be done; but as the tongue is liable to be injured by the teeth, the jaws may be kept open by putting a cork or piece of wood between them. If the fit has been brought on by indigestible food, the stomach must be cleared. It is between the paroxysms that the great effort must be made. Generally, there is considerable irritability and debility about the brain, and hence tonics have been found the best remedies. Of these, the most powerful, in epilepsy, is the *argenti nitras*, given regularly and continued for months, if necessary. Preparations of iron, copper, and zinc have, also, been used, and the general class of vegetable tonics and antispasmodics. Counter-irritants may be employed, if necessary, along with this course, as blisters, moxa, &c.

Unfortunately, in many cases, these means are found insufficient, and all that can be done is to palliate, removing carefully all exciting causes; such as the use of spirituous liquors, strong emotions, violent exercise, &c., and regulating the diet.

(F) *Mal caduc, Mal divin, Mal Saint-Jean, Mal de Terre, Haut-mal.*

(G) *Fallsucht.*

WRITERS. *FR. HOFMANN*, Hal. 1732 (L). *J. G. TALCK*, Gotting. 1753 (L). *P. SAMSON*, Helmst. 1756 (L). *ACKERMANN*, Gryphix, 1765 (L). *H. FR.*

DELIUS (*actual cautery in E.*), Erlang. 1768 (L). P. A. BEHMER, Hal. 1768 (L). TISSOT, Paris, 1770 (F). J. B. PASQUALLATI, Vindob. 1766 (L). D. LYONS, Bath, 1783. HARTMANN, Francof. 1787 (L). REHFELD, Gryplisw. 1788 (L). FEUERSTEIN, Gotting. 1792 (L). BREDEN, Gotting. 1799 (L). J. G. F. MAISONNEUVE, Paris, 1803 (F). A. L. M. LULLIER, Paris, 1803 (F). P. A. PAINTEAUD LA VIEUVILLE, Paris, 1804 (F). H. FRASER, Lond. 1806. B. RICHARD, Paris, 1810 (F). BOUCHET and CAZAUVEILH (*E. as connected with mental alienation*), Paris, 1825 (F). M. PORTAL, Paris, 1827 (F). J. G. MANSFORD, Bath, 1829.

EPILEPTIC (*Path.*) *Epilepticus*; same etymon. One attacked with epilepsy. Any thing relating to epilepsy. As an *epileptic individual*, an *epileptic symptom*. Some authors, also, speak of *epileptic remedies*.

EPIMANES (*Path.*) *επιμανης*, a name, given to a maniac, when in a paroxysm.

EPIMELE'TAI (*Path.*) *επιμελῆται*, a name by which the ancient Persians called the *curers of wounds*, who followed their armies; from *επιμελεομαι*, 'I take care of.'

EPIMOR'IOS (*Path.*) *επιμοριος*, from *επι* and *μεριω*, 'I divide.' An unequal pulse. GALEN.

EPINENEUCOS (*Path.*) *επινενευκος*, *An'nucns*, from *επινευω*, 'I nod or incline.' A pulse, that is unequal in different parts of the artery; if the four fingers, e. g., be placed upon the artery, the strength will vary, apparently, under each finger. This was, probably, the meaning of GALEN when he used the term. There is no such pulse.

EPINEPH'ELOS, *επινεφελος*, *Nubilosus*. Presenting a cloud. Applied to the urine. HIPPOCR.

EPINYCTIDES (*Path.*) *επινυκτιδες*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *νυξ*, 'the night.' Eruptions, which appear on the skin in the night, and disappear in the day. *Pustula livens et noctibus inquietans*. PLINY.

EPIPAROXYSMUS (*Path.*) A paroxysm, superadded to an ordinary paroxysm.

EPIPE'CHY (*Anat.*) *επιπηχυ*. The upper part of the elbow. GORREUS.

EPIPHANI'A (*Path.*) *επιφανεια*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *φαινω*, 'I exhibit.' The external appearance of the body. CASTELLI.

EPIPHENOM'ENON (*Path.*) *επιφανομενον*, *Post apparens*; same etymon.

Any kind of adventitious symptom, which occurs during the progress of an affection; and which is not as intimately connected with the existence of the disease as the symptoms — properly so called.

EPIPH'LEBOS (*Anat.*) *επιφλεβος*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *φλεψς*, 'a vein.' An epithet given to those whose veins are very apparent. HIPPOCR. ARETEUS.

EPIPHLOGIS'MA (*Path.*) *επιφλογισμα*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *φλογιζω*, 'I inflame.' Violent inflammation or burning heat in any part. HIPPOCR.

EPIPH'ORA (*Path.*) *επιφορα*, *Dacryno'ma*, *Lachrymatio*, *Oculus lachrymans*, from *επιφερω*, 'I carry with force.' Weeping The *watery eye*; — an involuntary and constant flow of tears, upon the cheek. It is almost always symptomatic of some disease of the lacrymal passages, and occurs, when the tears cannot pass into the *ductus ad nasum*. Occasionally, it is owing to the tears being secreted in too great quantity; as in certain cases of ophthalmia. The treatment must of course be directed to the removal of the cause.

(F) *Larmoiment*. (G) *Thränenauge*, *Thänenfluss*.

EPIPH'YSIS (*Pnat.*) *επιφυσις*, *Additamentum*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *φνω*, 'I arise.' Any portion of a bone, separated from the body of the bone, by a cartilage, which becomes converted into bone by age. The *epiphysis* of the fœtus becomes the *apophysis* of the adult.

EPIPIG'MA, (*Surg.*) *Επιπο'μα*, *επιπομα*. A wooden instrument, of the shape of the Greek Π, used for reducing luxations of the humerus. ORIBASIIUS.

EPIPLASM (*Pharm.*) *επιπλασμα*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *πλασσω*, 'I spread.' A cataplasm. GALEN uses it especially for an application of wheaten flour, boiled in *hydrelæum* and applied to wounds.

EPIPLERO'SIS (*Path.*) *επιπληρωσις*, from *επι*, 'augmentative,' and *πληρωσις*, 'repletion.' Excessive repletion, distension.

EPIP'LOCE'LĒ (*Surg. Path.*) *επιπλοκληνη*, from *επιπλοον*, 'omentum,' and *κληνη*, 'tumor.' *Epip'loic her'nia*, *Zirballis her'nia*, *Omental hernia*. Omental hernia is recognised, but at times with difficulty, by a soft, unequal, pasty tumor, in which no gurgling sound is heard, on pressing or reducing it. It is less dangerous than hernia of the intestines.

(F) *Hernie de l'épiploon.*

(G) Netzbruch.

EPIP'LO-ENTEROCELE (*Path. Surg.*) from *επιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *κηλη*, 'tumor.' Hernia, formed by the epiploon and a portion of the intestines. It is more commonly called *Entero-epiplocele*.

(G) Darm-und-netz-bruch.

EPIP'LOIC (*Anat.*) *Epiploicus*. Relating to the epiploon.

EPIP'LOIC AR'TERIES; *Arteria Epiploica*. The arterial branches, which are distributed to the epiploon, and which are given off by the gastro-epiploicæ.

EPIP'LOIC APPEN'DAGES; *Appendicula epiploica*, *A. pinguedinosa*. Prolongations of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the large intestine, which are analagous, in texture and arrangement, to the epiploon.

EPIP'LO-IS'CHIOCE'LE (*Surg. Path.*) from *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' *ισχιον*, 'the ischium,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumor.' Hernia, formed by the epiploon through the ischiatic notch.

EPIPLOITIS (*Path.*) *Inflammation of the Omentum*. A case of partial peritonitis. *Omentitis*, *Empresma peritonitis omentalis*, *Omenti inflammationis*, *Enteritis epiploitis*, *Omentosis*.

(G) Netzentzündung.

WRITER. BERENDS, *Regiom.* 1788 (L).

EPIP'LOMEROCE'LE (*Surg. Path.*) from *επιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' *μηρος*, 'the thigh,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumor.' Femoral hernia, formed by the epiploon.

(G) Schenkelnetzbruch.

EPIPLOM'PHALON (*Surg. Path.*) *Epiploophalon*, *Hernia umbilicalis*, *επιπλοοφαλον*, from *επιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed by the epiploon.

(G) Nabelnetzbruch.

EPIPLOM'PHRASIS (*Path.*) from *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' and *εμφρασσω*, 'I obstruct.' Induration of the epiploon.

EPIPOCOMISTES (*Path.*) *επιπλοοκομιστης*, from *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' and *κομιω*, 'I carry.' One who has the omentum morbidly large. Also, one laboring under epiplocele.

EPIP'LOON (*Anat.*) *επιπλοον*, *επιπλοον*, *γαγγαμον*, from *επι*, 'above,' and *πλω*, 'I swim or float.' *Omentum*, *Retē*, *Reticulum*. The *Caul. Gan'gamon*, *Zir'bus*, *Der'tron*, *δετρον*. A prolongation of the peritoneum, which floats above a portion of the intestines; and is formed of two membranous layers, with vessels and fatty bands dis-

tributed through it. Anatomists have described several epiploons.

1. The GASTRO-HEPAT'IC EPIP'LOON or LESSER EPIP'LOON or OMEN'TUM, *Omentum hepato-gastricum* or *Omentum minus*, *Membra'na macilentior*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum, which extends, transversely, from the right side of the cardia to the corresponding extremity of the fissure of the liver, and downwards from this fissure to the lesser curvature of the stomach, the pylorus and duodenum. Below it, exists the *foramen* or *hiatus* of WINSLOW; and between its laminæ are lodged the biliary and hepatic vessels. It contains but little fat. If air be blown in at the foramen of WINSLOW, the cavity of the omentum will be rendered perceptible.

2. The GASTRO-COL'IC or GREAT EPIP'LOON or OMEN'TUM, *Omentum gastro-colicum*, *Omentum majus*, consists of an extensive duplicature, which is free and floating on the folds of the intestines. It is quadrilateral, and longer on the left side than on the right:—its base being fixed, anteriorly, to the great curvature of the stomach; and, posteriorly, to the arch of the colon. It is formed of two laminæ, each consisting of two others. In this epiploon a number of vessels are distributed, and there is much fat.

3. The COL'IC EPIPLO'ON or OMEN'TUM, *O. colicum*, *Third Epiploon* or *Omentum*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum, situated along the ascending portion of the colon, as far as its junction with the transverse portion. It is behind the great epiploon; and fills up the angle, formed by the junction of the ascending with the transverse colon. Its two laminæ are separated by colic arteries and veins.

4. The GASTRO-SPLEN'IC EPIP'LOON or OMEN'TUM, *O. Gastro-splenicum*. A reflection of the peritoneum, which passes between the concave surface of the spleen and the stomach, from the cardiac orifice to near its great curvature, and which lodges the *vasa brevia* and splenic vessels between its laminæ.

The uses of the omentum are but little known. The chief one seems to be, to retain the viscera *in situ*, and to give passage to vessels.

(F) *Coiffe*. (G) Netz.

WRITERS. A. Q. RIVINUS, *Lips.* 1717 (L). J. B. MONGIN (*petrification of an E.*), *Paris*, 1735 (F). J. CH. LISCHWIZ, *Kilon*, 1737 (L). R. S.

HENRICI, Hafn. 1748 (L). F. REBMANN (*E. sound and diseased*), Argent. 1753 (L). A. NUNN (*abscess of E. cured*), Erford, 1767 (L). HALDER (*diseases of E.*), Gotting. 1786 (L). J. N. VALLOT (*diseases of E.*), Vesunt. 1792.

EPIPILOSARCOMPHALUS (*Surg. Path.*) from *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed of indurated omentum.

EPIPILOSCHEOCE/LĒ (*Surg. Path.*) *επιπλοσχαιοχλη*, from *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' *σχηον*, 'the scrotum,' and *χλη*, 'tumor.' Scrotal hernia, formed by a displacement of the epiploon.

EPIPIPOPO'MA (*Path.*) *επιππορωμα*, from *επιππορω*, 'I harden.' A topaceous concretion, which forms in the joints.

EPIPIPOPOE (*Path.*) *επιππορη*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ρω*, 'I flow.' Afflux of humors to a part. HIPPOCR.

EPIPIPOCHESIS (*Path.*) *επιπποχεις*. Retention; from *επιπποχω*, 'I restrain.' A suppression of excretions.

EPIPISEMAS'IA (*Path.*) *επιπσημασια*, from *επισημαινω*, 'I afford some sign.' *Semas'ia*, *σημασια*. It has been used synonymously with *sign*, and also with the invasion of an attack of fever.

EPIPISONC'TUS (*Path.*) from *epision* (modern) 'the labium pudendi,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumor.' *Tumor labii'rum*. A swelling or tumor of the labia pudendi.

(G) Schaa m l e f z e n g e s c h w u l s t.

EPIPIPADIAS (*Path.*) from *επι*, 'above,' and *πλω*, 'I divide.' Professors CHAUSSIER and DUMERIL of Paris have used this word in an opposite sense to Hypospadias. Epispadias consists in a preternatural opening of the urethra, at the upper part of the penis, more or less near to the arch of the pubis.

EPIPIPAS'MOS (*Path.*) *επιπασμος*. This word is used synonymously with inspiration, *εισπνοη*;—and with inspiration, when more frequent than ordinary.

EPIPIPAS'TICS (*Mat. Med.*) *Epispastica*, *Helc'tica*, *επιπαστικα*, from *επιπασω*, 'I draw out.' An epithet, for every medicinal substance, which, when applied to the skin, excites pain, heat, and more or less redness, followed by separation of the epidermis, which is raised up by effused serum. Cantharides and mustard are epispastics. See BLISTER.

(G) Ziehendemittel, Zugmittel.

WRITERS. JOHN HICKES, Edinb.

1776 (L). B. CARDON, Lovan. 1781 TH. BRADLEY, Edinb. 1791 (L). J. B. CARTERON, Paris, an. xii (F).

EPIPIPHÆ'RIA (*Anat.*) *επιπφαιρα*; from *επι*, 'upon,' and *σφαιρα*, 'a sphere.' Some physiologists have applied this expression to the different convolutions and sinuosities, presented by the external surface of the brain.

EPIPISTAXIS (*Path.*) *επιπστασις*, *Insident'ia*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *στω*, 'I rest.' A substance, which swims at the surface of urine. It is opposed to the hypostasis or sediment. Epistasis has also been employed synonymously with suppression.

EPIPISTAX'IS (*Path.*) *επιπσταξις*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *σταζω*, 'I flow drop by drop.' *Hæmorrhæ'gia acti'va na'rriam*, *Epistax'is junio'rum*, *Epistax'is arterio'sa*, *Hæmorrhin'ia*, *Hæmorrhage from the pituitary membrane, Bleeding at the nose*. This is one of the most common varieties of hæmorrhage: the organization of the Schneiderian membrane being favorable to it, as the blood-vessels are but slightly supported. It does not generally flow from both nostrils, and is very apt to recur. Puberty is the period, at which it is most common. Its *exciting causes* are:—any thing that will excite local congestions, such as running, coughing, blowing the nose, &c., provided there is a predisposition to it. A common case of epistaxis requires but little treatment, especially in a young person. Light diet and a dose or two of the sulphate of magnesia will be sufficient. In more severe attacks, cold and astringent washes of alum, sulphate of zinc, or weak sulphuric acid may be used, and the nostrils be plugged anteriorly; but if the bleeding goes on posteriorly, the posterior nares must be plugged likewise:—the patient being kept with the head raised. To prevent the recurrence, strict diet must be inculcated.

(F) *Hæmorrhagie nasale, Saignement du nez*. (G) Nasenblutfluss.

WRITERS. D. COSCHWITZ, Basil, 1616 (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1649 (L). J. LUDER, Altdorf, 1663 (L). J. TH. SCHENK, Jenæ, 1668 (L). V. H. VOGLER, Helmst. 1673 (L). G. W. WEDDEL, Jenæ, 1718 (L). J. N. PECHLIN, Kilon, 1680 (L). CH. PH. LOMBARD, Marburg, 1686 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1704 (L). J. J. JANTKE, Altdorf, 1751 (L). J. FR. PROBST (*E. in old people*), Hal. 1752 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1774 (L). M. PRUYS, Traject. ad Rhen.

1776 (L). O. ACREL, Upsal. 1799 (L). G. HEILMANN, Wirceburg. 1801 (L).

EPISTHOTONOS (*Path.*) επισθοτονος, from επισθεν, 'forwards,' and τεινω, 'I extend.' A spasm of the muscles, drawing the body forwards. The word *emprosthotonos* is more commonly employed.

EPISYNAN'CHĒ (*Path.*) επισυναγχη, *Episynang'ina*. A Greek word, used by a modern writer for spasm of the pharynx, by which deglutition is prevented, and the solid and liquid food driven back towards the mouth or nasal fossæ.

EPISYNTHET'IC (*Med.*) *Episynthet'icus*, επισυνθετικός, from επισυντιθημι, 'to collect, accumulate.' The name of a medical sect, whose object it was to reconcile the principles of the Methodists with those of the Empirics and Dogmatists. LEONIDES of Alexandria seems to have been one of the first partisans of this sect; of which we know little.

EPIST'ASIS (*Path.*) επιτασις, from επι and τεινειν, 'to extend.' The commencement of an attack or paroxysm. Sometimes it is used in the same sense as *epistasis*, *suppression*.

EPI'THE'LIUM (*Anat.*) *Epithelis*, from επι, 'upon,' and θηλη, 'a nipple.' A name, given by RUYSCH to the thin layer of epidermis, which covers parts deprived of *dermis*, properly so called, as the lips.

EPI'THEM (*Pharm.*) *Epithema*, from επι, 'upon,' and τιθημι, 'I put.' This term is applied to every topical application, which does not belong either to ointments or plasters. Three sorts of epithems have been usually distinguished, — the *liquid*, *dry*, and *soft*, which comprise *fomentations*, *bags filled with dry substances*, and *cataplasms*.

WRITERS. SC. CASSOLA, Parm. 1565 (L). P. CHR. KLETT (*cold E.*), Erlang. 1794 (L).

EPI'TH'ESIS (*Surg.*) επιθεσις, from επι, 'upon,' and τιθημι, 'I place.' The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

EPI'TROCH'LEA (*Anat.*) επιτροχαλια, from επι, 'upon,' and τροχαλια, 'a pulley.' That, which is situated above a pulley. CHAUSSIER gives this name to the unequal, round protuberance, situated on the inside of the inferior extremity of the humerus above its articular trochlea. It is the part usually called the *inner condyle* or *lesser condyle* of the humerus. From its originate

several muscles of the fore-arm, to which it has given part of their names, according to the system of CHAUSSIER.

ΕΠΙΖΟΨ'ΤΙΑ; from επι, 'upon,' and ζωων, 'an animal.' A disease, which reigns amongst animals. It corresponds, in the veterinary art, to *Epidemy*, in Medicine. (G) Thierseuche.

ΕΡ'ΟCHĒ (*Path.*) εποχη. Doubt, suspension of judgment — *Suspensa sententia*. Sometimes, it is employed in the same sense as *epischesis* or *suppression*.

ΕΡΟ'MIS (*Anat.*) επομις, *Super humeralē*, from επι, 'upon,' and ομος, 'the shoulder.' The upper part of the shoulder. HIPPOCR., GALEN.

ΕΡΟΜΦΑ'LION (*Pharm.*) επομφαλιον, επομφαλικον, from επι, 'upon,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' A medicine, which, when placed upon the umbilicus, moves the belly. PAULUS of Ægina.

ΕΡ'SOM, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Epsom is a town in Surrey, about 15 miles from London. The water is a simple saline; — consisting chiefly of sulphate of magnesia, which has consequently received the name of Epsom Salts, though no longer prepared from the Epsom water.

WRITER. DALE INGRAM, London, 1768.

ΕΡΥ'LIS (*Path.*) επουλις, from επι, 'upon,' and ουλον, 'the gum.' *Odon'tia exeres'cens*, *Sarco'ma ery'lis*. An excrescence on the gum, sometimes ending in cancer.

(G) Zahnfleischschwamm.

WRITER. G. CH. SCHELHAMMER, Jenæ, 1692 (L).

Ε'QUAL (*Path.*) *Æqual'is*. An epithet, applied particularly to the pulse and to respiration. The pulse and respiration are equal, when the pulsations and inspirations, which succeed each other, are alike in every respect.

EQUILIB'RIMUM (*Phys.*) from *æ'quus*, 'equal,' and *libra're*, 'to weigh.' In Medicine, this word is sometimes used to designate that state of organs, fluids, and forces, which constitutes health.

EQUITA'TION (*Hyg.*) *Equitatio*, ἵππεια, ἵππασια, ἵππενσις, from *æ'quus*, 'a horse.' *Horseback exercise*. A kind of exercise, advisable in many diseases, although improper in others — in uterine affections, for instance. It has been much recommended in phthisis pulmonalis. It is less fatiguing than walking, and consequently more available in disease. But to prevent disease, where exercise is required, the latter is preferable.

WRITERS. G. E. STAHL (*E. against phthisis*), Hal. 1699 (L). J. J. BAIER, Alt. 1708 (L). CH. M. ADOLPHI, Hal. 1713 (L). FR. BAILLY (*E. in chronic diseases*), Paris, 1714 (L). S. TH. QUELLMALZ, Lips. 1735 (L). J. J. BELLETESTE (*as a prophylactic*), Paris, 1737 (L). N. ROSEN, Upsal. 1738 (L). J. PH. ERPEL, Hal. 1749 (L). CL. TH. W. GUILBERT DE PREVAL, Paris, 1751 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1757 (L). J. BENVENUTI, Lucca, 1760 (L). FR. P. DESMARESCAUX, Monspel. 1776 (L). PH. BALDINI, Naples, 1780 (L). CH. G. ESCHENBACH, Lips. 1802 (L). A. J. RENOULT, Paris, an. xi (F).

EQUIVOCAL (*Path.*) *Æquivocus*, from *æquus*, 'equal,' and *vox*, 'voice.' Those symptoms are occasionally so denominated, which belong to several diseases.

EQUUS (*Path.*) *ἵππος*, *Hippos*, *Nictatio*. A perpetual motion of nictation, which some individuals have naturally, and others from disease.

ERADICATION (*Path.*) *Eradicatio*, from *e*, 'from,' and *radix*, 'a root.' The act of rooting out, or completely removing a disease.

ERADICATIVE (*Mat. Med.*) *Eradicans*; same etymon. Any thing possessed of the power of completely rooting out a disease.

ERAS'TUS, THOMAS (*Biog.*) An eminent German physician and divine, founder of the sect called Erastians; born in 1523; died in 1583-4. WORKS. *Disputationum de medicinâ novâ Philippi Paracelsi*, Part I; Basil. 1572. Part II; Basil. 1572. Part III; Basil. 1572. Part IV, and last; Basil. 1573. *Theses de contagio*. Heidelberg. 1574. 4to. *De occultis pharmacorum potestatibus*. Heidelberg. 1574. 4to. *De pinguedinis in animalibus generatione et concretione*. Heidelberg. 1580. 4to. *Comitis Montani Vicentini, novi medicorum censoris, quinque librorum de morbis nuper editorum viva anatome*. Basil. 1581. 4to. *Disputationes et epistola medicinales*. Tig. 1595. 4to. *Varia opuscula medica*. Francf. 1590. fol. *Examen de simplicibus quæ ad compositionem Theriacæ Andromachi requiruntur*. Lugd. 1607. 8vo.

ERECTILE TISSUE (*Anat.*) from *erigere*, 'to erect,' 'to become erect.' Under this name, M. M. DUPUYTREN and RULLIER designate a tissue, whose principal character is: — to be susceptible of active dilatation, i. e. of turgescence and increase of size. It is formed of a collection of arteries and veins,

intermixed with nervous filaments; which form, by their numerous anastomoses, a spongy substance, whose areolæ communicate with each other. This tissue exists in the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, at the lower and inner surface of the vagina, in the spongy part of the urethra, the lips, nipples, iris, &c. Sometimes, it is developed accidentally, and constitutes a kind of organic transformation.

ERECTION (*Phys.*) *Erectio*; same etymon. The state of a part, in which, from having been soft, it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissue.

(G) Aufricht ung.

WRITER. G. VIEUSSEUX, Lugd. Bat. 1766 (L).

ERETHISM (*Path.*) *Erethismus*, *ερεθισμος*, from *ερεθίζω*, 'I irritate.' Irritation. Augmentation of the vital phenomena in an organ. *Orgasm*. Under this name, Mr. PEARSON has described a state of the constitution, produced by mercury acting upon it as a poison. He calls it *Mercurial Erethismus*. It is characterized by great depression of strength; anxiety about the præcordia; irregular action of the heart; frequent sighing; tremors; small, quick, sometimes intermitting, pulse; occasional vomiting; pale, contracted countenance, and sense of coldness: but the tongue is seldom furred, nor are the vital and natural functions much disturbed. In this state any sudden exertion may prove fatal.

ERGOT (F) (*Mat. Med.*) 'A Spur.' The *Secalè cornutum*, *Clavus secalinus*, *Calcar*, *Secalis malter*, *Secalè luxurians*, *Ustilago*, *Clavis siliginis*, *Spur'ed* or *Horn'ed Rye*. *The Spur*; *Horn'seed*. The ergot is the result of a disease in rye, occurring most frequently, when a hot summer succeeds a rainy spring. It is found projecting from among the leaves of the spike or ear; and is a long, crooked excrescence, resembling the spur of a cock; pointed at its extremities; of a dark-brown color externally, and white within.

This substance was first recommended by Dr. JOHN STEARNS, of Saratoga County, New York, for the purpose of accelerating parturition; and since that period, numerous testimonials have been offered in its favor. Half a drachm of the powder is gently boiled in half a pint of water, and one third part given, every 20 minutes, until proper pains begin. It is obvious, that

in many cases the natural efforts would return in this period, so that several of the cases, at least, of reputed efficacy, may not have been dependent upon the ergot.

It is admitted into the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

Bread, made of spurred rye, has been attended with the effects described under ERGOTISM.

(F) *Ergot*, *Seigle ergoté*, *Blé cornu*.

(G) Mutterkorn.

WRITERS. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1709 (L). READ, Strasburg, 1771 (F). NEBEL (*E. and its noxious effects*), Giess. 1771 (L). E. B. D. BEGUILLET, Dyon, 1771 (F). TH. A. SCHLEGER, Cassel, 1772 (L). BOUEIX, Paris, 1771 (F). SANGIORGIO, Milan, 1772 (I). The above works are chiefly on the vegetable pathology of the Ergot. A. NEALE, Lond. 1828.

ERGOTISM (*Path.*) *Er'got* or *Mil'dew Mortification*. An affection, produced by the use of the spurred rye. At times, the symptoms are limited to vertigo, spasms, convulsions. See CONVULSIO CEREALIS. Most commonly, there is torpor and numbness of the hands and feet, which waste away; lose sensation and the power of motion, and separate from the body by dry gangrene. This is called — *Ergotisme gangréneux*, *Necrosis ustilaginea*, *Gangrène des Solonois*, *Convulsio Solonien'sis*, *Gangræna ustilaginea*.

WRITERS. W. H. WALDSCHMIED and CHR. S. SCHEFFEL (*E. in Lusatia*), Kiliæ, 1717 (L). G. W. WEDEL and J. CH. WOLF (*E. in Saxony, Lusatia, &c.*), Jenæ, 1717 (L). C. N. LANG (*E. in Campania*), Lucern. 1717 (L). J. M. FR. MULLER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1742 (L). VETILLART, Paris, 1770 (F). J. G. LEIDENFROST, Duisb. 1771 (L). GRUNER, Jenæ, 1792, 1793.

ERI'CA VULGA'RIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Common Heath*. This has been regarded as diuretic and diaphoretic.

(F) *Bruyère vulgaire*. (G) *Heidekraut*.

It is, also, called *Callu'na vulga'ris*.

ERICE'RUM (*Pharm.*) *Ericel'ron*, εριζήρον, from εριζή, 'heath.' A species of collyrium, of which the erica or heath is an ingredient. AËTIUS.

ERIG'ERON PHILADEL'PHICUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Scal'bious*, *Skel'visch*, *Philadelphia Flea-Bean*. The plant has been used in decoction or infusion for gouty and gravelly complaints, and it is said

to operate powerfully as a diuretic and sudorific.

(F) *Vergerette de Philadelphie*.

The ERIG'ERON CANADEN'SE, *Canada Flea-Bean*, is considered to be allied in properties to the above.

ERIMOI'DES (*Path.*) A word, used by PARACELSUS to designate, so far as we can judge, the sand or deposit, which forms in the urine.

E'RIX (*Anat.*) εριξ. This word signifies, in GALEN, the upper part of the liver.

ERMES'IA (*Pharm.*) εμεσια. According to GORRÆUS, a mixture of honey, myrrh, saffron, and palm wine, beaten together, and taken with milk; to which the Magi attributed the virtue of occasioning the procreation of healthy and robust children.

EROS'ION (*Path.*) *Eros'io*, διαβρωσις; *Diabro'sis*, αραβρωσις, *Anabro'sis*, from *erodere*, 'to eat away.' The action of a corrosive substance, or the gradual destruction of a part by a substance of that kind. It is often employed in the same sense as ulceration, *spontaneous eros'ion*.

EROTIA'NUS (*Biog.*) Author of a glossary containing an explanation of the terms used by HIPPOCRATES; lived in the reign of NERO. WORKS. *Lexicon in HIPPOCRATEM Gr., cum annotationibus* H. STEPHANI. Ap. H. STEPHA. 1564. 8vo. *Onomasticon, seu collectio vocum quæ apud HIPPOCRATEM sunt, cum annotat.* BART. EUSTACHII *medic. et philosoph.*; *ejusdemque EUSTACHII libellus de multitudine*. Ven. 1566. 4to. *EROTIANI, GALENI, et HERODOTI glossaria in HIPPOCRATEM, Gr. et Lat.* a FRANZIO. Lips. 1669. 8vo. *EROTIAN'S* work is annexed to FOËSIUS'S edition of HIPPOCRATES.

EROT'IC (*Path.*) *Erot'icus*, from ερωις, 'love.' That, which is produced by love; — as *Erotic melancholy*, *E. delirium*, &c.

EROTOMA'NIA (*Path.*) from ερωις, 'love,' and μανια, 'mania.' A species of mental alienation, caused by love. *Erotic melancholy* is *Love melancholy*. Some authors write it *Erot'ico-mania*.

ERRAT'IC (*Path.*) *Errat'icus*, ατακτος, ατυπος, *Atactos*, *Atypos*; from *errare*, 'to err.' *Wandering, irregular*. That, which disappears and recurs, at irregular intervals. This name is given to intermittents, which observe no type. Most commonly, it is applied to pains or to any diseased manifestation, which is not fixed; but moves from one part to another, as in gout, rheumatism, &c.

ER'RHINE (*Mat. Med.*) *Errhi'num*, *Sternutato'rium*, *Ster'nutatory*, *Plar'micum*, ερρινον, from ερ, 'into,' and ριν, 'the nose.' A remedy, whose action is exerted on the schneiderian membrane; exciting sneezing and increased discharge.

(G) Niessmittel.

ERRHIP'SIS (*Path.*) ερριψις, *Prostratio*. Great prostration of strength. *Ερριψις ομματος*, means great heaviness of the eyes, when the patient, in disease, can scarcely keep them open.

ER'RO'R LO'CI (*Path.*) A term, frequently used by BOERHAAVE to express the deviation of fluids, when they enter vessels not destined for them. BOERHAAVE admitted several orders of capillary vessels; the diameters of which went on decreasing. The largest received red blood: those which came next received only white: others only lymph; whilst the last of all were destined for yet more subtle fluids — for a kind of vapor. When the red globules entered vessels destined for the white, or the white those intended for the thinner fluids, there was, according to the theory of BOERHAAVE, an *error loci*: — the proximate cause of inflammation and other mischiefs.

(F) *Erreur de Lieu*. (G) Irrthum des Orts.

WRITER. J. E. ZEINER, Erford, 1750 (L).

ER'RHYSIS (*Path.*) from ερ, 'in,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' With some, — a draining of blood. A trifling hemorrhage.

ER'RO'RS, POP'ULAR (*Med.*) The popular errors, relating to medicine, are numerous, and frequently detrimental to the health. They have been depicted by many writers.

WRITERS. G. BACHOT, Lyons, 1506 (F). L. JOUBERT, Bordeaux, 1570 (F).

Translated into various languages, and went through various editions, ten in six months. A. NIGER, Hamburg, 1590 (L).

J. MERCURI (popular errors of Italy), Ven. 1603 (I). J. PRIMEROSE, Amstelodam. 1639 (L). SIR THOMAS BROWN, Lond. 1646. J. TIMM, Bremæ, 1732 (L). J. H. SCHULZE (*in med. and surg.*), Hal. 1742 (L). D'IHARCE, Paris, 1763 (F). A. RICHERAND, Paris, 1810 (F).

ERUCTA'TION (*Phys.*) *Erucl'tio*, *Rucl'tus*, *Ereux'is*, ερυγη, ερευγημος, *Rufi* (*N. of England*), ερευξις, from *eructare*, 'to belch.' *Belching*. A sonorous emission, by the mouth, of flatus proceeding from the stomach.

(G) Rülpsen. (F) Rot, Rapport.

ERUP'TION (*Path.*) *Erup'tio*, from *erumpere*, 'to issue with violence,' 'to break out.' Ερηξις, εκρηγμα, καταρρηξις, επαναστασις. This word has several meanings. 1. The sudden and copious evacuation of any fluid from a canal or cavity; — of serum, blood, pus, &c., for example. 2. The breaking out of an exanthem: and, 3. The exanthem itself; whether simply in the form of a rash or of pustules, vesicles, &c. See CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

(G) Ausschlag.

ERUP'TIVE (*Path.*) *Eruptivus*. That which is accompanied by an eruption. Thus small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, miliaria, &c. are *eruptive fevers*. The term *eruptive disease*, is nearly synonymous with cutaneous disease.

ER'VUM ERVIL'IA (*Mat. Med.* and *Alim.*) *Or'obus*. In times of scarcity, the seeds have been made into bread, but it is said not to be wholesome. The meal was, once, much used in poultices. The meal was formerly called *Or'obion*, οροβιον.

(F) *Lentille Ers* ou *Orobe*.

(G) Erve.

ER'VUM LENS, *Lens*, φακος; the *Lentil*. The seeds are eaten in many places like peas: they are flatulent and difficult of digestion.

(F) *Lentille*. (G) Linse.

ERYN'GIUM AQUAT'ICUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Water Eryn'go*, *Button Snake Root*. This root is nearly allied to the contrayerva of the shops, and acts more especially as a sudorific. It is a secondary article in the Pharm. U. S.

ERYN'GIUM MARIT'IMUM (*Mat. Med.*) *The Sea Holly* or *Eryn'go*, *Æthe'rea Her'ba*. The *eryngo* root has a slightly aromatic odor, and sweetish and warm taste. It is considered to be diuretic and expectorant, but its powers are so weak, that it is scarcely ever used.

(F) *Panicaut Maritime*.

(G) Meermannstreu.

The ERYN'GIUM CAMPESTRE, (F) *Panicaut*, *Cen'tum capita*, *Lyrin'gium*, *Aster inquina'lis*, *Capitulum Mar'tis*, *A'cus Ven'eris*, *Chardon-Roland*, is sometimes used for the *E. maritimum*.

(G) Brachdistel, Feldmannstreu.

ERYS'IMUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Erys'imum officina'le*, *Chamæ'plion*, χαμαιπλιον; the *Hedge-mustard*. This was, formerly, much used for its expectorant and diuretic qualities. The seeds greatly resemble mustard.

(F) *Velar*, *Tortelle*, *Herbe aux chantres*.

The *ERYSIMUM BARBA'REA*, *Barba'rea*, (F) *Herbe de Sainte Barbe*, (G) *Winterkresse*, *Senfkraut*, *Barbenhederich*, has been ranked amongst the antiscorbutic plants. See ALLIARIA.

ERYSIPELAS (*Path.*) ερυσιπτελας, from ερυσω, 'I draw in,' and πελας, 'near.' *Fel'bris erysipelato'sa*, *Fel'bris erysipelato'cca*, *Em'phlysis Erisipelas*, *St. An'thony's fire*, *Ig'nis sancti Antonii*, *Hierop'yrrus*, *Icteri'tia rubra*, *Ig'nis sa'cer*, *Rose*, *Ru'bea ieteri'tia*, *Vicinutra'ha*, *Vicinutra'ctas*, *Bru'nus*. A disease, so called because it generally extends, gradually, to the neighbouring parts. Superficial inflammation of the skin, with general fever, tension and swelling of the part; pain and heat more or less acrid and redness by no means circumscribed; disappearing when pressed upon by the finger, but returning as soon as the pressure is removed. Frequently, small vesicles appear upon the inflamed part, which dry up and fall off, under the form of branny scales. Erysipelas is, generally, an acute affection; its medium duration being from 10 to 14 days.

Erysipelas yields, commonly, to general refrigerant remedies. Topical applications are rarely serviceable. At times, when the disease approaches the phlegmonous character, copious bleeding and other evacuants may be required, as in many cases of erysipelas of the face; but this is not commonly necessary. In particular cases, indeed, the general action seems deficient and it becomes necessary to give tonics.

(F) *Erysipèle*, *Feu St. Antoine*, *Feu sacré*, *Mal Saint-Antoine*. (G) *Rothlauf*.

WRITERS. C. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1744 (L). T. AURIVIL, Upsal, 1762 (L). TH. DALE, Edinb. 1775 (L). G. HOFFINGER, Vienn. 1780 (L). GERGENS, Mogunt, 1792 (L). L. J. RENAULDIN, Paris, 1802 (F). J. E. LE COURT-CANTILLY, Paris, 1804 (F). L. G. LEGUEULE, Paris, 1805 (F). L. TERRIOU (*E. with adynamic fever*), Paris, 1807 (F). S. V. CLOSIER, Paris, 1809 (F). B. M. B. MARIANDE, Paris, 1811 (F). J. B. SOURISSEAU (*E. bilious*), Paris, 1813 (F). J. B. N. BRIGANDAT, Paris, 1813 (F). P. REYDELLET, Paris, 1814 (F). C. B. RUBBENS, Paris, 1814 (L).

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS (*Path.*) *Erysipelato'sus*, belonging to erysipelas; as an *erysipel'atous affection*. *Erysipl'atous*

inflammation is the character of inflammation, which distinguishes erysipelas, *Erythel'ma erysipelato'sum*.

(F) *Erysipélateux*.

ΕΡΥΘΗ'ΜΑ (*Path.*) ερυθριμα, from ερυθρος, 'red.' *Erythre'ma*. This name is, sometimes, given to erysipelas, especially when of a local character. It is, also, applied to the morbid redness on the cheeks of the hectic; and on the skin covering bubo, phlegmon, &c. It forms the 6th genus of the 3d order, *Exanthemata* of BATEMAN'S classification of cutaneous diseases; and is defined, "a nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious."

(G) *Hautröthe*.

ERYTHRO'NIUM AMERICA'NUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Common Erythronium*. This plant is possessed of emetic properties, but is rarely, if ever, used. It is a secondary article in the Pharm. U. S.

ΕΣ'ΑΡΗ (*Obstetr.*) εσαρη, from εσαρω, 'I touch with the fingers.' The introduction of a finger or fingers into the vagina, for the purpose of examining the condition of the uterus. It is employed to verify the existence or non-existence of pregnancy and its different stages; and to detect certain affections or faults of conformation in the genital organs and pelvis; and it is indispensable, during the process of accouchement, to examine into the progress of labor, &c.

(F) *Le Toucher*.

ΕΣ'ΧΑΡ (*Path.*) *Es'chara*, εσχαρα, *Es'cara*, *Sir'za*, a slough, a crust or scab. The crust or disorganized portion, arising from the mortification of a part and which is distinguishable from the living parts by its color, consistence, and other physical properties. The inflammation, which it excites in the contiguous parts, gives occasion to a secretion of pus between the living and dead parts, which ultimately completely separates the latter.

(F) *Escarre*, *Escharre*, *Eschare*.

ESCHARO'TICS (*Mat. Med.*) *Escharot'ica*, εσχαρωτικα, from εσχαρα, 'eschar.' Any substance, which, when applied upon a living part, gives rise to an eschar, such as *caustic potass*; the *concentrated mineral acids*, &c.

ESCHELLOHE, MINERAL WATERS OF, (*Mat. Med.*) This water rises at the foot of a mountain near the convent Etal in Bavaria. It is a sulphuro-saline.

ESCU'LENT (*Hyg.*) *Esculen'tus*, from *es'ca*, 'food.' Such plants or such parts

of plants or animals as may be eaten for food.

(F) *Comestible*. (G) *Lebensmittel*.

ES'DRA (*Pharm.*) εσδρα. Ancient name of an antidote, consisting of upwards of 50 simples; and described by PAULUS of Ægina, who calls it πολυχηροστον.

ESO'CHĒ (*Path.*) εσωχη. A tumor within the anus; εζοχη, being applied to one without.

ES'PHLISIS (*Surg. Path.*) εσφλασις, from φλαω, 'I break, bruise,' &c. A fracture of the skull by comminution, the fragments being depressed.

ESSA'TUM V1'NUM (*Pharm.*) Wine, charged with the medicinal principles of vegetables. RULAND.

ES'SENCE (*Pharm.*) *Essentia*. By some used synonymously with *volatile oil*; by others, with *simple tincture*. The *oil of peppermint* is the oil, obtained by distillation; the *essence*, the oil diluted with spirit.

ESSEN'TIAL (*Pharm. & Path.*) *Essentialis*. The word *essential* has been applied to the immediate or active principles of vegetables, which were believed to be endowed with the properties of the plants, from which they were extracted. *Essential oil* was so called because it was regarded as the only immediate principle which was *essential*. This expression is retained. *Essential salts* are true salts or extracts, which exist, ready formed, in vegetables; and which are obtained by distillation, incineration, or some other process.

An *essential disease* is synonymous with *idiopathic disease*; or one not depending on any other; — not symptomatic.

ES'SERA, ES'SERĒ, SO'RA, or SAIRĒ (*Path.*) *Sa'rē*. A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small, reddish tubercles over the whole body, accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a variety of lichen or of urticaria.

(F) *Ampoules, Porecelaine*.

WRITERS. H. C. ALBERTI (*E. scorbutica*), Erford. 1692. M. F. CHEM-NITZ DE STROMBERG (*E. arabum*), Hafnia, 1703 (L).

ESTHIOM'ENUS (*Path.*) *Estiom'enus*, εσθιομενος, ex'edens. That which devours or eats away. Certain ulcers and eruptions are so called.

ESTI'VAL (*Path. &c.*) *Esti'vus*, happening in summer, belonging to summer. This epithet is given to *summer*

diseases, so called, because they reign at that season and appear to depend on the influence exerted by it on the economy. In the United States the term, *summer disease*, means, disorder of the bowels, as *diarrhæa*, *cholera morbus*, &c.

WRITERS on *summer diseases*. M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1729 (L). Another work, Hal. 1745 (L). S. TH. QUELLMALZ, Lips. 1750 (L). B. RUSH, Philad. 1805.

ETH'MOID (*Anat.*) ηθμοειδης, ηθμος. The *ethmoid bone*, *Os ethmoidale*, *Os multifor'me*, *Os spongiosum*, *Os spongoides*, *σπογγοειδης*, *Os cribrosum*, *Os cribrifor'me*, *Os foraminulatum*, *Os coliforme*, from ηθμος, 'a sieve,' and ειδος, 'form.' One of the 8 bones, which compose the cranium; so called, because its upper plate is pierced by a considerable number of holes. The ethmoid bone is situated at the anterior, inferior, and middle part of the base of the cranium. It seems to be composed of a multitude of thin, fragile, semi-transparent laminae, which form more or less spacious cells, called the *Ethmoidal labyrinth*, or *cells*, distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. These communicate with the nose, and are lined by a prolongation of the pituitary membrane.

The ethmoid bone is constituted of compact tissue, and is surrounded by the *Ethmoid suture*. It is articulated with the *frontal and sphenoidal bones*, the *cornua sphenoidalia*, the *superior maxillary bones*, the *palate bones*, the *ossa turbinata inferiora*, the *vomer*, the *proper bones of the nose*, and the *lachrymal bones*.

(F) *Os Cribleux*. (G) *Siebbein*. WRITER. C. V. SCHNEIDER (*Anat. Phys. & Path. of E. bone*), Wittemb. 1655 (L).

ETHMOID'AL (*Anat.*) *Ethmoidallis*. Belonging to the ethmoid bone; as, *Ethmoidal cells*, *E. suture*, &c. The *Ethmoidal apophysis* or *process* is the advanced part of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the ethmoid. The *ethmoidal arteries* are two in number, the anterior of which arises from the ophthalmic artery. The origin of the other varies. The *Echancrure ethmoidale* of the os frontis receives the ethmoid bone. The *Ethmoidal veins* correspond to the arteries of the same name.

ETHRYGE or ETHERIDGE, GEORGE (*Biogr.*). An eminent physician in Oxford; a scholar and profes-

sor of the Greek language in the university of that city, born at Thame in Oxfordshire. The time of his death is uncertain; but he flourished in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH. WORKS. *Hypomnemata quædam in aliquot libros PAULI ÆGINETÆ, sæc observationes medicamentorum qui hac ætate in usu sunt.* 1588. 8vo.

ETIOLEMENT (F). (*Path.*) That state of plants, which occurs in consequence of privation of light, when they become pale and watery. In *pathology*, it is sometimes used, by the French, to denote the paleness produced in those, who have been kept long without light; or a similar paleness, the result of chronic disease.

ETMUL'LER or **ETTMUL'LER**, MI'CHAE'L (*Biogr.*) A German physician, who acquired great reputation as a teacher and author; born at Leipzig in 1644; died in 1683. WORKS. *Medicina Hippocratis Chemica.* Lugd. Bat. 1671. 12mo. *Dissertatio medica de singularibus.* Leipz. 1673. 4to. *Examcn coralliorum tinctura.* Lips. 1679. 4to. *A complete system of the theory and practice of physic.* Lond. 1703. 8vo. *Opera omnia theoretica et practica.* Lugd. 1680. 2 vols. fol. Several editions of his collected works were published.

ETMUL'LER, MI'CHAE'L ER'NEST (*Biogr.*) A German physician, and son of the preceding; born at Leipzig, 1673; died in 1732. WORKS. Besides publishing various works of his father, he wrote several excellent medical treatises of his own. *De opii virtute diaphoretica.* Lips. et Jenæ. 1682. 4to. *De morsu vipera.* Lips. 1685. 4to. *De singultu.* Lips. 1697. 4to. *De organis hamatoseos.* Lips. 1697. 4to. *De spirituum animalium secretionem et naturam.* Lips. 1697. 4to. *De affectibus animi ut et somno et vigiliâ.* Lipz. 1697. 4to.

EUE'MIA (*Path.*) *ευαιμία*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *αίμα*, 'blood.' Good condition of the blood. FERNELIUS.

EUA'PHION (*Pharm.*) *ευαφιον*. The name of a medicine for hæmorrhoids, referred to by GALEN.

EUCHYM'IA (*Path.*) *ευχυμία*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *χυμος*, 'juice.' A good state of the humors.

EUCRA'SIA (*Physiol.*) *ευκρασία*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *κρασία*, 'temperament.' A good temperament.

EUDIAPNEUS'TIA (*Phys.*) from *ευδιαπνευστος*, 'one who breathes well.' Easy respiration.

EUEX'IA (*Phys.*) *ευεξία*, from *ευ*,

'well,' and *εξίς*, 'constitution.' A good constitution.

EUGE'NIA CARYOPHYLLA'TA (*Mat. Med.*) *Garrophyllus*, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. The Indian tree, which affords the clove. The Clove or *Caryophyllus*, *C. aromaticus* is the unexpanded bud. Its odor is strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste pungent and acrid. Like all substances, whose virtue depends upon essential oil, it is stimulant and carminative. It is generally used as a corrigent to other remedies; and, in cases where substances containing the essential oils are demanded. The oil (F) *Huile de Girofle*, has the properties of the cloves.

(F) *Girofles*, *Gérofles*, *Gyrophles*.

(G) Gewurzelnen, Nägelein, Kreidenelken.

WRITERS. FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1701 (L). THUNBERG, Upsal, 1788 (L).

EULO'GIUM (*Path.*) A word employed by RHAZES for the major exanthemata. *Small pox, measles, &c.*

EUNUCH (*Phys.*) *Eunu'chus*, *ευνοχος*, from *ευνη*, 'the bed,' and *εχω*, 'I keep.' *Castra'tus*, *Excastra'tus*, *Evira'tus*, *Emacula'tus*, *Spa'do*, *Exscel'tus*, *Extesticula'tus*, *Extom'ius*, *Semi'vir*, *Semimacula'tus*. One, whose organs of generation have been removed or so disorganized, that he is rendered incapable of reproducing his species, or of exercising the act of venery. Eunuchs were common with the ancient Romans. In Italy, this horrible mutilation still takes place to improve the voice; and, in the East, Eunuchs have the *surcilance* of the seraglios.

(G) Verschnittene.

WRITERS. TH. RAYNAUD, Divion. 1655 (L). Z. PASQUALIGUS (*for purpors of music*), Divion. 1655 (L). G. FRANCI (*castration of women*), Heidelb. 1673 (L). SLEVOGT (*de spadanibus*) Jenæ, 1690 (L). EWALDT, Regiom. 1707 (L). ANCILLON, under the name OLLINCAN, 1707 (F). J. PH. L. WITHOFF, Laussan. 1762 (L).

EUPATHI'A (*Path.*) *ευπαθεια*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' A disposition for bearing pain easily.

EUPATO'RIMUM CANNAB'INUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Eupato'rium*, *E. Arabicum*, *Hemp agrimony*, *Eupato'rium of Avicenna*, *Herb of Saint Cullenegonde*, *Trifolium cervinum*, *Origlanum aquaticum*. The juice of this plant proves violently emetic and purgative, if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been considered diuretic, cathartic, and emetic.

(F) *Eupatoire d'Avicenne*.

(G) Wasserdost, Kunigundenkraut, Wasserhanf.

The *EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM*, *Bone'set*, *Thoroughwort*, *Thoroughstem*, *Thoroughwax*, *Vegetable antimony*, *Crosswort*, *Indian sage*, is a plant which grows in low, wet meadows throughout the United States. It is considered to be stimulating, tonic, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. xv of the powder, as a gentle purgative.

The *EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM*, *Mohawk tassels*, *Purple-stalked Eupatorium*, *Trumpet weed*; is used in similar cases; as well as the

EUPATORIUM TEUCRIFOLIUM, *Wild horehound*, or *Germander leafed, horehound*.

EUPEPSIA (Phys.) from *ευ*, 'well,' and *πεπτω*, 'I digest.' A good digestion. The antithesis to *dyspepsia*.

EUPHLOGIA (Path.) from *ευ*, 'well,' and *φλεγω*, 'I burn.' Mild inflammation.

EUPHONY (Physiol.) *Euphonia*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' An agreeable or regular voice.

EUPHORBIA CAPITATA (Mat. Med.) *Caacica*. A Brazilian plant, which is strongly astringent, and not poisonous. It is considered to be one of the best remedies for the bites of serpents. It is, also, called *Colubrina Lusitanica*.

EUPHORBIA CYPARISSIAS (Mat. Med.) *Esula minor*, *Tithymalus Cyparissia*. The *Cypress spurge*. This, like most of the spurges, is very acrimonious. Amongst the rustics it was formerly called, *poor man's rhubarb*, and was, consequently, a laxative. It is not used.

(F) *Euphorbe cyprès*. (G) *Cypressen wolfsmilch*.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA, *Ipecacuan'hu spurge*. This species of spurge is common in the Southern and Middle parts of the United States. The root is a powerful emetic, in the dose of from 5 to 15 grains; 20 grains act as a cathartic likewise. In large doses it acts as a narcotico-acrid.

(F) *Euphorbe vomitive*.

The *EUPHORBIA COROLLATA*, or *Large flowering spurge* has similar properties to the last. The dose of the root is the same.

EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS. The systematic name of the plant, which affords the *lesser cataputia seeds*. *Cataputia minor*, *Calper spurge*. *Lathyrus*, *Garland spurge*, *Tithymalus latifolius*. The seeds possess cathartic properties.

(G) *Pargierkörner*, *Springkörner*, *Springkraut*.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM. The systematic name of the plant, which affords the *Euphorbium*, *ευφορβιον*, *Euphorbia gummi resina*, in greatest abundance. The euphorbium is an inodorous gum-resin, in yellow tears, which have the appearance of being worneaten. It enters into the composition of some plasters and has been used as an errhine.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS. The *greater spurge*. *Esula major*, *Tithymalus*, *Marsh spurge*. The juice is given, in Russia, as a common purge. It is used, too, as an irritant in tinea, warts, &c.

(F) *Euphorbe des marais*.

(G) *Sumpwolfsmilch*.

EUPHORBIA PARALLAS, *Tithymalus paralius*, *Sea spurge*. This is violently cathartic and irritating; and is seldom used.

☞ All the spurges are vesicant and rubefacient, when applied externally.

WRITERS. J. WIMAN, (*on the Euphorbia*), Upsal, 1752. J. L. A. LOISELEUR DESLONGCHAMPS (*on the substitution of several Euphorbia for ipecacuanha*), Paris.

EUPHRA'SIA OFFICINALIS (Mat. Med.) *Ocularia*, *Euphragia*, *Ophthalmica*, *Eye'bright*. It has been recommended in diseases of the eye, but is unworthy of notice.

(F) *Eufraise*, *Casse-Lunette*.

(G) *Augentrost*.

WRITER. J. FRANK, *Francof. et Lips.* 1717 (L).

EUPNEA (Phys.) *ευπνοια*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *πνεο*, 'I respire.' Freedom or facility of respiration.

EURHYTHMIA (Phys.) *ευρυθμια*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm.' Regularity of the pulse.

EUROS (Path.) *ευρος*, *Situs*, *Mucor*, *Caries*. Corruption of the humors.

EUSEMIA (Path.) *ευσημεια*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *σημειον*, 'a sign.' A collection of good signs.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE (Anat.) *Tuba Eustachiana*, *Meatus cæcus*, *Tuba Aristotelica*, *Ductus auris palatinus*, *Iter a Palato ad Aurētem*, *Trompe ou Conduit d'Eustache*, *Conduit guttural de l'oreille* (Ch). This tube was so called from its discoverer, EUSTACHIUS. It is partly bony and partly cartilaginous; extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. Its length is about two inches; the bony

portion, which belongs to the temporal bone, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch long. It is lined, internally, by a prolongation of the lining membrane of the pharynx. Its nerves are furnished by the palatine branches of the ganglion of MECKEL; and its vessels proceed from those of the pharynx and velum pendulum.

The use of the tube seems to be, to permit the renewal of air in the cavity of the tympanum.

(G) Eustachischen Röhre.

EUSTA'CHIAN VALVE (*Anat.*) *Valve of Eustachius, Valvule d'Eustachi ou d'Eustache.* A membranous, semilunar fold, which corresponds to the opening of the vena cava inferior into the right auricle of the heart.

EUSTA'CHIUS, BARTHOL'OMEW (*Biogr.*) A very distinguished Italian anatomist of the 16th century; died in 1574. WORKS. *Libellus de dentibus.* Ven. 1563. 4to. *A series of anatomical plates, engraved on copper, published by LANCISI.* Rome. 1714. fol. These have been frequently republished. EROTIANI *Græci scriptoris vetustissimi vocem quæ apud HIPPOCRATEM sunt, collectio: cum annotationibus EUSTACHII,* Ven. 1666. 4to. *Opuscula anatomica, nempe de renum structurâ, officio, et administratione: de auditûs organo: — ossium examen: de motu capitis: — de venâ quæ azygos dicitur, et de aliâ quæ in flexu brachii communem profundam producit: — et de dentibus.* Venet. 1563. Other editions were published by ALBINUS, BOERHAAVE, &c.

EUSTHE'NIA (*Phys.*) ευσθηνία, *Vigor, Exuberant'ia.* Flourishing, exuberant health. HIPPOCR.

EUTAX'IA (*Path.*) from εὖ, 'well,' and τάσσω, 'I arrange,' εὐτάξια, *Euthesia.* A well ordered constitution, in which every part has its proper relation.

EUTHANA'SIA (*Path.*) εὐθανασία, from εὖ, 'well,' and θάνατος, 'death.' An easy death. One without any painful agony.

EUTHYM'IA (*Phys.*) εὐθυμία, *An'imi tranquillitas,* from εὖ, 'well,' and θυμός, 'mind.' Tranquillity of mind. A good state of the mental faculties.

EUTRO'PHIA (*Physiol.*) εὐτροφία. A good state of nutrition.

EVACUANTS (*Mat. Med.*) *Evacuant'ia,* from *e* and *vacuare*, 'to empty.' Medicines are so called, which occasion a discharge by some emunctory; such as purgatives, emetics, &c.

(F) *Evacuatifs,* (G) *Ausleerendemitte.*

WRITERS. MICHAEL SEGNITZ (*Ratio operandi of E.*), Hal. 1698 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1703, (L). J. B. QUIS-TORP (*operation of E.*), Rostoch. 1713 (L). B. MEIBOM. Helmstad. 1723 (L). J. G. RUDOLPH, Wittemb. 1734 (L). KEHLER, London. Goth. 1742 (L). J. O'REILLY, Prag. 1750 (L). F. A. SCHULTZE, Gotting. 1754 (L). (The two last on *E. in acute diseases*). A. E. BÜCHNER (*bad effects of strong E. in dropsy*), Hal. 1762 (L). P. F. J. CALLEWAERT, Lovan. 1765 (L). G. CH. RADEFELD, (*E. in acute fevers*), Gotting. 1767. J. WELLENS, Lovan. 1770 (L). F. LEMAIRE (*occasional evils of E.*), Lugd. Bat. 1771 (L). M. F. REITEMEIER, Gotting. 1778 (L). C. A. LOMBARD (*use of E. in wounds*), Strasburg, 1782 (F). *In the cure of tumors, wounds, &c.*, Strasburg, 1783 (F). CH. G. GRUNER (*E. in acute fevers*), Jenæ, 1784 (L).

EVACUATION (*Phys. & Path.*) Same etymon. The discharge, of any matter whatever, by the natural passages or by an artificial opening.

(G) Ausleerung.

WRITERS. H. SCHOLZ, Basil. 1612 (L). J. A. PHILIPPEAUX, Lovan. 1662 (L). J. DE BEQUOY, Lugd. Bat. 1692 (L). CH. A. F. HELLFELD, Jenæ, 1784 (G). J. ANDERSON (*on natural and artificial E.*), Lond. 1788.

EVAPORATION (*Pharm. & Phys.*) *Evaporatio, Vaporatio, Exhalatio, διαφορσις.* Transformation of a liquid into vapor, in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it, dry and separate from the liquid. When the vapor is received in a proper vessel and condensed, the process is called DISTILLATION, which see. Evaporation produces cold, and this is one of the processes by which the body is cooled, through the evaporation of the perspiratory fluid.

(G) Verdunstung.

EVAUX, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *E.* is situated in Auvergne, in France. The waters are hydrosulphurous, and thermal.

EVELPIS'TI EEMPLAS'TRUM (*Pharm.*) *Plaster of EVELPIS'TUS.* A plaster, with the composition of which we are unacquainted.

EVENTRATION (*Surg. Path.*) *Eventrat'io, Hypogastrorix'is,* from *e*, 'out of,' and *venter*, 'the belly.' A tumor, formed by a general relaxation of the parietes of the abdomen, and containing a great part of the abdominal viscera. Also, *ventral hernia*, or that,

which occurs in any other way, than through the natural openings of the abdominal parietes. Lastly, any very extensive wound of the abdominal parietes, with issue of the greater part of the intestines.

EVENTUS (*Path.*) αποβαινον, αποβησομενον, εκβησομενον, *Terminaltio mor'bi*. The event or issue of a disease, either favorable or unfavorable.

EVERRICULUM (*Surg.*) *Spccillum*, a sort of sound or scoop, used for extracting sand or fragments of stone or clots of blood from the bladder, after or during the operation of lithotomy.

EVERS, OTTO JUSTUS (*Biogr.*) An eminent German surgeon; born at Iber in the diocese of Einbeck, in 1728; died in 1800. WORKS. *Bemerkungen und Erfahrungen zur Bereicherung der Wundarzneikunst und Arzneigelahrtheit*, mit 3 Kupf. Götting. 1787. 8vo. *Ueber die Infurctus*. Stendal. 1794. 8vo.

EVISTIOLA (*Path.*) A word, used by PARACELsus for an exanthem, occurring on the nape of the neck, which he classes, it is said, improperly, under lepra. CASTELLI.

EVOLUTION, SPONTANEOUS (*Obstr.*) A term, applied, by DR. DENMAN, to what he considered to be a spontaneous turning of the fœtus in utero, in an arm presentation, in consequence of powerful uterine contractions forcing out the breech and feet, whilst the arm recedes. It is now considered to be a doubling of the fœtus, so that the arm changes its position but little, whilst the breech is forcibly expelled before the upper extremity;—the case becoming similar to a breech presentation.

EVULSION (*Surg.*) *Avulsion*, *Evulsio*, from *evellere*, 'to pluck out,' αποτιλμος, εκτιλμος, τιλμος. The action of plucking out, forcible extraction. This word is oftener used, by the French, than by the English surgeons, for the act of extracting certain parts, the presence of which is injurious, — as the teeth, &c.

(F) *Arrachement*. (G) *Ausziehung*, *Ausreissung*.

E'WICH, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A physician, who lived towards the end of the 16th century. WORKS. *De officio fidelis et prudentis magistratus tempore pestilentiae, compub. a contagio preservandi liberandique, libri duo*. Neap. 1532. 8vo. *Of the datie of a faithfull and wise magistrate. in preserving and delivering of the commonwealt from infection, in the time of the plague or pes-*

tilence; two bookees. Written in Latine, newlie turned into English, by J. Stockwood, a worke verie necessarie for our time and countrie. Lond. 1583. 8vo. *De sagarum (quas vulgo veneficas appellant) natura, arte, viribus, et factis; item de notis, indicibusque quibus agnoscantur; et pœndi quâ afficiendæ sint*. Bremæ. 1584. 8vo.

EXACERBATION (*Path.*) *Exacerbatio*, *Exasperatio*, *Excrescentia*, from *exacerbare*, 'to provoke.' An increase in the symptoms of a disorder. Often used synonymously with paroxysm.

(F) *Rédoublement*.

EXAL'MA (*Surg. Path.*) εξαλμα, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *αλλομαι*, 'I leap.' *Exal'sis*, *εξαλσις*. HIPPOCRATES calls thus the displacement of the vertebræ.

EXALTA'TION of the vital forces (*Path.*) *Exaltatio virtium*. This word has been used, by modern pathologists, to designate a morbid increase in the action of organs, and partly that which occurs in an inflamed organ. Some use *exaltation of the vital forces*, and *inflammation* synonymously.

EXANGI'A (*Nosol.*) from *εξαγγιζω*, 'I evacuate from a vessel.' *Exangiea*. An enlargement or rupture of a blood-vessel, without external opening. A genus, in the order *Dysthetica*, class *Hæmatica* of GOOD. It comprises *aneurism* and *varix*.

EXAN'GUIOUS (*Path.*) *Exæmos*, *εξαίμος*, *Exsanguis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *sanguis*, 'blood.' One who seems bloodless; as a female, who has suffered largely under uterine hemorrhage.

EXANIMA'TION (*Path.*) *Exanimatio*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *anima*, 'the spirit.' This word has two acceptations. Sometimes, it means real death, corresponding with the Greek *θανατος*, *mors*. At others, it signifies, apparent death, corresponding with the Greek *αψυχια*, *εψυχια*, *εχλυσις*, *An'imi deliquium*.

EXAN'THEM (*Path.*) *Exanthema*, *Esflorescentia*, *Exanthisma*, *Effloratio*, *εξανθημα*, from *εξανθεω*, 'I flourish.' A rash. Under this term is comprehended, by some, every kind of eruption, of which the skin is the seat. Others comprehend by it those eruptions, that are accompanied with fever, *Febres exanthematice*: including, under the head of the *Major Exanthemata*, those which attack a person but once in his life and which are communicated by specific contagion; and, under the *minor exanthemata*, those, which are not marked by these characteristics.

Small pox, measles, cow pox, &c. belong to the major: — Chicken pox, herpes, lichen, &c., to the minor.

(F) *Exanthème, Élévures*, (G) *Ausschlag*.

WRITERS. CL. SELLIER (*on evacuations in E.*), Paris, 1574 (L). S. BALDI (*V. S. in E.*), Genuæ, 1663 (L). G. E. STAHL (*retrocession of E.*). G. D. COSHWITZ (*Do.*), Hal. 1723 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1749 (L). E. G. KURELLA (*to prove that E. are not occasioned by worms*), Berlin, 1750 (L). J. C. NYANDER (*E. are occasioned by acari*), Upsal, 1757 (L). M. E. BLOCH, *Francf. ad Viadr.* 1762 (L). CH. A. MANCOLD, Erford. 1763 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1764 (L). J. CH. POHL (*warm and cold regimén in E.*), Lips. 1763 (L). J. SIDREN (*E. caused by seasons*), Upsal. 1768 (L). A. NUNN (*causes of E.*) Erford. 1769 (L). FR. G. SCHÖNMETZLER (*laxatives in E.*), Heidelberg. 1769 (L). Another work, Heidelberg. 1769 (L). E. G. BALDINGER (*whether E. arise from worms*), Jenæ, 1772 (L). J. L. CHAMPION (*should V. S. be used in E.?*), Nanc. 1782 (L). J. WELT, Gotting. 1784 (L). G. H. TÖMLICH (*origin of E.*), Jenæ, 1785 (L). J. J. VANDERTAALLEN (*febrile E.*), Lovan. 1790 (L). CH. F. ELSNER, Regiom. 1793–4. D. J. SUASSO, Amsteld. 1809 (L).

EXANTHEMATICA (*Nosol.*) Same etymon. *Eruptive fevers*. Cutaneous eruptions, essentially accompanied with fever; — the third order in the class *Hæmatica of Good*.

EXARAG'MA (*Surg. Path.*) ἐξαράγμα, from ἐξαράσσω, 'I tear away,' 'I break.' Collision, violent fracture or friction.

EXARCHIATER (*Med.*) ἐξαρχίατρος, chief of the archiatri; or chief of the chief of physicians, a title like that of *Comes Archiatrorum*, given to the chief physician of an emperor or king.

EXAR'MA (*Surg. Path.*) ἐξάρμα, from ἐξείρῃμαι, 'I am raised.' A prominent tumor.

EXAR'SIO (*Path.*) A burning heat.

EXCARNA'TION (*Anat.*) *Excarnatio*, from *ex*, and *caro*, 'flesh.' A mode of making anatomical preparations, which consists in separating injected vessels from the parts in which they are situated. This is done by means of corrosion by an acid or by putrefaction.

EXCIP'IENT (*Pharm.*) *Excipiens*, from *excipere*, 'to receive,' A substance, which, in a medicinal prescription, gives form and consistence to it and serves as a *vehicle* or *medium* for

the exhibition of the other ingredients. (F) *Intermède*.

EXCIS'ION (*Surg.*) *Excisio*, from *excid'ere*, 'to cut off.' A surgical operation, by which parts of a small size are removed with a cutting instrument, ἐκτομή, *Ectomé*.

(G) *Ausscheidung*.

EXCITABIL'ITY (*Physiol.*) *Excitabilitas*. The faculty, possessed by living beings, of being sensible to the action of excitants. The doctrine of excitability forms an important part of the Brunonian system.

EXCITA'TION OF EXCITE'MENT (*Path.*) Same etymon., from *excitare*, 'to excite,' *Excitatio*. Act of exciting or state of an organ or organs excited. Excitement is, sometimes, used synonymously with arterial action. The effect of the exciting powers acting on the excitability, according to BROWN, constitutes *excitement*. CULLEN used the term to express the restoration of the energy and action of the brain, which had been interrupted by sleep or some debilitating cause, a state opposite to that of *collapse*.

EXCORIA'TION (*Surg. Path.*) *Excoriatio*, *Am'ychē*, ἀμύχη, from *ex* and *corium*, 'skin.' A slight wound, which removes only the skin.

(F) *Ecorchure*. (G) *Wundseyne*. WRITER. J. F. ISENFLAMM (*E. accompanying disease*) Erlang. 1765 (I).

EXCREA'TION (*Path.*) *Excreatio*, *Rasca'tio*, from *scrare*, 'to spit.' Act of spitting. See *Exspuitio*.

(G) *Räuspern*. (F) *Crachement*, *Expuition*.

EXCREMENT (*Physiol.*) *Excrementum*, *Excretum*, *Excretio*, περιττωμα, διαχορημα, ἀφ'όδος, ἀφοδος, *Archo'reon*, ἀποχορηιον, *Ar'chrisis*, ἀποχρῖσις, *Ar'das*, *Ar'dalos*, ἀρδας, ἀοδαλος, from *excer'nere*, 'to separate,' 'cleanse.' Every thing, which is evacuated from the body of an animal as superfluous, by the natural emunctories: such as the fæcal matters, the urine, perspiration, nasal mucus, &c. Generally, however, the term is restricted to the fæcal evacuations; — the *Purgamenta*, *Hædra*, *Sedes*, *Fæces* (q. v.) *Abessi*, *Rebis*, καταρρηξίς, *Catarrhexis*, *Copros*, κοπρος.

(G) *Auswurf*, *Stuhlgang*, *Koth*, *Unrath*.

WRITERS. J. B. MONTANUS, Patav. et Venet. 1654 (L). J. M. SAVONAROLA, Lugd. 1560 (L). I. SPACCHIUS, Argent. 1597 (L). R. A. FONSECA, Pisis, 1613 (L). H. BOERHAAVE (*use*

of inspecting the E. in disease), Lugd. Bat. 1693 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1756 (L).

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS (*Phys.*) *Excrementitius*. That, which is similar to excrement, and forms part of it. *Excrementitious humors* or *parts* are those destined to be evacuated, as incapable of administering to the nutrition of the body.

(F) *Excrémenteux, Excrémentitiel*.

EXCREMEN'TO-RECREMENTI'TIOUS (*Phys.*) Animal fluids, intended to be partly absorbed and partly rejected.

EXCRES'CENTE (*Surg. Path.*) *Excrescentia, Ecphy'ma, Phymato'sis, Hyper-sarco'sis, νεπλασμασις, σαρκουρια, Caro Excres'cens*, from *excres'cere*, 'to grow outwards.' A tumor, which forms at the surface of organs, and especially on the skin, mucous membranes, or ulcerated surfaces. Excrescences differ in size, shape, cause, &c., and each requires its own treatment. *Warts, condylomata, polypi, hemorroids* belong to this head.

(F) *Excroissance*.

(G) *Auswuchs*.

EXCRE'TION (*Physiol.*) *Excretio, Evacuatio, Ejectio, Expulsio, Egessio, διαχωρησις*, from *excernere*, 'to separate.' The separation or throwing off of those matters from the body of an animal, which are supposed to be useless, as the urine, perspiration, and fæces.

(G) *Aussonderung*.

EXCRETORY (*Anat.*) *Excretorius*; same etymon. An *Excretory vessel* or *duct* is one, which transmits the fluid, secreted by a gland, either externally or into the reservoirs in which it has to be deposited. The existence of an excretory duct is a distinctive character of the glands properly so called.

EXCRETORY ORGAN, means any one charged with the office of excreting: thus the skin is said to be an excretory organ, because through it the perspiration takes place.

EXCU'TIA VENTRIC'ULI (*Surg.*) *Stomach Brush*. An instrument, composed of iron or brass wire, at one of the extremities of which is a pencil of bristles. Some ancient authors proposed this to extract foreign bodies from the œsophagus, as well as to cleanse the stomach of viscid and tenacious matters adhering to it.

EXELCYS'MOS (*Surg. Path.*) *ἐξέλκυσιμος*, from *ἐξ*, 'from,' and *ἔλκυω*, 'I draw.' Depression of a bone.

EXERAM'A (*Path.*) *ἐξερᾶμα*, from *ἐξέρωω*, 'I vomit.' Vomiting; or the matter vomited. *ἩΠΠΟΚΡ.*

EX'ERCISE (*Hyg.*) *Exercitatio, Exercitium, Asce'sis, ασκησις, ασκημα, γυμνασιον*, from *exerce're*, 'to work.' Every motion of the body, arising from the contraction of muscles, subjected to the will. Also, the action of any organ whatever. Exercise may be *active* or *passive*. The passive are referred to, under the head of GESTATION. The chief active exercises are:—*walking, running, dancing, hunting, fencing, playing at ball, cricket, racket, quoits, swimming, declamation, singing, &c.*

Exercise is an important prophylactic, particularly in those disposed to be plethoric. It improves the digestion; augments the secretions; and, when used in moderation, gives strength to the body; but when carried to excess, produces debility and disease.

(F) *Exercice*.

(G) *Leibes-übung*.

WRITERS. F. HOFMANN, Hal. 1701 (L). J. G. BERGER, Witteb. 1705 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1708 (L). M. ALBERTI (*noxious use of E.*), Hal. 1734 (L). J. JUNCKER (*E. after eating*), Hal. 1745 (L). P. M. HONORÉ (*E. as a prophylactic*), Paris, an. xii (F). G. C. F. FOURÉ, Paris, 1808 (F).

EXER'ESIS (*Surg.*) from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *αίρω*, 'I take away.' A surgical operation, which consists in drawing, extracting, or removing, from the human body, every thing that is useless, noxious, or extraneous. It is a generic term, which includes *extraction, evulsion, evacuation, excision, ablation, amputation, &c.*

EXERRHO'SIS (*Phys*) from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *ῥέω*, 'I flow.' The discharge, which takes place by insensible perspiration.

EXFOLIATION (*Surg. Path.*) *Exfoliatio, Desquamatio*, from *ex* and *folium*, 'a leaf.' By this is meant the separation of the dead portions of a bone, tendon, aponeurosis, or cartilage, under the form of lamellæ or small scales. Exfoliation is accomplished by the instinctive action of the parts, and its object is to detach the dead portion from those subjacent, and which are still alive. For this purpose, the latter throw out fleshy granulations; and a more or less abundant suppuration occurs, which tends to separate the exfoliated part,—now become an extraneous body. The ancients distinguished ex-

foliation into *sensible* and *insensible*, according as the dead portions of bone were detached in fragments of greater or less size, or in very thin pieces, and in an almost insensible manner. When the dead part embraces all or almost all the substance of a bone, it takes the name **SEQUESTRUM**.

(G) Abblättering.

WRITER. P. BOULAY, Paris, 1814

(F).

EXFO'LIATIVE (*Surg. & Mat. Med.*) *Exfoliativus*, *Desquamatorius*. That which takes away by leaves or scales. The term has been applied to certain medicines, which were regarded as proper to hasten exfoliation, such as alcohol, oil of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, &c.

The **EXFO'LLIATIVE TREPAN** is an ancient raspatory or instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

EXHA'LANT (*Anat.*) *Exhalans*, from *exhalare*, 'to exhale,' 'throw out.'

The **EXHA'LANT VESSELS** are very minute, and arise from the arterial capillary system. They are situated in every tissue of the body, and on the surfaces of the mucous and serous membranes and skin; on which each pours its particular fluid. BICHAT distinguished three sets. 1. The *external*, terminating on the mucous and dermoid system, where they pour the matter of perspiration. 2. The *internal*, comprising those of the cellular and medullary tissues, and of synovial surfaces: and, 3. The *nutritive exhalants*, that vary in each organ in which they are found; and preside over the phenomena of composition and increase of every part of the body. The exhalants are the antagonists of the absorbents. They are imaginary vessels, inasmuch as they cannot be detected.

EXHALA'TION (*Phys.*) *Exhalatio*; same etymon: ἀναθυμίασις. A function, by virtue of which certain fluids, obtained from the blood, are spread, in the form of dew, in the areolæ of the different textures, or at the surface of membranes; either for the sake of being thrown out of the body, or to serve for certain purposes. The sweat is a *liquid, excrementitious exhalation*; the serous fluid of the pleura a *liquid, recrementitious exhalation*.

The chief exhalations, *natural* and *morbid*, are the following.

Natural Exhalations.	Cutaneous, Mucous, Serous, Synovial, Cereuminous, Adipous, Medullary, Nutritive.
Preternatural or Morbid Exhalations.	Gazeous, Sanguineous, Purulent, Encysted, Morbific textures.

Exhalation is, also, applied to that which exhales from any body whatever, organic or inorganic, dead or living.

(F) *Exhalaison*. (G) Ausdünstung.

WRITER. M. FODERA, Paris, 1824

(F).

EXHAUS'TION (*Path.*) *Vires exhaustæ*, from *exhaurire*, 'to draw out.' Loss of strength, occasioned by excessive evacuations, great fatigue or privation of food, or by disease.

(F) *Épuisement*. (G) Erschöpfung.

WRITER. M. HALL, Lond. 1825.

EXHUMA'TION; *Exhumatio*, from *ex* and *humus*, 'the ground.' The disinterment of a corpse. The circumstances, which render this necessary, are: — 1. Judicial investigations, relative to the body of the person inhumed. 2. The removal of a body from one cemetery to another: and, 3. The evacuation of cemeteries or sepulchral vaults. The operation is attended with much unpleasant smell and annoyance, and requires the use of disinfecting agents, of which the most powerful is the chloride of lime. See **DISINFECTATION**. The putrid effluvia from animal substances are not, however, found to excite disease.

(G) Wiederausgrabung.

WRITERS. P. R. NAVIER (*dangers of precipitate E.*), Dijon, 1773 (F). *Recueil de pièces concernant les exhumations faites dans l'enceinte de l'église de Saint Éloy de la ville de Dunkerque. Imprimé et publié par ordre du Gouvernement*, Paris, 8vo. 1783 (F). THOURET (*Report on the exhumations at the cemetery and church of Saint Innocents, Paris*), Paris, 1789 (F).

EXISCHIOS (*Surg.*) ἐξίσχιος, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and ἴσχιον, 'the ischium.' A luxation of the os femoris. Hence all those with large nates, and prominent hips were called ἐξίσχιοι and ἐξέχρηλοι, *Exischioi* and *Erechgluti*,

EXITU'RA (*Surg. Path.*) According to some, any abscess, which discharges. PARACELsus calls thus every kind of putrid excrement.

EX'OCHAS (*Path.*) *Ex'ochē*, εξοχας, εζοχη, from εζω, 'without,' and εχω; 'I have.' A soft tumor without the anus.

EXOCYS'TĒ (*Path.*) *Exocys'tis*, from εζ, 'out of,' and νεστις, 'the bladder.' A prolapsus of the bladder into the urethra. Also called *Prolap'sus vesicæ*, *Ædopto'sis vesicæ*.

(F) *Renversement de la vessie.*

EXOCYS'TE NOELIA'NA is when the inner membrane of the bladder is protruded. So called from M. NOEL, who first accurately described it.

EXOCYS'TE SOLINGENIA'NA; when the neck of the bladder is protruded. Called after M. SOLINGEN, who first accurately described it.

EXOINE or EXOENE (*Legal Med.*) from *ex*, 'out of,' and *ido'neus*, 'fit,' or rather from *exonerare*, 'to exonerate.' A certificate of excuse, exemption, or dispensation, given to those summoned to appear before a court of justice, and who are unable to do so.

EXOM'PHALUS (*Surg. Path.*) εζουφαλος, *Exumbilic'io*, *Exom'phalocellē*, *Om'phalocellē*, *Her'nia umbilic'lis*, *Hernie ombilicale*, (F) *H. du nombril*, (G) *N a b e l b r u c h*, *Umbilical Hernia*, from εζ, 'out of,' and *ουφαλος*, 'the navel.' Hernia, occurring at the navel. This affection happens more frequently in infants, when it takes place by the umbilical ring itself. In adults, it occurs more commonly in females than in males; and, when it does so, the sac passes in the vicinity of the umbilicus. The organs, found in this kind of hernia, are, particularly, — the epiploon, the jejunum, the arch of the colon, and sometimes the stomach. The tumor is, in general, round, and presents all the characters of hernia. It is, commonly, readily reducible, and not subject to strangulation. It must be reduced, and retained by an elastic bandage, made in the form of a girdle, and furnished with a pad at its middle part. When strangulated, the stricture may be divided upwards and towards the left side.

WRITERS. H. GABON, Paris, 1752 (L). FR. PIPELET, Paris, 1757 (L). A. JOEL, Traject. ad Viadr. 1780 (L). PH. MOUTON, Paris, an. x (F). F. MOUILLET, Paris, an. xi (F). L. OKEN, Landshut, 1810 (G). S. T. SÖMMERING, 1811 (G).

EXONCO'MA (*Path.*) εζογκωμα, from εζ and ογκος, 'a tumor.' A large, prominent tumor. Used, by GALEN, for the protuberant vertebræ after luxation.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA (*Surg. Path.*) εζοφθαλμια, *Ophthalmopto'sis*, *Pto'sis Bulbi Oc'uli*, *Exorbitis'mus*, *Ophthalmocellē*, *Ophthalmopto'sis*, *Oc'uli to'tius prominē'tia*, from εζ, 'out of' and οφθαλμος, 'eye.' A protrusion of the eye from its orbit, occasioned by an abscess or tumor in the cellular texture of the orbit, by exostosis of the parietes of the orbit, &c.

In Exophthalmia, the eye is pressed forwards; the eyelids are raised and separated, so that they can no longer cover the eye, and defend it from the action of extraneous bodies: it becomes inflamed, and the sight is disturbed or destroyed. The treatment of course depends upon the cause.

(F) *Procidence de l'œil.*

EXOSTO'SIS (*Surg. Path.*) εζοστωσις, *Hyperosto'sis*, *Emphy'ma Exosto'sis os'tea*, *Exossa'tio*, *Os'sis eminentia*, from εζ, 'out of,' and οσσειον, 'a bone.' An osseous tumor, which forms at the surface of bones, or in their cavities. Various kinds have been enumerated. The *Ivory Exosto'sis*, *Exostose eburnée*; — that which has the appearance and consistence of ivory. *Laminar Exosto'sis*, *E. Lominée*; — that which is formed of laminæ in superposition or of distinct filaments. The *Spon'gy Exosto'sis* is that, whose structure is analogous to the spongy tissue of bones.

Exostoses are sometimes distinguished into the *true*, which seem to be a projection of the osseous substance, and which have the same organization and hardness as that substance; and the *false*, or osteo-sarcoma. Exostosis may depend on syphilis, scrophula, rickets, gout, &c. In such cases, it is important to get rid of the primary disease.

Those *exostoses*, which occur within bones, have, by some, been called *enos-toses*.

(G) *Beingeschwulst.*

WRITERS. P. H. MÆHRING (*E. in the clavicle removed*), Gedan. 1732 (L). E. VICTORIN, Upsal. 1717 (L). J. TH. LUDWIG, Hal. 1756 (L). J. CASPART (*E. of cranium*), Argent. 1780 (L). J. R. FAYOLLE, Monsp. 1774 (L). G. F. ALLAN, Paris, 1770 (L). J. B. DELORT, Paris, 1774 (L). G. F. SIGWART, Tübing. 1781 (L). D. RAMONET, Paris,

an. ix (F). J. P. J. MILLIÈRE, Paris, 1814 (F).

EXOTIC (*Mat. Med. & Bot.*) *Exoticus*, ἐξωτικός, from ἐξω, 'without.' That, which comes from abroad. Plants or drugs, which are procured from abroad, are so called. It is opposed to indigenous.

(F) *Exotique*. (G) *Ausländisch*.

WRITERS. J. STRUPP (*E. Medicines*), Francf. 1574 (L). B. TH. ALBRECHT (*Preference of indigenous aromatics over the exotic*), Erford. 1740 (L). G. TH. DETHARDING (*on some exotics*), Butzov. 1765.

EXOTICADE'NIA (*Path.*) Aversion for exotic drugs.

EXOTICOMA'NIA (*Path.*) ἐξωτικωμανία. The opposite to the preceding. Fondness for exotic remedies.

WRITER. CH. S. SCHEFFEL, Gryphiswald. 1733 (L).

EXPAN'SION (*Anat.*) *Expansio*, from *expandere*, 'to spread out.' A prolongation, or spreading out, presented by certain organs. Thus, we say an *aponeurotic expansion*, &c.

(G) *Ausbreitung*.

EXPECTANT; *Expectans*, from *expectare*, 'to wait.' That which waits: — as *Expectant Medicine*, — *La Médecine expectante*. See EXPECTATION.

EXPECTA'TION (*Med.*) *Expectatio*; same etymon. The word *expectation* has, in Medicine, been applied to that method, which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and removing deranging influences, without prescribing active medicines, unless such shall be imperiously required. It consists, in fact, in leaving the disease, almost wholly, to the efforts of nature; and has been termed the *art of curing diseases by expectation or waiting*, — *Ars sanandi cum expectatione*.

WRITERS. GIDEON HARVEY, Lond. 1689. G. E. STAHL, Offenbac. 1730 (L). D. NEBEL, Marburg, 1695 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1696 (L). J. M. SCHIESE, Regiom. 1714 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. Magdeb. 1718 (L). CH. G. SCHOENWALD, Vittemb. 1746 (L). F. L. CH. SCHMIDT, Gotting. 1759 (L). I. V. VOULLONNE, Avignon, 1776 (F). A. WILLAUME (*E. in Surgery*), Paris, an. xiii (F).

EXPECTORANT (*Mat. Med.*) *Expectorans*, *Anacatharticus*, ἀνακαθαριστικός, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and *pectus*, 'the breast.' A medicine, capable of facilitating or provoking expectoration. There is probably no such thing as a *direct* expectorant. They all act through

the system, or by impressions made on parts at a distance, which, through the medium of general or contiguous sympathy, excite the secretory vessels of the air-passages into action.

(G) *Brustreinigungsmittel*, *Hustennittel*.

WRITERS. J. LUDOLF, Erford, 1723 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER: Hal 1756 (L).

EXPECTORA'TION (*Path.*) *Expectoratio*, *Bez humida*, *Anap'tysis*, ἀναπτύσις, *Anacathar'sis*, ἀνακαθαρισίς, *Anabexis*, ἀναβήσις; same etymon. The act of expelling from the chest, matters or secretions there collected or existing. It is, likewise, used for the expectorated matter.

(G) *Brustauswurf*.

EXPERIENCE (*Med.*) *Experientia*, *Empeiria*, πείρα, ἐμπειρία, from *experiri*, 'to practise.' A knowledge of things, acquired by practice. In Medicine, this knowledge can be obtained both by the practitioner's own experience, and by that obtained from tradition and from books. To profit by experience, requires a mind capable of appreciating the proper relations between cause and effect; and hence it happens, that *false experience*, *Experientia fallax*, is extremely common; and that a man had better, in many instances, trust to that which he has learnt from others, than to his own fallacious observation.

The union of accurate observation by the physician with that, handed down by medical writers, constitutes perfect experience, so far as it is attainable in any individual case.

(F) *Expérience*. (G) *Erfahrung*.

WRITERS. G. TRINCKHAUS, Jenæ, 1665 (L). FR. BAYLE, Paris, 1675 (F). J. BOHN, Lips. 1689 (L). *On false experience*, Lips. 1710 (L). G. EMMERICH, Regiom. 1693 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1699 (L). Another work, Hal. 1704 (L). Another, *on false experience*, Hal. 1706 (L). J. A. HOFSTETTER, Hal. 1705 (L). TH. BERGER, Lips. 1717 (L). H. CH. GERNHARD, Jenæ, 1721 (L). P. TH. SCHACHER, Lips. 1723 (L). CH. M. BURCHARD, Rostoch, 1726 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. Magd. 1741 (L). A. RIDIGER, Lips. 1749 (L). J. G. ZIMMERMANN, Zurich, 1763-4 (G). This work was translated into several languages: into English by HOPSON, Lond. 1782. J. PRATOLONGO, Genoa, 1777 (L). E. HORN, Berlin, 1807 (G).

EXPERIMENT (*Med.*) *Experimentum*; same etymon. A trial, made on the bodies of men or animals, for the pur-

pose of detecting the effect of a remedy, or of becoming better acquainted with their structure, functions, or peculiarities. In a more general sense, it means any trial, instituted with the intent of becoming better acquainted with any thing.

By experiments on living animals, we have obtained much valuable information in the various departments of Medicine; but particularly in Physiology and Toxicology.

(F) *Expériment, Expérience.*

(G) Versuch.

EXPERT (F) (*Leg. Med.*) *Exper'tus*. Skillful, or of good experience. A physician, charged with the duty of making a report upon any case of legal medicine.

EXPIRA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Eclpnoë*, *εκπνοή*, from *expira're*, 'to breathe out.' The act of expelling, from the chest, the air received in during inspiration.

(G) Aushauchung, Ausathmung.

EXPIRATORY (*Anat.*) *Expiratio'ni inser'viens*. The expiratory muscles are all those, which contribute to diminish the cavity of the chest, for the purpose of expelling the air contained in the lungs, or of producing expiration. These muscles are, chiefly, the *intercostals, triangularis sterni, quadratus lumborum, serratus posticus inferior*, the *oblique and recti muscles of the abdomen, the sacro-lumbalis, &c.*

EXPLORA'TION (*Med.*) *Explora'tio*, from *explora're*, 'to search into.' The act of observing and attentively examining or investigating every thing connected with a case of disease. The word is chiefly used, in this sense, by the French practitioners.

(G) Untersuchung.

WRITERS. A. PLANER, Tubing. 1579 (L). MAJOR (*on interrogating the sick*), Kilon. 1613 (L). J. J. SCHARANDEUS, Erford. 1749 (L). R. LENTILIUS (*tabula consultatoria*), Ulm. 1690 (L). J. H. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1721 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1731 (L). RATHBERGER, Vindob. 1763 (L). D. MICHELS, Argent. 1766 (L). F. STAHL, Wirceburg, 1792 (L). J. FR. GOTTHARD, Erford, 1793 (G). S. G. VOGEL, Stendal, 1796 (G). A. W. SMITH, VIENNA, 1796 (G). CHR. A. STRUVE (*tables for E.*), Hanoovre, 1800 (G). SCHMIDT, Lips. 1803 (L). C. CH. HEUSER, Rinteln. 1806 (G). J. V. HILDENBRAND, Vienna, 1807 (L).

EXPRES'SION (*Pharm. & Physiol.*) *Expres'sio*, *επιπνευσις, εκθλιψις*, from

ex, 'out of,' and *prem'ere*, 'to press.' The act of compressing a substance, for the purpose of separating from it the fluids, which it contains. Also, the manner in which impressions, made upon us, are depicted; especially in the traits of the countenance.

WRITERS. C. BELL (*Anatomy of E.*), Lond. 1806. P. CAMPER, Utrecht, 1791 (F): from the Dutch, by P. B. Q. DISJONVAL, Utrecht, 1792 (F).

Sueur d'expression, or *Sweat of expression*, is a term given to the passive perspiration, observable in very debilitated individuals.

EXPUL'SIVE (**BANDAGE**) (*Surg.*) *Expellens, Expulso'rius*, from *expellere*, 'to drive away.' An *expulsive bandage*, (F) *Bandage expulsif*, is one constructed with the view of compressing a part, from which we are desirous of expelling pus, serum, &c.

Certain medicines were, formerly, called *expul'sives*, which were believed to have the power of driving the humors towards the skin;—as diaphoretics and sudorifics.

EXSPU'ITION (*Phys.*) *Expui'tio*, *πτυσμα, Spui'tio, Spula'tio, Pty'sma, Anachrempl'sis, αναχρημψις, Apochrempl'sis, αποχρημψις, πτυσις, Pty'sis*. Rejection of the matters, accumulated in the pharynx and larynx; *Spit'ting*.

EXSTRO'PHIA (*Path.*) from *εξ*, 'out of,' and *στροφη*, 'turning.' *Extrover'sio, Extrover'sion*. A term, used by M. CHAUSSIER, for certain displacements of organs, and especially of the urinary bladder.

The **EXSTRO'PHIA OF THE BLADDER**, is a faulty conformation, in which the organ opens above the pubes; so that in the hypogastric region there is a red, mucous surface, formed by the inner coat of the bladder; and on which two prominences are distinguishable, corresponding to the openings of the ureters.

(F) *Renversement de Vessie.*

EXSUC'TIO (*Phys.*) *εκμυκτηρις, Suctio*, from *εξ*, 'out of,' and *succus*, 'a juice.' The action of sucking.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS (*Pharm.*) *Extempora'neus, Extempora'lis*. The apothecary calls those remedies extemporaneous, which are made on the spot, and composed according to the prescription of the physician.

EXTENSIBIL'ITY (*Phys.*) *Extensibil'itas*. A property, possessed by certain bodies, of being able to be extended or elongated.

(G) Streckbarkeit, Dehnbarkeit.

EXTEN'SION (*Surg.*) *Extensio*, τασίς, εκτασίς, κατατάσις, ανατάσις, *Tasis*, *Ek'tasis*, *Catal'asis*, *Anat'asis*, from *exten'dere*, 'to stretch out.' It is, in Surgery, an operation, by which we draw strongly, either by the hands or by straps, a fractured or luxated limb, to restore it to its natural position. It is the opposite of *Counter-extension*.

(G) *Ausdehnung*, *Ausstreckung*.

EXTEN'SOR (*Anat.*) Same etymon. A muscle, whose office it is to extend certain parts.

(F) *Extenseur*. (G) *Streckmuskel*.

EXTEN'SOR BRE'VIS DIGITO'RUM PE'DIS, *Ped'icus*, *Calcaneo-phalangien commun* of *DUMAS*; *Muscle pédieur*, *Muscle petit extenseur des orteils*, *Calcaneo-sus-phalangien commun* (*CH.*), *Carré du pied*; *Short Exten'sor of the Toes*. A muscle, situated on the dorsal region of the foot. It arises from the external surface of the calcaneum, and at the anterior edge of a ligament, which unites that bone to the astragalus. Anteriorly, each of its divisions terminates by a small tendon, which is fixed, successively, at the superior part of the posterior extremity of the first phalanx of the great toe, and to the second and last phalanges of the three next toes. Its use is to extend the four first toes, and to direct them a little outwards.

EXTEN'SOR DIGITO'RUM COMMUNIS, *Exten'sor digitorum communis manus*, *cum extensore proprio auricularis*, *Digitorum ten'sor*; *Epicondylo-sus-phalangien commun* (*CH.*); *Common Exten'sor of the Fin'gers*. A long, flattened muscle; simple above, and divided into four portions inferiorly. It is situated at the posterior part of the fore-arm; arises from the external tuberosity of the humerus; from the aponeurosis of the fore-arm and from the aponeurotic septa, situated between it and the neighbouring muscles, and is inserted at the posterior surface of the second and third phalanges of the four last fingers. This muscle extends the phalanges of the four last fingers upon each other, and upon the metacarpal bone. It can, also, extend the hand on the fore-arm.

(F) *Extenseur commun des Doigts*.

EXTEN'SOR PRO'PRIUS MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, *Epicondylo-sus-phalangien du petit doigt*, (*CH.*) Situated on the inside of the *Extensor communis digi-*

torum. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri and the aponeurotic septa seated between it, the *extensor communis digitorum*, and the *extensor carpi ulnaris*; and is inserted into the two last phalanges of the little finger. Its use is to extend the little finger, and even the hand upon the fore-arm.

(F) *Extenseur propre du petit doigt*.

EXTEN'SOR FOL'LICIS BRE'VIS, *Exten'sor nu'lor pollicis manus*, *E. primi interno'dii*, *E. pollicis primus*, *E. secun'di interno'dii* (*DOUGLAS*), *E. secun'di interno'dii os'sis pollicis*; *Cubito-sus-phalangien du pouce*, *Cubito-sus-phalangien*, (*CH.*) Seated at the posterior and inferior part of the fore-arm. It is thin, long, and broader at its middle than at the extremities. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted behind the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the thumb, and aids in supination.

(F) *Court extenseur du pouce*.

EXTEN'SOR LONG'US POL'LICIS; *Exten'sor ma'jor pollicis manus*, *Exten'sor secun'di interno'dii*, *Exten'sor pollicis secun'dus*, *Exten'sor tertii interno'dii* (*DOUGLAS*), *Exten'sor interno'dii os'sis pollicis*, *Cubito-sus-phalangien du pouce*, (*CH.*) This muscle is long, flat, and fusiform; and is seated at the posterior part of the fore-arm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted at the posterior part of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the last phalanx of the thumb upon the first.

(F) *Muscle long extenseur du pouce*.

EXTEN'SOR PRO'PRIUS IN'DICIS; *E. proprius primi dig'iti manus*, *E. In'dicis*, *Indica'tor*, *Exten'sor secun'di interno'dii in'dicis proprius*, *Cubito-sus-phalangien de l'Index*, (*CH.*) This muscle is long and thin; broader in the middle than at the extremities; and is situated at the posterior part of the fore-arm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted at the posterior part of the upper extremity of the second and third phalanx of the index finger. It extends the three phalanges of the index finger; and has, besides, the same uses as the other extensors of the fingers.

(F) *Extenseur propre de l'Index*.

EXTEN'SOR PRO'PRIUS POL'LICIS

PE'DIS; *E. pro'prius Hall'ucis*, *E. lon'gus* (DOUGLAS), *E. Pol'licis lon'gus*, *Peroneo-sus-phalangien du pouce*, *Peroneo-sus-phalangettien du pouce*, (Cn.) This muscle is situated at the anterior part of the leg. It is fleshy, broad, flat, above; small and tendinous below. It arises from the anterior part of the middle third of the fibula; and is inserted into the posterior part of the superior extremity of the last phalanx of the great toe. It extends the last phalanx of the great toe upon the first; and the first upon the first metacarpal bone.

EXTEN'SOR COMMUNIS DIGITO'RUM PE'DIS; *E. Longus Digi'to'rum Pe'dis*, *E. Digi'to'rum lon'gus*, *Peroneo-tibi-sus-phalangettien commun*, *Cne'modactylæ'us*, *νημοδακτυλίου*, *Peroneo-sus-phalangettien commun*. This muscle is, also, situated at the anterior part of the leg. It is long, thin, flattened, simple, and fleshy above, and divided into four tendons below. It arises from the outer tuberosity of the tibia and the anterior surface of the fibula, and is inserted into the superior part of the posterior extremity of the second and third phalanges of the four last toes. It extends the three phalanges of these toes.

(F) *Extenseur commun des Orteil's*.

EXTEN'SOR TAR'SI MAG'NUS; *E. Tar'si sura'lis*. A name given, by some Anatomists, to the gastrocnemius and soleus combined.

EXTERNAL DISEASES (*Med.*) *Extrin'sic Dis'eases*, *Mor'bi extrin'seci*. Those diseases, which occupy the surface of the body, and which form the object of Surgical Pathology, requiring, generally, external means or surgical operations.

(F) *Maladies externes*.

EXTINC'TIO VO'cis (*Path.*) *Extinction de voix* (F). The French use this term for cases in which the voice is not wholly suppressed, but produces only feeble sounds. *Incomplete aponia*.

EXTINC'TION OF MER'CURY (*Pharm.*) *Extinctio Mercurii*, vel *Hydrargyri*. Trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the metallic globules disappear. The mercury is then so divided, that it forms a black powder, generally considered to be a protoxide of mercury, but, ORFILA says, erroneously.

EXTIRPA'TION (*Surg.*) *Extirpatio*, *Ablat'io*, *αφαίρεσις*, from *extirpa're*, 'to root out.' The complete removal or destruction of any part, either by cut-

ting instruments or the action of caustics. Thus, we speak of the extirpation of a cancer, polypus, encysted tumor, &c.

(G) *Ausscheidung*.

EXTRACT (*Pharm.*) *Extractum*, from *extrahere*, 'to draw out,' 'separate,' *οπος*, *εχχυλωμα*, *Chylis'ma*, *χυλισμα*, *Eechylo'ma*. An extract is prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions, till a tenacious mass is obtained. When prepared from an infusion or decoction, it is called a *watery*; from a tincture, a *spirituous extract*. Both kinds contain all the principles of the vegetable, soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile parts are dissipated and some of the fixed parts are decomposed; the proper extractive is oxygenized, and the virtues of the vegetable substance consequently altered or destroyed. Extracts are *hard* or *soft*; the consistence of the soft being such as to retain the pilular form without the addition of a powder. A patent was taken out some years ago by a MR. BARRY of London for preparing them in vacuo.

Extracts have, likewise, received different names according to their predominant principle. *Gummy* or *mucous*, or *mucilaginous* are those, which are particularly composed of gum or mucilage. Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy extract. *Gelatinous extracts* are those, composed especially of gelatine. *Resinous extracts*, those of a resinous character,—*extracto-resinous*, those composed of extractive or coloring matter and resin. *Gum-resinous*, those containing gum and resin; and *sapona'ceous* or *sapona'ceous saline*, those containing a notable quantity of saline substances and a resinous matter, so combined with mucous and other soluble substances, that it cannot be separated.

(F) *Extrait*. (G) *Extrakt*.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINUM ABSYN'THII (*Mol. Med.*) *Extract of wormwood*, (*A decoction, defecated and evaporated*). The flavor is dissipated along with the essential oil. It is a bitter tonic. Dose, gr. x to ℥j in pill.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI, *Extract of aconite*. *Succus spissatus aconiti nappelli* (*the inspissated juice without defecation*). It is esteemed to be narcotic and diuretic; and has been given in the cases referred to under aconitum. Dose, gr. j, gradually increasing it.

EXTRACTUM AL'oes PURIFICATUM, *Purified extract of aloes*. (*The*

gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated and inspissated.) Dose, gr. v to gr. xv.

EXTRAC'TUM ANTHEMIDIS, E. *anthem'idis nob'ilis, E. chamæmeli, E. flo'ram chamæmeli, Ex'tract of cham'o-mile. The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation. It is a pure, grateful bitter, and is tonic and stomachic.* Dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in pills.

EXTRAC'TUM BELLADON'NÆ, Suc'cus spissat'us ut'rope belladon'næ, Ex'tract of Belladon'na, (an expressed juice, inspissated.) Properties, same as those of the plant. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. v. Dilates the pupil, when applied to the eye.

EXTRAC'TUM CATHOL'ICUM, Ex'trait catholique. This epithet is given to pills, composed of aloes, black hellebore, and colocynth, resin of jalap, and scammony.

EXTRAC'TUM CASCARILLÆ RESINO'SUM, Res'inous extract of cascarilla (Cort. cascarilla in pulv. crass. ℞j, Sp. vini rect. ℞iv. Digest for four days, then decant and strain; boil the residuum in 10 pints of water to 2; filter and evaporate the decoction and distil the tincture in a retort, till both are thickened; then mix and evaporate to a pillular consistence.) Dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in pills.

EXTRAC'TUM CINCHO'NÆ, Ex'tract of Cincho'na, E. Corticis Peruvia'ni, E. Cincho'nae Moll'e, E. of Bark. (A decoction evaporated). The active principles are similar to those of the bark in substance; but it is not so effectual; owing to the chymical change induced in the drug, during the boiling. When reduced, by drying, to a state fit for being powdered, it is called the *Hard Extract of Bark, Ex'tractum Corticis Peruvia'ni da'rum, E. Cincho'nae da'rum.* Dose, gr. x to 3ss.

EXTRAC'TUM CINCHO'NÆ RESINO'SUM, E. Cincho'nae lancifolia, E. Cincho'nae rubrae resinosum, Res'inous Ex'tract of Bark, E. Cincho'nae Res'inae. The aqueo-spirituos extract contains both the extractive and resin of the bark. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

EXTRAC'TUM COLOCYN'THIDIS, Ex'tract of Col'ocynth. A cathartic, in the dose of from gr. v to 3ss.

EXTRAC'TUM COLOCYN'THIDIS COMPOSITUM, Ex'tractum Cathar'ticum, E. Cathol'icum, E. Quercetu'ni. Com'pound Ex'tract of Col'ocynth (Col'ocynth. palp. concis. ʒvj, Aloes spicat. ext. contrit. ʒ iss, Scammon. Gum-Resin cont. ʒ ss., Cardamom. sem. contrit. ʒj,

Sp. Vin. ten. ℞j. Macerate the pulp in the spirit, at a gentle heat, for four days; strain; add the aloes and scammony; then distil off the spirit and mix in the cardamom seeds. *Lond. Ph.*) It is a powerful cathartic and is used in obstinate visceral obstructions, &c. Dose, gr. vj to ʒss.

EXTRAC'TUM CONII, E. Cicuta, Succus cicuta spissat'us, Ex'tract of Hen'lock, Succus spissat'us conii maculati. (Unexpressed juice, inspissated, without defecation). Employed in the same cases as the Conium. Dose, gr. iij. to ʒj.

EXTRAC'TUM ELATERII, Elate'rium, Ex'tract of Elaterium. (The fecula of the expressed juice). It is violently cathartic, hydragogue and sometimes emetic. Dose, gr. ss every hour till it operates.

EXTRAC'TUM CACUMINUM GENIS'TÆ, Ex'tract of Broom Tops. Diuretic and stomachic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

EXTRAC'TUM GENTIA'NÆ, Ext. Gentiana lutea, Ext. Rudicis Gentiana, Ex'tract of Gentian. (The evaporated decoction.) Properties like, the Gentian. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRAC'TUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ, Ex'tract of Liquorice. (The evaporated decoction). It is demulcent. Dose, ad libitum.

REFIN'ED LIQ'UORICE, which is sold in the form of cylinders, is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice with half its weight of gum Arabic, rolling the mass and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box.

EXTRAC'TUM HÆMATOX'YLI, E. Hamatox'ylis Campechia'ni, E. Sco'bis Hamatox'ylis, Ex'tract of Log'wood. (The evaporated decoction). It is astringent. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRAC'TUM RADICIS HELLEBORI NIGRI, Ext. of Black Hellebore root, E. Hellebori nigri. (The evaporated decoction). In large doses, this is cathartic; in smaller, diuretic, resolvent (?) and emmenagogue (?) Dose, as a cathartic, gr. x to ʒj; as an emmenagogue, &c. gr. iij to gr. x.

EXTRAC'TUM HUMULI, Ex'tract of hops, the evaporated decoction. It is tonic, anodyne (?) diuretic (?) Dose, gr. v to ʒj.

EXTRAC'TUM HYOSCY'AMI, Ex'tract of Hen'bane, Succus spissat'us Hyoscy'ami nigri, Succ. Spiss. Hyoscy'ami. (The expressed juice, inspissated without

defecation). Its virtues are narcotic. Dose, gr. v to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ, *E. Convoll'vuli Jalapæ*, *E. Jalap'pii*, *Ex'tract of Jal'ap*, *E. Jalap'pi*. (*A spirituous tincture, distilled; and an aqueous decoction evaporated; the remains being mixed together: kept both soft and hard*). It is cathartic and hydragogue. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINOSUM, *Res'inous Extract of Jal'ap*. This is cathartic.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ, *Extract of Lettuce*, *Suc'cus spissatus Lactucæ sativæ*. (*Leaves of fresh lettuce ʒij; beat them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with water; then express the juice and evaporate, without allowing it to subside, until it acquires a proper degree of consistence*). It is said to be narcotic and diaphoretic. Dose, gr. iij. to gr. x.

An extract is, sometimes, made from the juice of the wild lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*, which is regarded as diuretic.

EXTRACTUM OPII, *E. Opii aquosum*, *E. Thebaticum*, *Ex'tract of Opium*, *E. Opii gummosum*, *Laudanum opiatum seu simplex*, *Opium colatum seu depuratum*. (*A watery solution, defecated and evaporated*). Dose, gr. ss to gr. v.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS, *E. Papaveris somniferi*, *E. Papaveris albi*, *Extract of white poppy*. (*The decoction evaporated*). It possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, but is weaker. Dose, gr. ij. to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM PANCHYMAGO'GUM A drastic medicine, composed of colocynth, bruised with its seeds; senna bruised; black hellebore root, *Agaric*, *Scammony* in powder, *Extract of Aloes* and powder of *Diarrhodon*.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS QUERCUS, *Ex'tract of oak bark*. (*The decoction, evaporated*). It is astringent and tonic.

EXTRACTUM RHEI, *Ex'tract of Rhu'barb*. Uses, like those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM RUDII, *Ex'tract of Rud'ius*, (*F*) *Extrait de Radium*. Pills, made of *Colocynth*, *agaric*, *scammony*, *Roots of black hellebore and jalap*, *socotrine aloes*, *cinnamon*, *mace*, *cloves*, and *alcohol*.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ GRAVEOLENS, *E. foliorum Rutæ*, *Ex'tract of Rue*, *Extractum Rutæ*. (*A decoction evaporated*). Tonic, stomachic. The volatile oil being dissipated in the

boiling; this is not a good preparation. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM FOLIORUM SABINÆ, *Ex'tract of Sa'vine*. (*A decoction evaporated*.) Tonic. The same remarks may be made on this preparation as on the last. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, *Ex'tract of Sarsaparilla*. (*A strained decoction, evaporated*). Virtues the same as those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII, *Ex'tract of Stramonium*. (*Seeds of stramonium, ʒij, boiling water, one gallon. Macerate for four hours in a vessel slightly covered, near the fire; then take them out and bruise them in a stone mortar and return them again to the fluid when they are bruised. Boil the liquor down to 4 pints, and strain while it is hot. Finally, evaporate to a proper thickness. Ph. L.*) Used as a narcotic in asthma and other spasmodic affections. Dose, gr. ij to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI, *Ext. Her'bæ et Rad'icis Tarax'asi*, *Ex'tract of Dandelion*. (*A strained decoction, evaporated*). It has been considered deobstruent, laxative, and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ, *Ex'tract of Vale'rian*. (*An expressed decoction, evaporated*). The virtues of the valerian being dependent upon its essential oil, this is an objectionable preparation. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

There are some other extracts in the American and other Pharmacopœias, but they are prepared in the ordinary mode and possess merely the virtues of the plants. They are, besides, generally of an unimportant character.

EXTRACTION (Surg.) Extractio, ἐξ-αγωγή, ἐξολκῆ, ἐξέλκυσμος, ἐκχύσις, from *extra'here*, 'to draw out.' The act of removing an extraneous substance from any part of the body. Thus, a splinter is said to be extracted. It is, also, applied to the removal of certain parts. The cataract is said to be *extracted*: A tooth is *extracted*, when carious, &c.

(G) *Ausziehung*.

EXTRACTION (Pharm.) Same etymon. A peculiar, immediate principle, which has been admitted in extracts. Thus, *bitter extractive* is the immediate principle of bitter vegetables, &c.

EXTRANEOUS BODY (Path.) *Cor'pus extra'neum*, *C. exter'num*, *C. alie'num*. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance,

inanimate or animate, proceeding from without or formed in the body; and which constitutes no part of the body, but occupies, in the substance of the

textures or some of the cavities, a place foreign to it.

They may be grouped as in the following Table.

INANIMATE BODIES.	1. Proceeding from without.	These are numberless. They may be introduced by the natural ways or by accidental openings.
	2. Formed in the body.	
ANIMATED BODIES.	1. Participating in the life of the individual.	Cysts of every kind developed in the different organs.
	2. Having a separate existence.	

(F) *Corps étrangers.*

EXTRAVASATION (*Path.*) *Extravasatio*, from *extra*, 'out of,' and *vasa*, 'vessels.' Escape of fluids from the vessels containing them, and infiltration or effusion of those fluids into the surrounding textures.

(G) *Austretung, Ergiessung.*

EXTREMITY (*Anat.*) *Extremitas*; the end or termination of a thing. The limbs have been so called,—as the *upper and lower extremities*. It has been, also, used to express the last moments of life; as when we say, a patient is in extremity, (F) *le malade est à l'extrémité, à toute extrémité.*

EXTRINSIC (*Anat. & Path.*) *Extrinsicus*. That which comes from without. This term has been used for muscles, which surround certain organs and attach them to the neighbouring parts; in order to distinguish them from other muscles, which enter into the intimate composition of these organs, and which have been named *intrinsic*. Thus, there are extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue, ear, &c.

EXTUSISIO (*Path.*) from *ex* and *tus'sis*, 'a cough.' 'I cough with expectoration.'

EXUBER (*Hyg.*) from *ex*, 'out of,' 'devoid of,' and *u'bera*, 'the breasts'; *απογαλακτος*, a child, which has been weaned.

EYE (*Anat.*) Teuton. *Auge*, *Oculus*. *ὄψ, οὐνα, οφθαλμος*. The eye is the immediate organ of vision. It is seated in the orbit, whilst its dependencies, called, by HALLER, *Tutamina Oculi*, occupy the circumference of the cavity and are composed of the eyebrows, the eyelids, cilia, glands of MEIBOMIUS, &c. The *Ball, Globe*, or *Bulb of the Eye*, is covered anteriorly by the tunica conjunctiva; is moved by six muscles, *straight and oblique*, and is constituted of membranes as the *sclerotic, cornea, choroid, retina,*

iris, hyaloid, and in the fœtus, the *membrana pupillaris*;—and of fluids called *Humors or Media*,—the *aqueous, crystalline, and vitreous*. The vessels of the eye proceed from the ophthalmic artery. The nerves, except the optic, are chiefly furnished from the ophthalmic ganglion.

(F) *Œil.* (G) *Auge.*

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EYESTONE (*Therap.*) The shelly opercula of small turbinidæ. Used at Guernsey to get things out of the eyes. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, under the eyelid, it will work its

way out at the outward corner, and bring out any strange substance with it. GRAY.

EYSEL or EYSE/LIUS, JOHN PHILIP, (*Biogr.*) A German physician and medical writer; born at Erfurt, 1652; died in 1717. WORKS. *Enchyridion de formulis prescribendis, secundum methodam GASPARIS CRAMERI*. Erfurt. 1698. 1710. 8vo. *Compendium anatomicum*. Erfurt. 1698. 8vo. 1710. 4to. *Compendium physiologicum*. Erfurt. 1699. 8vo. *Compendium pathologicum*. Erfurt. 1699. 8vo. *Compendium semeiologicum*. Erfurt. 1701. 8vo. *Compendium practicum, modernorum praxi clinica accommodatum*. Erfurt. 1710. 8vo. *Compendium chirurgicum*, Erfurt. 1714. 8vo. His *Opera medica et chirurgica*, including all these, were published in 1718, fol.

F

FABER, JOHN MATTHEWS, (*Biogr.*) A German physician of the 17th century. WORKS. *De partibus infimi ventris generantibus*. Tubing. 1652. 8vo. *Strychnomania, explicans strychni manici antiquorum cel solani furiosi recentiorum, historie monumentum, indolis nocumentam, antidoti documentum*, August. Vind. 1677. 4to. *Vindicie astrologice*. 1690. 4to.

FABRA, ALOYSIO, or LOUIS, DELLA (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician; born at Ferrara in 1655; died in 1723. WORKS. *Dissertatio de animi affectionum physicâ causâ et loco, ac de tabaci usu*. Ferrar. 1702. 4to. *Dissertationes physico-medice*. Ferrar. 1712.

FABRE, PETER, (*Biog.*) Professor in the Collège de Chirurgie, of Paris. WORKS. *Traité d'observations de chirurgie, qui conduit un praticien, en certains cas par des moyens nouveaux dans l'art d'opérer et de panser méthodiquement les plaies et les ulcères, &c.* Paris. 1779. 12mo. *Nouvelles observations sur les maladies vénériennes, &c.* Paris. 1779. 8vo. *Recherches sur différens points de physiologie, de pathologie et de thérapeutique, &c.* Paris. 1770. 8vo. *Recherches sur la nature de l'homme considéré dans l'état de santé et dans l'état de maladie*. Paris. 1776. 8vo.

FABRICIUS, GULIELMUS HILDANUS (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician and surgeon; born at Hilden in Switzerland in 1560; died in 1634.

WORKS. *Traité de la gangrène et du sphacèle*. Apud J. STÖER. 1597. 8vo. Lat. Oppenheim. 1617. 8vo. *Selectæ observationes chirurgicæ quinque et viginti, item, de gangrenâ et sphacellâ tractatus methodicis* 1598. 8vo. *Observationum et curationum chirurgicarum, centuriæ (centuria prima)*. Basil. 1606. 8vo. *Centuria secunda*. Genev. 1611. 8vo. *Centuria 3^{ia}*. Oppenheim. 1614. 8vo. *Cent. 4^{ta}. Accessit ejusdem authoris epistolarum centuria prima*. Oppenh. 1619. 4to. *Centur. v.* Francf. 1627. 4to. *De dysenteridâ liber unus*. Oppenh. 1616. 8vo. *Lithotomia, or the operations for the stone, translated into English*. Lond. 1640. 8vo. *Experiments in chirurgery, concerning combustion or burnings*. Lond. 1643. 4to. Originally published at Basil. 1607. 8vo. *Opera observationum et curationum medico-chirurgicarum quæ extant omnia*. Francf. 1646. fol. A German edition. Stutgard. 1652. fol. Afterwards, published under the title, *Opera omnia*. Francf. 1682. fol.

FABRICIUS, JAMES (*Biogr.*) An eminent German physician; born at Rostoch, 1577; died in 1652. WORKS. *Periculum medicum, seu juveniliu faturæ priores*. Halæ. 1600. 8vo. *Uroscopiâ, sca, de urinâ tractatus*. Rostoch. 1605. 4to. *De cephalalgia autumnali*. Ibid. 1617. 4to. *Institutio medici practicum aggreddentis*. Rostoch. 1619. 4to. *Oratio, renunciationi novi medicinæ doc-*

toris premissa, de causis cruentantis cadaveris presentis homicida. Rost. 1620. *Dissertatio de novo-antiquo capitis morbo ac dolore, cum aliis disquisitionibus medicis de diffic. nonnull. materiis practi-* Rostoch. 1640.

FABRI'CIUS or FABRI'CIO, JER'OME, or HIERONYMUS FABRI'CIUS ab ACQUAPENDENTE. An eminent Italian surgeon; born in the territory of Orvieto, in Italy, in 1537; died in 1619. WORKS. *Pentateuchus chirurgicus*, Francf. 1592. (Containing five dissertations on tumours, wounds, ulcers, fractures, and luxations). *De visione, voce et auditu.* Ven. 1600. fol. *Tractatus de oculo, visusque organo.* Padua. 1601. *De renarum ostiolis.* Padua. 1603. *De locutione et ejus instrumentis.* Pad. 1603. *De musculi artificio et ossium de articulationibus.* Vincent. 1614. *De respiratione et ejus instrumentis.* lib. 2. Padua. 1615. *De motu locali animalium secundum totum.* Patav. 1618. 4to. *De gula, ventriculo, intestinis tractatus.* Patav. 1618. 4to. *De integumentis corporum.* Pad. 1618. *De integumentis animalium libellus.* Monte Reg. 1642. 4to. *Tractatus de respiratione, ventriculo, musculi artificio, &c.* Patav. 1625. 4to. *Medicina practica.* Par. 1634. 4to. *Tractatus quatuor.* 1. *De fornicato fatu &c.* Francf. 1643. fol. *Opera anatomica que continent de formato fatu, de formatione ori et pulli, de locutione et ejus instrumentis, de bruturum loquel.* Padua. 1604. fol. *Opera chirurgica, in duas partes divisa.* Padua. 1667. fol. *Opera omnia physiologica et anatomica.* Leipz. 1687. Another edition by SIEGF. ALBINUS. Lugd. Bat. 1738. fol.

FACE (*Anat.*) *Facies, Vultus, προσωπον.* The face is the anterior part of the head. It is formed of 13 bones, viz. the two superior maxillary, the two malar, the two ossa nasi, the two ossa unguis, the rostrum, the two ossa spongiosa inferiora, the two palate bones and the inferior maxillary, without including the frontal portion of the os frontis, and the 32 teeth, which may be considered to form part of it. Its numerous muscles are chiefly destined for the organs of sight, hearing, taste, and smell. Its arteries proceed from the external carotid; its veins end in the jugular, and its nerves draw their origin immediately from the brain.

The face experiences alterations in disease, which it is important to attend to. It is yellow in jaundice, pale and puffy in dropsy; and its expression is

very different according to the seat of irritation, so that, in infants, by an attention to medical physiognomy, we can often detect the disease.

HIPPOCRATES has well depicted the change, which it experiences in one exhausted by long sickness, by great evacuations, excessive hunger, watchfulness, &c., threatening dissolution. Hence this state has been called the *Facies Hippocratica*, or *Facies Cadaverica*, *F. Tortuallis*. In this, the nose is pinched; the eyes are sunk; the temples hollow; the ears cold, and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense, and dry; the complexion livid; the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold, &c.

The term *Face* (F) is likewise given to one of the aspects of an organ; thus, we say, the superior face of the stomach. (G). *Gesicht*.

WRITERS on the face as an index of disease, &c. G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1705 (L). V. J. GRILL (*the face the mirror of the mind*), Wirceburg. 1738 (L). S. TH. QUELMALZ, Lips. 1748 (L). HATHUANI, Basil, 1748 (L). CH. LANGIUS (*F. Hippocrat.*), Lips. 1751 (L). J. F. WIEDMANN, Helmst. 1758 (L). J. L. HAMMES, Jenæ, 1763 (L). FR. CABUCHET, Paris, 1801 (F). P. BARROLIET, Paris, 1809 (F). E. LEURS, Paris, 1813 (F). J. M. R. DELABIGNE-DESCHAMPS, Paris, 1813 (F).

FACETTE' (F.) (*Anat.*) Diminutive of *face*. A small face: a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone, as the articular *facette* of a bone.

FA'CIAL (*Anat.*) *Facialis*; belonging to, or connected with, the face.

FA'CIAL NERVE, *Portio du'ra of the 7th pair, Ramus du'rior sept'imæ conjugationis, Sympatheticus minor, Res'piratory nerve of the face, Par sept'imum sive faciale, Communicans faciei nervus.* This nerve arises from the inferior and lateral part of the tuber annulare, in the groove which separates it from the medulla oblongata; external to the corpora olivaria, and by the side of the auditory nerve. It issues from the cranium by the *mentus auditorius internus*; enters the aqueduct of FALLOPIUS, receives a branch of the vidian nerve, sends off filaments to the internal muscles of the malleus and stapes; furnishes that called *Corda Tympani*; makes its exit at the foramen stylo-mastoideum, and divides into two branches—the *temporo-facial*, and *cervico-faciel*.

The FA'CIAL ARTERY, *Labial artery, Angular artery, or external*—

illary, *A. palato-labial* (CH.); is a branch of the external carotid, which rises beneath the digastricus, and is distributed to almost every part of the face. It furnishes the *inferior palatal, submental, superior labial, inferior labial, and dorsalis nasi*.

The *FACIAL VEIN*, *Pallato-labial* (CH.), arises between the skin and frontalis muscle, and bears the name *V. Frontalis*; (F) *Veine frontale* ou *V. préparate*. It then descends vertically, towards the greater angle of the eye, where it is called *Angularis*; and afterwards descends, obliquely, on the face, to open into the internal jugular, after having received branches, which correspond with those of the facial artery. It is only in the latter part of its course, that it is called *Facial Vein*. CHAUSSIER calls the external carotid artery, *Facial Artery*.

FACTITIOUS (*Pharm.*) *Factitious*. That which is made by art, in opposition to what is natural or found already existing in nature. Thus, we say *factitious mineral waters*, for artificial mineral waters.

(F) *Factice*.

FACULTY (*Phys.*) *Facultas, Power, Virtue*. Power of executing any function or act. The collection of the intellectual faculties constitutes the *understanding*. We say, also, *vital faculties* for *vital properties*.

FÆCES (*Phys.*) Plural of *Fæx*; *Cherise, Dregs*. The alvine evacuations are so called; the excrements. *Fæcal matter*. See **EXCREMENT**.

(F) *Garde-robcs*.

FAGARA OCTANDRA (*Mat. Med.*) from *fa'gus*, 'the beech,' which it resembles. The systematic name of the plant, which affords *Tacamahaca*, a resinous substance, that exudes from the tree. *Tacamahaca*, which has a fragrant, delightful smell, was formerly in high estimation as an ingredient in warm, stimulating plasters, and was given internally like the balsams generally. The *East India Tacamahac, Balsamum Viride, Oleum Mariae, Balsamum Calaba*, is yielded by the *Calophyllum inophyllum*.

The **FAGARA PIPERITA**, (F) *Fagarièr poivrè*. A native of Japan, possesses the qualities of pepper, and is used, as such, by the Japanese. It is, also, employed as a rubefacient cataplasm.

FAGON, GUY CRESCENT (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician; born at Paris in 1638; died in 1718. **WORKS**.

An arthritidi et inveterato rheumatismo curandis solo lacte rescì convenit. Paris. 1663. 4to. *An senibus nocet meri potio?* Paris. 1664. 4to. *An frequens nicotianæ usus vitam abbrevet?* Paris. 1699. 4to. *Les qualités du quinquina*. Paris. 1703. 12mo. *Quæstio medica an medicus philosophus mechanico-chymicus?* Paris. 1703. 4to.

FAGUS CASTA'NEA (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Chesnut Tree*. *Casta'nea, C. vulgaris, καρυ κασταρινη, Castanea ves'ca, Lop'ima, Mota, Glans Jov'is* THEOPHRASTI, *Ju'piter's A'corn, Sardin'ian A'corn*; the *Common Chesnut*. The *Chesnut, Castanea nux, κασταρινον καρυον, μοτον, Διος βυλωνος, λοτιμορ, καστανον, αμοτον*, is farinaceous and nutritious, but not easy of digestion.

(F) *Chataignier commun*.

(G) *Kastanienbaum*.

(The Fruit) (F) *Chataigne*, (G) *Kastanien, Marronen*.

FAGUS CASTA'NEA PU'MILA. The *Chin'capin, Casta'nea Pu'mila*. The nut of this American tree is eaten like the chesnut. The bark has been used in intermittents.

(F) *Chataignier nain*.

FAGUS SYLVATICA. The systematic name of the *Beech*. *Fa'gus, Ox'ya, Balan'da, οξυα, Valanida*; the *Beech Tree*. The *Beech-nut* or *Beech-mast* affords an oil, by expression, which is of a palatable character, and is eaten in some places instead of butter. It has been supposed to be a good vermifuge, but it is no better than any mild oil.

(F) *Hêtre*.

(G) *Buchbaum*.

The *Beech-mast* is called in French *Faine*, (G) *Bucheichel*.

FAHNER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER (*Biogr.*) A German physician of Hohenstein; born at Buttstädt in Weimar in 1758; died in 1802. **WORKS**. *Magazin für die populär Arzneykunde*. Erfurt. 2 Bde. 1785. 8vo. **FRANK'S System der medicin. Polizey, im Ausz. mit Zusatz**. Berlin. 1792. 8vo. *System der gerichtl. Arzneykunde*. Stendal. 3 Bde. 1795. 8vo.

FAIR'BURN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The mineral waters at this place, which is in the county of Ross, in Scotland, are sulphureous and frequented.

FAL'CIFORM (*Anat.*) *Falcifor'mis, δεπλαροειδης*, from *falx*, 'a scythe,' and *for'ma*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a scythe. This term has been applied

to different parts. See FALX and SINUS.

The *FAL'CIFORM EXPAN'SION OF THE FAS'CIA LATA* is the scythe-shaped reflection of the fascia lata, which forms, outwards and upwards, the opening for the vena saphæna, and is attached to the crural arch by its superior extremity, forming the anterior paries of the canal of the same name.

FAL'CONER, MAG'NUS (*Biog.*) A Surgeon and teacher of Anatomy; born in 17—; died in . WORKS. *Experimental inquiries; containing a description of the red particles of the blood in the human subject and in other animals. With an account of the structure and offices of the lymphatic glands; of the thymus gland, and of the spleen.* Lond. 1776. 8vo. *Synopsis of a course of lectures on anatomy and surgery.* Lond. 1779. 8vo.

FAL'CONER, WIL'LIAM, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) Physician to the General Hospital at Bath, England; born in ; died in . WORKS. *An essay on the Bath waters, in four parts: with a prefatory introduction to the study of mineral waters, in general.* Lond. 1770. 12mo. Vol. II: *On their external uses; in two parts.* 1775. 8vo. *Observations on the gout.* Lond. 1771. 8vo. *Observations and experiments on the poison of copper.* Lond. 1774. 12mo. *An essay on the waters commonly used in diet at Bath.* Lond. 1776. 12mo. *Experiments and observations: in three parts.* Lond. 1777. 8vo. — chiefly with regard to the effects of water impregnated with fixed air, as a solvent for stone, and as an antiseptic. *Observations on some articles of diet and regimen usually recommended to valetudinarians.* Lond. 1778. 12mo. *Remarks on the influence of climate, situation, nature of country, population, nature of food, and way of life on the disposition and temper, manners and behaviour, intellects, laws and customs, forms of government, and religion of mankind.* Lond. 1781. 4to. *Account of the epidemic catarrhal fever, commonly called the influenza, as it appeared at Bath in 1782.* Lond. 1782. 8vo. *A dissertation upon the influence of the passions upon the disorders of the body.* Lond. 1788. 8vo. *An essay on the preservation of the health of persons employed in agriculture, and on the cure of diseases incident to that way of life.* Lond. 1789. 8vo. *A practical dissertation on the medicinal effects of the Bath waters.* Lond. 1790.

8vo. *Observations regarding the pulse, intended to point out with greater certainty the indications which it signifies, especially in feverish complaints.* Lond. 1796. 8vo. *An essay on the plague; also a sketch of a plan of internal police, proposed as a means of preventing the spreading of the plague, should it be introduced into this country.* Bath. 1801. 8vo. *An account of the epidemic catarrhal fever, commonly called the influenza, as it appeared at Bath in the winter and spring of 1803.* Bath. 1803. 8vo. *An examination of Dr. HEBERDEN'S observations on the increase and decrease of different diseases, and particularly of the plague.* Bath. 1802. 8vo. *A dissertation on ischias, or the disease of the hip-joint, commonly called a hip case, and on the use of Bath waters as a remedy in this complaint.* Lond. 1805.

FAL'CONET, CAMIL'LE (*Biog.*) A French physician and miscellaneous writer; born in 1671; died in 1762. WORKS. *An totum generationis opus solis mechanices legibus absolvatur.* Paris. 1709. 4to. *Utrum ex mineralibus et metallicis chronicorum morborum certior curatio? Par.* 1710. 4to. *An ær qui temperatissimus videtur, perinde omnibus sulubris? Paris.* 1710. 4to. FALDEL'LA (*Surg.*) ΤΡΕΝΤΟΣ ΜΟΤΟΣ. A pledget or tent of lint, used by Surgeons.

FALLOPIUS, GA'BRIEL (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Physician and Anatomist; born at Modena in 1523; died in 1563. WORKS. *Observationes anatomicae.* Ven. 1562. 12mo. *Operâ et studio Joh. SIGFRID, cum prafat. J. BOKEL. Med. Helmst.* 1688. 8vo. *Libri duo: — alter de ulceribus; alter de tumoribus præter naturam.* Ven. 1563. 4to. *De morbo gallico.* Pat. 1564. 8vo. *De simplicibus medicamentis purgantibus.* Ven. 1566. 4to. *Opuscula; accedit GULIELMI RONDELETHI tractatus de fucis. Item arcanorum liber primus.* Edited by P. ANGELUS AGATHUS. Pat. 1566. 4to. *Opuscula tria: de vulneribus.* Ven. 1569. 4to. *Tractatus de compositione medicamentorum.* Ven. 1570. 4to. *In librum GALENI de ossibus; huic accesserunt observationes anatomicae ejusdem auctoris.* Ven. 1570. 4to. *Lectioes anatomicae.* Norimb. 1575. fol. *De ulceribus.* Erf. 1577. 4to. His works were published under the title — *Opera genuiana omnia, tam practica quam theoretica, in tres tomos distributa.* Ven. 1584, 1606. *Cum operum appendice.* Francf. 1600. 3 vols. fol.

FALLTRANCK or FALTRANCK (*Mat. Med.*) (G) literally, *a drink against falls*. A vulnerary. It is a mixture of several aromatic, and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, and hence the name—*Vulnéraire Suisse*—given to such dried plants, cut into fragments. They are called, also, *Espèces vulnéraires* and *Thé Suisse*.

(G) Schweizerwundthee.

The infusion of the *Falltranck* is aromatic, and slightly agreeable, but of no use in the cases for which it has been particularly recommended.

FALSE (*Anat., Path., &c.*) *Fallsus*, *Spurious*, *Bastard*, *Notthus*, *Pseud.* This epithet has been frequently added to peripneumony, pleurisy, &c, to designate a disease similar to these, but less severe. Most commonly, a severe catarrh or pleurodynia has received the name. See PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

(F) *Faux*. (G) *Falsch*.

FALSE PASSAGE. *Fal'sa Vi'a*. An accidental passage, made in surgical operations, and particularly in introducing the catheter. The catheter, is, sometimes, passed through into the rectum.

(F) *Fausse Route*.

We say, also, *False Ribs*, *False Rhubarb*, &c.

FALSE WATER (*Obstet.*) *False Delivery*. Water, which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

FALSIFICATION (*Pharm.*) *Adulteratio*, from *fallsus*, 'false,' and *facere*, 'to make.' A fraudulent imitation or alteration of an aliment or medicine by different admixtures. It is synonymous with *adulteration* and *sophistication*.

(G) *Verfälschung*.

TABLE OF COMMON FALSIFICATIONS OF SOME OF THE MOST USEFUL DRUGS, &c.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
ACACIÆ GUMMI.	<i>Gum Senegal.</i>	G. S. is clammy and tenacious.
ACETUM DISTILLATUM.	<i>Sulphuric Acid.</i>	Acetate of barytes causes a white precipitate.
	<i>Nitric Acid.</i>	By evaporating it, the residuum deflagrates, when thrown on burning charcoal.
	<i>Copper.</i> . . .	Supersaturate with ammonia—a blue color is produced.
	<i>Lead.</i>	Sulphuretted hydrogen causes a dark precipitate.
ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS.	<i>Too dilute.</i> . . .	S. G. detects this.
	<i>Sulphuric Acid.</i>	By acetate of barytes. Precipitate white.
AQUA AMMONIÆ.	<i>Alcohol.</i> . . .	With phosphorus a milky instead of limpid solution is formed.
	<i>Carbonic Acid.</i>	A precipitation occurs on adding a solution of muriate of lime.
AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.	. . . . .	It should be capable of complete volatilization by heat.
AMMONIACUM.	. . . . .	The <i>Guttæ Ammoniaci</i> are white, clear, and dry.
	. . . . .	The <i>lump Ammoniacum</i> , <i>Lapis Ammoniaci</i> , is often adulterated with common resin.
ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM.	. . . . .	It ought to be entirely volatilized by a red heat.
	<i>Lead.</i>	Imparts a foliated texture, and is not vaporizable.
	<i>Arsenic.</i>	A smell of garlic is emitted when thrown on live coals, &c.
	<i>Manganese and Iron.</i>	Are not vaporizable.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
ARGENTI NITRAS.	Copper. . . .	The solution assumes a blue color, when supersaturated with ammonia. It may be suspected when the salt deliquesces.
ARSENICUM ALBUM.	Chalk, Sulphate of Lime, Sulphate of Barytes. . . .	Not volatizable by heat.
BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.	A mixture of Resin & some Volatile Oil, with Benzo-in.	Not easily detected.
CAPSICUM. Cayenne Pepper.	Muriate of Soda. Red Lead. . . .	This disposes it to deliquesce. Digest in acetic acid, and add a solution of sulphuret of ammonia—a dark-colored precipitate will be produced.
CASTOREUM. Castor.	A mixture of dried blood, gum ammoniac, and a little real castor, stuffed into the scrotum of a goat.	Smell and taste will generally detect the fraud.
CERA FLAVA, Yellow Wax.	Earth or Pease-meal. Resin. . . . Tallow. . . .	May be suspected when the cake is brittle and color grayish. Put it in cold alcohol, which will dissolve the resin, without acting on the wax. Is known by the greater softness and unctuousity and its smell when melted. Turmeric is generally added in this case to obviate the paleness.
CERA ALBA. White Wax.	White Lead. Tallow. . . .	Melt the wax, the oxide will subside. The cake has not its ordinary translucency.
CINCHONA. Bark.	This is variously adulterated.	Can only be detected by practice, and examining into the quantity of quinine or cinchonine it contains.
COCCUS. Cochineal.	Pieces of dough formed in moulds, and colored with cochineal.	Throw it into water, the adulteration will appear.
COPAIBA. Balsam of Copai-ba.	Oil. . . . Fibres of smoked Beef.	If it does not retain its spherical form when dropped into water, its adulteration may be inferred. Affords an unpleasant odor when thrown on live coals.
CROCUS. Saffron.	Petals of the Calendula officinalis & Carthamus Tinctorius.	Infuse the specimen in hot water, and the difference will be perceptible.
CUBEBA. Cubebs.	Turkey Yellow Berries, or the dried fruit of the Rhamnus Catharticus.	Detected by attentive examination.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. <i>Angustura Bark.</i>	<i>False Angustura sometimes sold for it.</i>	The epidermis of the true Cusparia is characterized by being covered with a matter resembling the rust of iron.
GUAIACI RESINA. <i>Resin of Guaiacum.</i>	<i>Common Resin.</i>	Detected by the turpentine emitted when thrown upon hot coals.
	<i>Manchineel Gum.</i>	Add to the tincture a few drops of spirit of nitre, and dilute with water: the guaiacum is precipitated — the adulteration floats in white strise.
HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM. <i>Red Precipitate.</i>	<i>Red Lead.</i>	Digest in acetic acid; add sulphuret of ammonia, which will produce a dark-colored precipitate. It should be totally volatilized by heat.
HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. <i>Calomel.</i>	<i>Corrosive Sublimate.</i>	A precipitation will be produced by the carbonate of potass, from a solution made by boiling the suspected sample with a small portion of muriate of ammonia in distilled water: When calomel is rubbed with a fixed alkali it ought to become intensely black, and not exhibit any orange hue.
HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM.	<i>Red Lead.</i>	Digest in acetic acid, and add sulphuret of ammonia — a black precipitate will be produced.
HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM.	<i>Ivory black.</i>	Throw a suspected portion on hot coals — the residuum will detect the fraud.
JALAPÆ RADIX. <i>Jalap Root.</i>	<i>Eryony Root.</i>	B. root is of a paler color and less compact texture, and does not easily burn at the flame of a candle.
MAGNESIA.	<i>Lime.</i>	Detected by the solution in dilute sulphuric acid, affording a precipitate with oxalate of ammonia.
	<i>Sulphuret of Lime.</i>	Gives off, when moistened, the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.
MAGNESIÆ SUBCARBONAS. <i>Carbonate of Magnesia.</i>	<i>Chalk.</i>	Detected by adding dilute sulphuric acid to the suspected substance, when, if chalk be present, there will be a white insoluble precipitate.
	<i>Gypsum.</i>	Boil in distilled water, and test the solution by a barytic and oxalic reagent.
MANNA.	.	A factitious article, consisting of honey or sugar mixed with scammony, is sometimes sold for it; but the color, weight, transparency, and taste detect it.
	.	The bag must not appear to have been opened.
MOSCHUS. <i>Musk.</i>	<i>Dried blood.</i>	This may be suspected, if it emits a fetid smoke when inflamed.
	<i>Asphaltum.</i>	Discovered by its melting and running, before it inflames.
	<i>Fine particles of Lead.</i>	Rub with water. The metallic particles will subside.
OLEA DISTILLATA. <i>Essential Oils.</i>	<i>Fixed Oils.</i>	Touch writing paper with it, and hold it before the fire: fixed oil leaves a stain of grease.
	<i>Alcohol.</i>	Add water. A milkiness and increase of temperature occurs.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
OPIMUM.	<i>Extract of Liquorice, Bullets, and stones sometimes in it: Extract of Poppy, of the Chebidonium majus, G. Arabic, G. Tragacanth, Linseed Oil, Cow's Dung.</i>	The best opium is covered with leaves and the reddish capsules of a species of <i>Rumex</i> . The inferior kinds have no capsules adherent. It is bad when soft and friable, when intensely black or mixed with many impurities, and when sweet. The quantity of morphine affords the best test.
OLEUM RICINI. Castor Oil.	<i>Olive or Almond or Poppy Oil.</i>	Alcohol, S. G. .820, will mix with any proportion of castor oil, whilst it dissolves very little of the others.
ZINCI OXYDUM. Flowers of Zinc.	<i>Chalk. White Lead.</i>	Sulphuric acid excites an effervescence. Sulphuric acid forms an insoluble sulphate of lead.

WRITERS on *Pharmaceutical Falsification*. L. HARMES, Regiom. 1723 (L). A. TH. RICHTER, Dresd. 1732 (L). J. I. MAYER, Prag. 1740 (L). J. B. VAN DEN SANDE, Lahaye, 1784 (F). G. CH. CONRADI, Hanover, 1793 (G). J. E. CH. EBERMAIER, Brunswick, 1794 (G). Another work, in a tabular form, Leipz. 1804 (G). J. SCHAUB, Cassel, 1797 (G). N. DEYEUX, an. vii (F). CH. H. TH. SCHREGER, 1804 (G). G. W. RUEDE, Cassel, 1806 (G). A. P. FAVRE, Paris, 1812 (F).

FALX (*Anat.*) Anatomists have given this name to several membranous reflections having the shape of a falx or scythe, (G) *Sichelfortsatz*, as

1. The *FALX CEREBRI*, (F) *Faux de cerveau, Sep'tum Cerebri, Falx ma'jor, Vertical superior longitudinal process, Mediastinum cerebri, Repli longitudinal de la méninge*, (Ch.) The greatest process of the dura mater. It extends from the fore to the hind part of the skull, on the median line; is broad behind and narrow before, and is lodged in the groove, which separates the hemispheres from each other — the *interlobar fissure*. At its superior part is seated the longitudinal sinus (*superior*), and at its lower, corresponding to the edge of the scythe, the inferior longitudinal sinus. Its anterior extremity is attached to the *crista galli*; its posterior is continuous with the tentorium cerebelli, and contains the straight sinus.

2. The *FALX CEREBEL'LI*, (F) *Faux du cervelet, Falx mi'nor, Sep'tum Cerebelli, Septum médian du cervelet* (Ch.), is a triangular process of the

dura mater opposite the internal occipital protuberance. Its base is attached to the middle of the tentorium, and its top or apex bifurcates, to proceed to the sides of the foramen magnum. Its convex surface is towards the cranium, and its concave in the fissure or groove, which separates the two lobes of the cerebellum.

3. The *GREAT FALX OF THE PERITONE'UM*, *Falx Peritone'i max'ima*, (F) *Grande faux du péritoine, Faux de la Veine Umbilicale, Falx of the umbilical vein*, is a reflection of the peritoneum, which ascends from the umbilicus to the anterior and inferior surface of the liver.

The *LESSER FALCES OF THE PERITONE'UM*, *Falces Peritone'i min'ima*, (F) *Petites faux du péritoine*, are the lateral ligaments of the liver and the reflections, which the peritoneum forms, raised up by the umbilical arteries.

FAME'LICA FE'BRIS (*Path.*) from *fames*, 'hunger.' Fever, accompanied with insatiable hunger. SYLVIVS.

FAMES LUP'INA (*Path.*) *Lycorex'is, λυζορεξίς*. Authors have described, under this name, a kind of Bulimia, or depravation of the digestive functions, in which the patient eats voraciously, and passes his food, almost immediately afterwards, *per anum*.

(F) *Faim de Loup*.

(G) *Wolfshunger*.

FAMIGERATIS'SIMUM EMPLAS'TRUM (*Pharm.*) from *fa'ma*, 'fame,' and *ge'ro*, 'I wear.' A plaster, extolled in ague, and made of aromatic, irritating substances. It was applied to the wrist.

FANON (F) (*Surg.*) from (G) *Fahne*, 'a banner,' 'ensign,' 'standard.' *Ferula*, *Lectulus*, *Thorulus stramin'cus*. A splint of a particular shape, employed in fractures of the thigh and leg to keep the bones in contact.

The *Fanons* were divided into *true* and *false*. The *true* consist of a cylinder of straw, strongly surrounded with a cord or riband, in the centre of which a stick is usually placed to ensure its solidity. The *false* consist of a thick piece of linen, made flat, like a compress, and folded at the extremities. It was placed between the fractured limb and the true *fanon*. The *Drap-fanon* is a large piece of common cloth placed beneath the fractured limb, and in which the fanons or lateral splints are rolled.

FAN'TOM or **PHAN'TOM** (*Path. & Obstetr.*) from *φάντασμα*, 'a spectre.' This word has two acceptations. It means the spectres and images, which the imagination presents to the sick, when asleep or awake; and, also, the figure on which surgeons practise the application of bandages, or the accoucheur, the manual part of midwifery.

(F) *Fantome*, *Phantomc*, *Mannequin*.

FANTONI, JOHN, (*Biogr.*) A celebrated physician, born at Turin in 1675, where he taught anatomy and medicine. **WORKS.** *Dissertationes anatomicæ xi.* Taurini. 1701. 8vo. *Anatomia corporis humani ad usum theatri medici accommodata.* Taurin. 1711. *Dissertationes duæ de structurâ et usu duræ matris et lymphaticorum vasorum, ad ANTONIUM PACCHIONEM conscriptæ.* Rom. 1721. *De thernis Valderianis dissertationes duæ.* Genev. 1725. 8vo. *Opuscula medica et physiologica.* Genev. 1738. 4to. *Dissertationes anatomicæ septem priores renovatæ de abdominc.* Taurin. 1745. *Commentariolum de aquis Vinaliensibus, Augustanis, et Anthonensibus.* Taurin. 1747.

FANTONI, JOHN BAPTIST (*Biogr.*) Father of the preceding, and professor of anatomy, and of the theory of medicine, at Turin; died in 1692, aged 40. **WORKS.** *Observationes anatomico-medice selectiores.* Turin. 1699.

FARCTU'RA (*Pharm.*) **FARTU'RA**, from *farcire*, 'to stuff.' The operation of introducing medicinal substances into the cavities of animals, or of fruits, which have been previously emptied.

FAR'INA (*Hyg.*) *αλφειον, ζυμινον. Αλκτον, αλετον, Αλευρον, αλευρον, Αλε'μα, αλημα*, from *far*, 'corn,' of which it is made. *Meal* or *flour*. The powder,

obtained by grinding the seeds of the gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious, and is much used, dietetically as well as medicinally.

(G) *Mehl*.

FAR'INA TRIT'ICI, wheaten flour; *F. Secal'is*, Rye flour, or meal, *F. Hordei*, Barley meal, *F. Avena'cca*, Oat meal, &c.

FAR'INÆ RESOLVEN'TES. This name was formerly given to a mixture of the farina of four different plants; the *Lupinc*, lupinus albus, the *Ervum Ervilia*, the *Vicia faba* and the *Barley*, *Hordcum distichum*. They were recommended to form cataplasms.

(F) *Farines résolutives.* (G) *Auflösbare Mehle*.

FARINA'CEOUS (*Path. Hyg. &c.*) *Farina'ceous*, *Farino'sus*, *Mealy*. Having the appearance or nature of farina. A term given to all articles of food, which contain farina. The term *Farinacea*, includes all those substances, called *cereal'ia*, *legumina*, &c., which contain farina, and are employed as nutriment. In *Pathology*, the epithet *farinaceous*, (F) *farineux*, is applied to certain eruptions, in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

FARR, SAMUEL, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) An eminent English physician; born at Taunton in 1741; died in 1795. **WORKS.** *An essay on the medical virtues of acids.* Lond. 1769. 12mo. *A philosophical inquiry into the nature, origin, and extent of animal motion, deduced from the principles of reason and analogy.* Lond. 1771. 8vo. *Aphorismi de marasmo ex summis medicis collecti.* 1772. 12mo. *Inquiry into the propriety of bloodletting in consumptions.* 1775. 8vo. (He is against the practice.) *The history of epidemics, by HIPPOCRATES, in 7 books; translated into English from the Greek, with notes and observations, &c.* A preliminary discourse on the nature and cure of infection. Lond. 1781. 4to. *Elements of medical jurisprudence.* Lond. 1788. 8vo.

FART (*Phys.*) Sax. *farct*, from Teut. *fahren*, 'to go':—*fahrt*, 'a voyage.' (G) *Furz*, (L) *Bdellus*, βδέλλος, *Crc'pitus* (q. v.) A sonorous or other discharge of wind, from behind. A low word, but of respectable parentage.

(F) *Pet*.

WRITER. R. GOCLENIUS (*physiology of a*), Francf. and Lips. 1607 8vo.

FAS'CIA (*Surg. & Anat.*) from *fas'cis*, 'a bundle.' *Ligatio*, *Ligatu'ra*,

Alligatura, σπαράγον, επιδεσμος, a bandage, fillet, roller. The aponeurotic expansions of muscles, which bind parts together are, likewise, so termed: — *Aponeurosis*.

(G) Binde.

FASCIA ILIACA, *Iliac aponeurosis*. An aponeurosis, which proceeds from the tendon of the psoas minor, or which arises from the anterior surface of the psoas magnus, when the former muscle does not exist. It is attached, externally, to the inner edge of the crest of the ilium; below, and anteriorly — on one side, to the crural arch, sending an expansion to the fascia transversalis; and on the other, continuous with the deep seated lamina of the fascia lata, which forms the posterior paries of the crural canal. Within and behind, the fascia iliaca is attached to the brim of the pelvis and is continuous with the aponeurosis, which M. JULES CLOQUET has called *Pelvic*. The iliac aponeurosis covers the iliac and psoas muscles, which it separates from the peritoneum.

FASCIA LATA. A name, given by anatomists to an aponeurosis and to a muscle.

The **FASCIA LATA APONEUROSIS**, *Aponeurosis Crural* or *Femoral*, is the most extensive in the body, and envelops all the muscles of the thigh. *Above*, it is attached to the outer edge of the ilia; *before*, it arises from the crural arch by two distinct laminae, separated by the femoral vessels and becoming confounded a little below the part, where the great vena saphæna opens into the crural vein. Of these two laminae the one is more anterior and thicker than the other, and may be considered as a prolongation of the aponeurosis of the external oblique. It is intimately united to POUPART'S ligament. The other, which is thinner, is behind, and deeper seated; and, after its union with the former, proceeds to be inserted into the pubis. *Inferiorly*, the fascia lata becomes confounded with the tendon of the triceps, and is attached to the external tuberosity of the tibia. The use of the fascia lata is, like that of other aponeuroses, to strengthen the action of the muscles, &c.

(G) Breite Schenkelbinde.

WRITER. A. MURRAY, Upsal, 1777

(L).

The **MUSCLE FASCIA LATA**, *Tenor vaginæ femoris*, *Fasciæ*, *Membra-nosus*, *Ilio-aponeurosi-femoral*, *Mus-*

culus aponeurosis vel fasciæ lata, *Ilio-aponeuroti-femoral* (CH.) *Tenseur de l'aponeurose femorale*. A muscle, situated at the upper and outer part of the thigh. It arises, *above*, from the outer part of the anterior and superior spine of the ilium; and is inserted, *below*, between the two laminae of the fascia lata, which it stretches and raises when it contracts.

FASCIA SUPERFICIALIS, *Superficial aponeurosis of the abdomen and thigh*. (F) *Aponévrose superficielle de l'abdomen et de la cuisse*. A very thin aponeurosis, which covers the muscles and aponeuroses of the abdomen; passes before the crural arch, to which it adheres with some degree of force; sends a membranous sheath, which surrounds the spermatic chord; and is continuous with the dartos, which it assists in forming. The fascia superficialis presents, beneath the crural arch, very distinct fibres, whose direction is parallel to the fold of the thigh. It is applied over the fascia lata aponeurosis, and is attached, internally, to the ascending ramus of the ischium, near the root of the corpus cavernosum. Before the descent of the testicle from the abdomen, the fascia superficialis is very manifestly continuous with the *Gubernaculum testis*.

FASCIA TRANSVERSALIS, an aponeurosis, which separates the transversalis muscle from the peritoneum in the inguinal region. It arises about the posterior edge of the crural arch, where it seems to be continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle. *Above*, it is lost in the cellular tissue at the internal surface of the transversalis abdominis. *Within*, it is continuous with the outer edge of the tendon of the rectus muscle and GIMBERNAT'S ligament; *below*, it is continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique and receives an expansion from the *Fascia Iliaca*. Towards its middle and a little above the crural arch, the fascia transversalis has the wide orifice of a canal, which is occupied, in the female, by the round ligament of the uterus; and in man, furnishes an expansion, that serves as a sheath to the spermatic vessels.

FASCICULUS (*Anat. & Pharm.*) from *fascis*, 'a bundle,' δεσμῆδιον, 'a small bundle.' In *anatomy*, it is employed in this sense; as a *fasciculus of fibres*. (F) *Petit Faisceau*, *Trousseau*. In *Pharmacy*, it means *manipulus*, χειροπλήρης, 'a handful.' MUSA BRASSA-

VOLUS, says, — as much as can be held in two fingers. (G) *Bundel*.

FAST'ING (*Path.*) from Sax. *fæstian*, *Limosis ex'pers protracta*, *Anorexia mirabilis*, *Inedia*, *Jejunium*. Loss or want of appetite, without any other apparent affection of the stomach; so that the system can sustain almost total abstinence for a long time without faintness. Some wonderful cases of this kind are on record.

FAT'TY (*Anat.*) *Adiposus*, Sax. *fæt*; past participle of *fæban*, to feed, — *adipous*. Relating to fat. The cellular system has been called *fatty* or *adipous*; from an opinion that, in its areolæ, the fat is deposited. The cellular membrane, however, merely lodges, between its lamellæ and filaments, the vesicles in which the fat is contained.

FAT'TY or AD'IPOUS VES'ICLES. *Sacculi adiposi*. M. BÉCLARD gave this name to small bursæ or membranous vesicles, which inclose the fat and are found situated in the areolæ of the cellular tissue. These vessels vary much in size. Generally, they are round and globular; and, in certain subjects, receive vessels which are very apparent. These vesicles form so many small sacs, without apertures, in the interior of which are filaments, arranged like septa. In fatty subjects the adipous vesicles are very perceptible, being attached to the cellular tissue and neighbouring parts by a vascular pedicle.

AD'IPOUS or FAT'TY LIG'AMENT. This name has been given to a reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee joint, which passes from the ligamentum patellæ towards the cavity that separates the condyles of the femur.

FAT'TY or AD'IPOUS MEMBRANE, or *adipous tis'sue*. The subcutaneous cellular tissue.

FAT'TY or AD'IPOSE VES'SELS. The vessels connected with the fat. Some anatomists have called *Adipous canals*, (F) *Conduits adipeux*, the vessels to which they attribute the secretion of fat.

FASTI'ITAS (*Path.*) *μωροσις τωθροτης*, *Stultitia*, *Stupor mentis*, *morosis*, *μωροσις*, *Ame'tia*; from *fastuus*, 'foolish.' Mental imbecility, *Dementia*.

FAUNORUM LUDIB'RIA (*Path.*) *The sports of the Fauni*. Some authors have called thus the incubus; others, epilepsy.

FAUSSE COUCHE (*Obstetr.*) *Vulvum parturium*. Some authors have used

this term for the expulsion of different bodies, constituting false conceptions; such as moles, hydatids, clots of blood, &c. The greater part of accoucheurs use the term synonymously with abortion.

FAUSSE POSITION, (F) (*Path.*) *False position*. The French use this term, in vulgar language, to indicate that torpor, and tingling, and loss of power over the motion, of a part, produced by too strong contraction or painful compression.

FAUSTINI PASTIL'LI (*Pharm.*) FAUSTI'NIUS'S *Lozenges*. These were once celebrated. They were composed of *burnt paper*, *quick lime*, *oxide of arsenic*, *sandarach*, *lentils*, &c.

FAVOSUS (*Path.*) Similar to a honeycomb, *Faviformis*, *Favous*, from *favus*, *μηλιον*, 'a honey-comb.' An epithet given to a species of porrigo. *Cerion*, *Favus*, (G) *Wachsgriind*, means a state of ulceration, resembling a honeycomb.

(F) *Faveux*.

FEBRIC'ITANS (*Path.*) *Febricis*. One attacked with fever, from *febricitare*, 'to have a fever.'

(G) *Fieberkrank*.

FEBRIC'ULA (*Path.*) Diminutive of *febris*, fever. A term employed to express a slight degree of fever.

FEBRIFUGE (*Mat. Med.*) *ληξιπυρετος*, *Lexipyreticus*, *Pyreticus*, *αλεξιπυρετος*, *Alexipyreticus*, *Antifebrilis*, *Antipyretic*, *Febrifagus*, from *febris*, 'a fever,' and *fugare*, 'to drive away.' A medicine, which possesses the property of abating or driving away fever.

(G) *Fiebermittel*.

WRITERS. G. SCHMID, Erford. 1730 (L). J. D. GEISEL, Hal. 1730 (L). J. L. GAILLARD (*on indigenous F's. as substitutes for the cinchona*), Paris, 1809 (F).

FE'BRILE (*Path.*) *febrilis*. Relating to fever, as *febrile movement*, *febrile pulse*, &c.

FEC'ULA or FÆC'ULA (*Pharm.*) *τρυζ*, diminutive of *fax*, 'lie.' An immediate principle of vegetables, composed of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. It exists in several plants, and has different names, according to that which furnishes it. When extracted from wheat or barley it is called *starch*. When from the *Cycas circinalis*, *Sago*; — from the *Orchis morio*, *Salep*. We say, also, *Fecula of the Potatoe*, *Bryony*, *Arum*, *Mauioe*, &c.

GREEN FEC'ULA. This name is given to a green, solid matter of varia-

ble character, which is believed to be resinous, and which renders turbid several kinds of juices, extracted from vegetables. It is, also, called *Chlorophylle*.

FECULENCE (*Pharm.*) *Fæculentia*, *Fecositas*, *Fæx*, *Fæccs*, *Læe*, *Deposit*, *Dregs*. In *Pharmacy*, feculent, albuminous, or other substances, which are deposited from turbid fluids, are so termed.

(G) *Bodensatz*.

FECULENT (*Pharm. Path.*) *Fæculentus*, *τρωγώδης*, 'Foul, dreggy, excrementitious'; as a *feculent fluid*, *feculent evacuations*, &c.

FECUNDA'TION (*Phys.*) *Fæcundatio*, *Impregnatio*, *Impregnatio*, *ἡμεσις*, *ἔγκυσις*, *ἔγκυσις*. The act by which, in organized beings, the germ, contained in the generative organs of the female, receives from the male organs that which is necessary for its development.

(F) *Fæcondation*. (G) *Befruchtung*.

WRITERS. J. AUGIER, *Monspel*. 1743 (L). R. COWPER, *Edinb*. 1789.

FÆCUN'DITY (*Phys.*) *Fæcunditas*. The faculty of reproduction, possessed by organized bodies.

It has been estimated that, throughout a country, taking one marriage with another, not more than 4 children are the result; and in towns only 35 children to 10 marriages.

(F) *Fæcondité*. (G) *Fruchtbarkeit*.

FEIGNED DISEASES (*Leg. Med.*) *Simulated diseases*, *Pretended diseases*. The tricks employed, by impostors, to induce a belief, that they are attacked with diseases when they are not.

These are generally assumed by beggars, to obtain alms; — by criminals, to escape punishment; and by soldiers, to be exempt from duty.

The following Table exhibits the chief feigned diseases, with the means of detection.

A TABLE OF FEIGNED, PRETENDED, SIMULATED, OR EXCITED DISEASES OR DISQUALIFICATIONS.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
1. ABORTION.	By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	By constant and minute attention.
2. ABSTINENCE.		
3. AMAUROTIC BLINDNESS.	By applying the extract of belladonna or the datura stramonium to the eye.	Amaurosis is characterized by dilated pupil. Where these substances have been applied, the effects will go off in 10 days or a fortnight.
4. APOPLEXY.	By falling down as if deprived of sensation and consciousness.	By powerful stimulants; an electric shock; application of hot water, sternutatories, actual cautery, &c.
5. CACHEXIA & DEBILITY.	Using substances to make the face appear pale and livid. Indulging freely in wine, and deprivation of sleep prior to examination.	By examining if the pulse be strong, and the skin hot, and whether there be loss of appetite or of strength, or swelling of the limbs.
6. EXCRETION OF CALCULI.	Putting sand, pebbles, &c. into the urine.	By the aid of chymistry. We are acquainted with the chymical composition of urinary calculi.
7. CANCEROUS ULCER.	By gluing on a portion of a spleen with the smooth side to the skin, leaving on the outside the appearance of an ulcerated surface.	By noticing whether there be signs of cachexia, and by attentive examination of the part.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
8. CATALEPSY.	By seeming to be suddenly motionless, the joints remaining flexible and external objects making no impression.	By powerful stimulants as recommended under apoplexy. Letting fall a drop of boiling water on the back. Proposing to use the actual cautery and seeing whether the pulse rise.
9. CHOREA.	By assuming the convulsive motions of a part which characterize chorea.	By examining the patient whilst he may imagine himself unobserved, and seeing whether the convulsive motions go on then.
10. CONTRACTION OF JOINTS IN GENERAL.	. . . . .	Mode of discrimination sometimes so obscure as to deceive the most practised and attentive.
11. CONTRACTION OF THE FINGERS.	. . . . .	Introduce a cord between the fingers and the palm of the hand, and gradually apply weights so as to expand the fingers. Confine him so that he cannot obtain his food without using his clenched hand.
12. CONVULSIONS.	. . . . .	When feigned, they do not present the rigidity of muscles or the rapidity of action which characterize the real. The mode of detection must be the same as in epilepsy.
13. OPAQUE CORNEA.	Produced by the application of a strong acid, by acrid powders, as quicklime, &c.	The existence of the opacity can be detected by attentive observation.
14. CUTANEOUS DISEASES.	Some articles of diet will bring on <i>urticaria</i> or <i>nettle rash</i> , in particular individuals, as shell-fish, bitter almonds, &c. By acrids, acids, or any irritants applied to the surface. An ointment of tartarized antimony causes a painful pustular eruption. See PORRIGO, in this list.	By careful examination on the part of practitioner and nurse.
15. DEATH.	Some persons possess the power of suspending or moderating the action of the heart.	If suspected, the plan, recommended under APOPLEXY, will be found most efficacious.
16. DEAF-DUMBNESS.	. . . . .	The really deaf and dumb acquire an expression of countenance and gestures which it is difficult to assume.
17. DEAFNESS.	It may be assumed or excited by putting a pea in the ear, or by inserting irritants, so as to induce inflamma-	Make a noise when not expected, and see if the countenance varies or pulse rises. Put to sleep by opium, and

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
18. DEBILITY, see CACHEXIA.	tion and temporary loss of function.	then fire a pistol close to the ear, when he may be thrown off his guard. Examine the ear to see if any trick has been played there.
19. DEFORMITY.	. . . . .	Examine the part and its articulation, naked, and compare it with the opposite.
20. DELIVERY.	After enlargement produced artificially, a subsidence of the tumefaction; the parts being moistened by borrowed blood and the child of another substituted as the female's own.	Can only be positively detected by examination <i>per vaginam</i> . Soon after delivery, the vagina will be relaxed and the lochial discharge be flowing — in greater abundance the shorter the time, that may have elapsed since delivery.
21. DIARRHŒA.	Said to have been caused by a mixture of vinegar and burnt cork. (?) May be occasioned by the use of any of the purgative roots, &c.	When diarrhœa is feigned by the lower classes, inspect the linen; if clean, the bowels are probably not much out of order. Let every individual have a close stool of his own; and inspect the evacuations, taking care, that one, suffering under the disease does not lend his evacuations to another.
22. DROPSY.	May be feigned, like pregnancy, by wearing pads. The anasarca condition of the lower limbs has been caused by applying a ligature round them. By inflating the cellular membrane of the abdomen.	Can be detected by attentive examination. There will be a want of that leucophlegmatic habit, which accompanies and characterizes dropsy.
23. DYSENTERY.	May be feigned like diarrhœa, by adding a little blood to the evacuations, or by introducing a soap or some more irritating suppository.	Same rules as under DIARRHŒA.
24. EPILEPSY.	The foaming of the mouth has been produced by keeping a piece of soap in it.	Sensation in E. is totally abolished. If any remain, disease probably feigned. Incontractility of pupil, which occurs in epilepsy, cannot be feigned. Same means to be used as in feigned apoplexy.
25. FEVER.	By various stimulants, as wine, brandy, pepper; swallowing a small quantity of tobacco, or introducing it into the anus. Flower or chalk used to whiten the tongue. Redness of skin, caused by friction with a hard brush.	The deceit is generally developed by a day or two's examination. Where flower or chalk has been used to whiten the tongue, the line of demarcation, between the whitened part and the clean, healthy margin of the tongue, is too well marked to escape observation.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
26. FISTULA IN ANO.	By making an incision near the verge of the anus and introducing into it an acrid tent, such as the <i>root of white hellebore</i> , &c.	By careful examination.
27. FRACTURES.	Generally nothing, here, but the man's own testimony. He complains of pain in the part; if fracture of the skull be feigned, he states, perhaps, that he becomes deranged on tasting liquor.	By attentive examination.
28. HÆMATEMESIS.	By drinking the blood of some animal or using some colored liquid and then throwing it up.	By cutting off the supply of the fluid, and careful examination.
29. HÆMOPTYSIS.	By secreting bullocks' blood for the purpose of coloring the saliva; making small incisions in the mouth; using bole armeniac or paint of vernilion.	Blood from the lungs is frothy and light-colored. Mouth and fauces must be carefully inspected, and the individual be observed.
30. HÆMORRHOIDS.	By introducing the bladders of rats or of small fish partly into the rectum.	Unless the person be a well educated impostor, acute inflammation of the liver will be detected; — by the absence of marks of strong inflammatory action. <i>Chronic liver disease</i> is, frequently, not characterized by well marked symptoms, and hence, when assumed, is difficult of detection.
31. HEPATITIS.	. . . . .	The detection is easy.
32. HERNIA.	In the same manner as hydrocele. By inflation.	Do.
33. HYDROCELE.	By puncturing the skin of the scrotum, and inflating the cellular membrane.	Do.
34. HYDROCEPHALUS.	By opening the integuments of the head, near the vertex, e. g. and blowing in air.	Does not easily resist the application of strong sternutatories to the nostrils. Attentive examination necessary.
35. HYSTERIA.	. . . . .	The expression of countenance cannot easily be feigned. Nor can the affection be kept up so long as in real mental alienation. The individual cannot do so long without food, sleep, &c.
36. INSANITY.	. . . . .

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
37. JAUNDICE.	By coloring the skin with an infusion of turmeric or tincture of rhubarb. <i>Clay-colored stools</i> produced by taking daily a small quantity of muriatic acid. <i>High colored urine</i> by rhubarb taken internally.	The eyes cannot be colored, although smoke has been used for this purpose. The skin must be washed to remove the coloring matter, if any exist, and the supply of acid and rhubarb be prevented.
38. LAMENESS.	By keeping the limb in a contracted state, and resisting any effort to move it.	By two persons taking hold of the individual and moving rapidly along with him; and when they are tired, having relays. The impostor will generally give in.
39. MENSTRUATION.	By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	By cutting off the supply.
40. MYOPIA. <i>Short-sightedness.</i>	. . . . .	Present an open book, and apply the leaves close to the nose. If it cannot be read distinctly, when thus placed, or when glasses, proper for short-sightedness are used, the disease is feigned.
41. OPHTHALMIA.	Excited by a variety of acrid and corrosive substances applied to the eye; as lime, &c. A portion of black muslin, spread over the cornea. The eyelashes are sometimes extracted, and caustic applied to excite disease in the palpebræ.	When ophthalmia is thus excited, its progress is, ordinarily, very rapid, arriving at its height within a few hours.
42. OZÆNA.	By impregnating a piece of sponge with some offensive juices or oils, mixed with decayed cheese, and putting the imbued sponge into the the nostrils.	
43. PALPITATION.	White hellebore, given in the dose of 10 or 12 grains, and repeated, will occasion general indisposition, and undue action of the heart.	Cut off the supply.
44. PAINS.	. . . . .	The detection is here often difficult. The non-existence of pain cannot be proved, and great pain may be present without any appearance externally. The imposition is more frequently detected by inconsistencies and contradictions in the patient's history of the case, than in any other manner.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
45. SHAKING PALSY.	. . . . .	Suspicious, if the person be in an ordinary state of vigor. Try violent remedies and means, recommended under CHOREA.
46. PARALYSIS.	. . . . .	Violent remedies are here required. Cold affusion, actual cautery, electric shocks, &c.
47. PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.	Individuals with long necks and contracted shoulders have simulated phthisis, by covering the chest with blisters, cicatrices of issues, &c.; and by taking drugs, which cause paleness.	By attentive examination of the symptoms.
48. POLYPUS NASI.	By introducing the testicle of a young cock or the kidney of a rabbit into the nostril, and retaining it there by means of a sponge, fastened to it.	
49. PORRIGO. Scalled Head.	By applying nitric acid to the head, after protecting the face with fatty substances; but the chronic state is imitated by the use of depilatories of different kinds applied sometimes in patches, so as to resemble the <i>Porriago decalvans</i> .	
50. PREGNANCY.	By wearing pads, and assuming the longing after particular articles of diet, &c.	By the absence of the areola; the presence of a pad; and, if necessary, by examination <i>per vaginam</i> .
51. PROLAPSUS ANI.	By a portion of the intestine of the ox, in which a sponge, filled with a mixture of blood and milk, is placed.	
52. PROLAPSUS UTERI.	By a similar fraud.	
53. CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. See PAIN.		
54. SCROPHULA.	By exciting ulcers below the angles of the jaw.	By examining the general habit and observing, whether the ulcerations be glandular, and the discharge of a scrophulous character.
55. SCURVY.	By covering the teeth with wax, and then applying acrid, corrosive substances to the gums.	By examining the general habit; whether debilitated, cachectic, and possessing the usual general signs of scorbutus.
56. STAMMERING.	. . . . .	Simulators of this defect generally state, that it is connate, or ascribe it to a fit of apoplexy or severe fever. Where the organs of speech were perfect, and the moral evidence of the previous exist-

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
57. STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.	. . . . .	ence of the infirmity was not satisfactory, the French authorities used to confine the soldiers, and not supply them with food, until they called for it without stammering.
58. SWELLING OF THE LEGS.	By ligatures round the thighs.	By passing the bougie.
59. SYNCOPE.	Ligatures are sometimes used to prevent the pulse being felt. By applying lotions to the face to make it pale.	Examine the limbs uncovered.
60. TYMPANY.	Persons have possessed the power of swallowing air, so as to distend the stomach, and simulate tympany.	By using sternutatories. By the absence of some of the symptoms of syncope. Examine the naked arms. Wash the face.
61. ULCER OF THE EAR.	By introducing a tent, imbued with blistering plaster, into the ear, and repeating the application, until the tube becomes ulcerated, and a discharge of puriform matter is established. The fetid smell is imitated, by dropping into the ear a mixture of empyreumatic oil, assafœtida, and old cheese. Also, by introducing a little honey into the meatus.	By careful examination.
62. ULCERS OF THE LEGS, &c.	By corrosives, or irritants. Sometimes by abrasion, by rubbing sand on the shin-bone. At others, they are pretended, by gluing on a piece of a spleen or the skin of a frog.	Artificial ulcers have, usually, a more distinct margin, and are more readily healed than others; the latter being generally indicative of an impaired constitution.
63. BLOODY URINE.	The fruit of the Indian Fig (<i>Cactus opuntia</i>) colors the urine as red as blood. Cantharides will cause it. Blood may also be procured and mixed with the urine.	By making the patient pass his urine in the presence of the physician, and examining the vessel before and after. By cutting off the supply of any substance, which could cause the appearance.
64. INCONTINENCE OF URINE.	. . . . .	Difficult, at times, of detection. Give the person a full dose of opium, and introduce the catheter, when he is asleep. If there be urine, the incontinence is feigned.
65. VARICOSE VEINS.	By a ligature, placed tightly round the limb. They may be excited in this manner, or aggravated if already existing.	By examining the limb.

(F) *Maladies Dissimulées, M. Simulées, M. Feintes, M. Supposées.*

WRITERS. J. B. SYLVATICUS, Madrid. 1595 (L). R. A. VOGEL, Gotting. 1769 (L). NEUMANN, Wittemb. 1788 (L). SCHNEIDER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1794 (L). L. TH. LUTHER, Erford. 1728 (L). H. MARSHALL (*in soldiers*), Lond. 1828.

FEMALE, (F) *Femelle, Femina*. In animals, the one that engenders and bears the young. It is, also, used adjectively; — as, the *female sex*, &c.

(G) Weibchen.

WRITERS *on female diseases, &c.* MAURICEAU, Genev. 1693 (F). VAN DOEVEREN, by SCHLEGEL, Leip. 1786 (L). A. HAMILTON, Edinb. 1809. J. MERCURIALI, Basil, 1582 (L). J. CAPURON, Paris, 1817 (F). N. CHAMBON, Paris, 1799 (F). W. DEASE, Dublin, 1783. W. P. DEWEES, Philad. 1826. M. HALL (*on some of the diseases of*), Lond. 1827. B. LAFFECTEUR, Paris, 1802 (F). J. LEAKE (*chronic diseases of*), Lond. 1787. H. MANNING, Lond. 1775. ROUSSEL (*physique and morale of woman*), by ALIBERT, Paris, 1820 (F). D. SENNERT, Witteb. 1632 (L). S. WALKER (*constitution and diseases of*), Lond. 1803. M. NAUCHE, Paris, 1829 (F). MARSHALL HALL (*on some of the more important diseases*), Lond. 1827. R. GOOCH (Do.), Lond. 1829.

FEM'ORAL (*Anat.*) *Femoralis*. Belonging or relating to the thigh; — as *Femoral artery, Femoral hernia*, &c., from *fe'mur*, 'the thigh-bone.'

FEM'ORO-TIBIAL (*Anat.*) *Fem'oro-tibialis*. Belonging to the femur and tibia. The *Fem'oro-tibial articulation* is the knee-joint.

FEM'UR (*Anat.*) *Metros, μηρός, Os femoris*. The *Thigh Bone*. The strongest and longest of all the bones of the body, extending from the pelvis to the tibia, and forming the solid part of the thigh. The femur is cylindrical, slightly curved anteriorly, unsymmetrical and oblique downwards and inwards. The body of the bone is prismatic, and has, behind, a prominent ridge: — the *Linea aspera*.

PROCESSES.	Upper or Pelvic Extremity.	Head supported on a collum or neck. Great trochanter. Lesser trochanter.
	Inferior or Tibial Extremity.	External condyle. Internal condyle. External tuberosity. Internal tuberosity.

The femur ossifies from five points: — one on each process of the pelvic

extremity; one in the body of the bone; and two on the condyles. It is articulated with the pelvis, tibia, and patella.

(F) *L'os de la cuisse*. (G) *Schenkelbein*.

WRITERS. B. BELL (*absorption of the neck*), Edinb. 1824. C. BELL (*injuries of*), Lond. 1824.

FENES'TRA (*Anat.*) A *Window*: *θυρίς, οπή*. Anatomists have given this name to two apertures, situated on the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum. The one of these is the *Fenestra ovalis, F. vestibularis*. It is oval-shaped; situated at the base of the stapes, and corresponds with the cavity of the vestibule. The other is the *Fenestra rotunda* or *F. Cochlearis*. It is closed by a fine, transparent membrane, called *Membra'na Tym'pani secundaria*, and corresponds to the inner scala of the cochlea.

(F) *Fenêtr.* (G) *Fenster*.

WRITER. A. SCARPA (*F. rotunda &c.*), Mutin. 1772 (L).

FENES'TRAL (*Surg.*) *Fenestra'tus*, from *fenestra*, 'a window.' Bandages, compresses, or plasters with small perforations or openings, are so called. The openings prevent the detention of the discharge.

(F) *Fenêtré et Fenêtré*.

FERDINANDUS, EPIPHAN'IUS (*Biogr.*) An eminent Italian physician; born in Messagna in 1569; died in 1638. WORKS. *Theoremata medica et philosophica*. Venice. 1611. fol. *De vitâ prorogandâ, seu juventute conservandâ et senectute retardandâ*. Naples. 1612. *Centum historiae seu observationes et casus medici*. Ven. 1621. fol., several times reprinted in Germany and Holland. *Aureus de peste libellus*. Naples. 1626. fol.

FER'INE (*Path.*) *Fer'inus*; 'savage, brutal'; *θιροιδής*. A term, applied to any malignant or noxious disease. In France, it is used only when joined to *Toux*; as *Toux férine*; a dry, obstinate, and painful cough.

FER'MENT (*Path.*) *Fermen'tum, ζυμη, Junni'sum, Junni'zum, Lev'en*. The Iatrochymists applied this name to imaginary substances, to which they attributed the power of producing diseases, by exciting a fermentation in the humors.

(F) *Lévain*. (G) *G ä h r u n g s s t o f f*.

FERMENTA'TION (*Path.*) *Fermenta'tio, ζυμοσις, Æstua'tio, xavσις, Bras'mos, βρασμος*. An intestine movement,

occurring spontaneously, in a liquid; whence result certain substances, that did not previously exist in it.

The chemical physicians attributed all diseases to an imaginary fermentation of the humors.

(G) G ä h r u n g.

FERNEL' or FÉRNE'LIUS, JOHN FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) Physician to Henry II. of France; born in Picardy, about 1500; died in 1558. WORKS. *De naturali parte medicinæ*. lib. vii. Paris. 1532. *De vacuandi ratione liber*. Par. 1545. 12mo. *Medici ant. omu. qui Latinis literis diversorum morborum genera et remedia persecuti sunt*. Venet. 1547. fol. *Medicina ad HENRICUM II.*, 1554. *Therapeutices universalis liber* vii. accedunt PLANTII scholia, in lib. vii. Francf. 1575. 8vo. *De luis veureæ curatione perfectissimâ liber*. Antw. 1579. 12mo. By GISSELIN, a physician of Bruges. *Consiliorum medicinalium lib*. Par. 1582. *Unirecta medicina*. Lugd. 1586. fol. *Univ. med. sive opera medica; accedunt G. PLANTII Cenovani scholia in therapeutices*. lib. vii. Francf. 1592. *Univ. med. cum notis et observationibus et remediis secretis* JOHANNIS et OTHONIS HEURNII. Traject. ad Rhen. 1656. 4to. *Pharmaciac: cura* GULIELM. PLANTII et FRANC. SAGUYERI, scholiis. Hanov. 1605. 12mo. *Pathologica liber quartus, de febribus. Aphorismorum de febribus loquentium explicatio, adjecta a RUTGERO LOENIO*. Amst. 1664. 8vo.

FERRAMENTUM (*Surg.*) σιδηρον, *Instrumentum ferreum*. Any surgical instrument, made of iron. By the vulgar, in France, the word *ferrements* means the *instruments* used in difficult labors.

FER'REIN, ANTHONY (*Biog.*) An eminent French anatomist and surgeon; born in 1693; died in 1769. WORKS. *An sanitas a solidorum et fluidorum æquilibrio?* Paris. 1737. 4to. *An a simplici parvoque victu corpus sanum et animus expeditus?* Par. 1737. 4to. *An pro distinctis ægris, ægritudines diversæ*. Paris. 1738. 4to. *Lectures on medicine*. 1783. 3 vols. 12mo. *Lectures on the materia medica*. 1783. 3 vols. 12mo.

FERREIN', CANAL' OF (*Anat.*) Ductus FERREINI. A triangular channel, which FERREIN supposed to result from the approximation of the free edges of the eyelids applied to the globe of the eye; and which he considered adapted for directing the tears towards the puncta lachrymalia, during sleep. The canal is, probably, imaginary.

The same name is, likewise, given to the *cortical canals*, — the first portions of the uriniferous ducts, whilst still in the cortical substance of the kidney.

FER'REIN, PYR'AMID OF, *Pyramis Ferrei'ni*. Each of the Papillæ of the kidney, according to FERREIN, consists of, at least, 700 subordinate cones or pyramids. To these last the name, *Pyramids of FERREIN'*, has been given.

FERRE'RIUS or FERRIER, AUGUSTE'RIUS (*Biogr.*) A French physician and writer; born in the diocese of Toulouse in 1513; died in 1588. WORKS. *De diæbis decretoriis secundum Pythagoricam doctrinam et astronomicam observationem*. Lugd. 1541. 16mo. *Liber de somniis*. HIPPOCRATIS *de insomniis liber*. GALENI *liber de insomniis*; SYNESI *liber de somniis*, Lugd. 1549. 16mo. *De pudendogrâ, lue Hispanicâ*. lib. ii. Tolosæ. 1553. 12mo. *De radice chinâ liber, quo probatur diversam esse ab apio*. Tolos. 1554. 8vo. *Vera methodus medendi, quobus libris comprehensa. Castigationes practicæ medicinæ*. Tolos. 1557. 8vo.

FERRIAR, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) Physician at Manchester, England; was a native of Chester; born in 1764; died in 1815. WORKS. *Medical histories and reflections*. Lond. 1792. 8vo. Vol. II: Lond. 1795. 8vo. Vol. III: 1798. 8vo. A new edition of the whole. Lond. 1810. 3 vols. 8vo. *An essay on the medicinal properties of the digitalis purpurea or foxglove*. Manchester. 1799. 12mo. *An essay towards a theory of apparitions*. Lond. 1813. 8vo.

FERRO, PASCAL JOSEPH (*Biogr.*) A physician of Vienna; born in 1753; died in 1809. WORKS. *Vom gebrauch der kalten bäder*. Wien. 1781. 8vo. *Von der ansteckung der epidemischen krankheiten und besonders der pest*. Leipz. 1782. 8vo. *Nähere untersuchung der pestansteckung*. Wien. 1785. 8vo. *Ephemerides medicæ*. Ib. 1792. 8vo. *Versuche mit neuern arzneimitteln*. Ib. i. Th. 1793. 8vo. *Ueber die wirkungen der lebensluft*. Ib. 1793. 8vo.

FER'RUM (*Mut. Med.*) *Edic, Edich, Hudid, Kasam, Mars, Phantec, Cardis, Sarca, Sayrsa, Sarra, Sarfar, Sid'ros, σιδηρος, Sorni, Yris, Aqu'rinus, Edil, Edir, Iron*. A metal of a bluish-gray color; fibrous texture; brilliant and fine-grained fracture. Specific gravity 7.600 to 7.800: hard, ductile, malleable, and magnetic.

The medicinal virtues of iron are tonic, deobstruent, and anthelmintic; producing fetid eructations, when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and causes the evolution of hydrogen gas. When given in the metallic state, the filings are chiefly used; but the oxides and salts are most commonly employed.

(F) *Fer.* (G) *Eisen.*

WRITERS on chalybeate remedies.

B. WEPFER, Heidelb. 1711 (L.). H. GOURRAIGNE, Monsp. 1736 (L.). J. CH. FINDEISEN, Hal. 1738 (L.). J. DEHN, Erford, 1742 (L.). J. J. WEBER, Hal. 1748 (L.). J. D. LEHMANN, Hal. 1749 (L.). FR. E. LÖBER (*in chronic diseases*), Jenæ, 1751 (L.). P. L. PRAT, Paris, 1803 (F.). R. CARMICHAEL (*in cancer*), Dublin, 1809.

FERRI LIMATURA PURIFICATA, Purified Iron Filings:—purified, by means of the magnet, for internal use. The filings are, also, called *Ferri Scobs*, *F. Ramenta et Pilla*, *Mar'tis Limatura*, *Speculum Indicum*, *Ferri in pulverem resolutio*. They are considered to possess the general properties of iron:—the iron becoming oxidized.

(F) *Limaille de Fer.*

FERRI SUBCARBONAS, *F. Carbonas*, *F. præcipitatum*, *Chalybis Rubigo præparata*, *Ferri Rubigo*. (This last term, as well as *Ferrugo*, is applied to the subcarbonate or rust, formed by the action of moist air on metallic iron.) A protoxide of iron, oxidized by the decomposition of water; the carbonic acid being attracted from the air. Dose, gr. v to ʒss.

The *Ferri Subcarbonas* is precipitated from sulphate of iron by subcarbonate of soda. *Pharm. L.*

It is, also, called *Oxidum ferri fuscum*, *Dewto-carbonas Ferri fuscus*, *Crocus mar'tis ap'eriens*, (F) *Safran de Mars apéritif*.

FERRI SULPHAS, *Sal Mar'tis*, *Vitriolum Mar'tis*, *Vitriolum Ferri*, *Fer'rum Vitriolatum*, *Sulfas* or *Proto'sulfas Ferri viridis*, *Lonchotas*, *Melaule'ria*, *Sactim*, *γαλζανθον*, *Calca'dinum*, *Cal'cator*, *Cal'coter*, *Chalcan'thum*, *Calcite'a*, *Atramentum sutor'ium*, *Vitriol*, *Vitriolum viridē*, *An'ima Hep'atis*, *Sulphate of Iron*, *Green Vitriol*, *Copperas*. This salt is inodorous, and of a strong, styptic taste. The crystals are light-green, transparent, rhomboidal; and soluble in two parts of water. It is tonic and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. j to vj.

(G) *Grüner vitriol.*

FERRUM AMMONIATUM, *Murias Ammoniacæ et Ferri*, *Flo'res martial'es*, *Flo'res sal'is ammoniaci martial'es*, *Ens Mar'tis*, *Ens Ven'eris* BOY'LEI, *Sal Mar'tis muriaticum sublimatum*, *Sal ammoniacum martialē*, *Ammonium muriaticum martialum*, *seu martiale*, Ar'loph PARACEL'SI, *Calendula minera'les*, *Fer'rum ammoniacalē*, *Ammoniated Iron*. A submuriate of ammonia with red muriate of iron. Dose, gr. iij to gr. xv.

(F) *Muriate d'ammoniaque et de fer.*

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM, *Tartaras Potassæ et Ferri*, *Tartarum Ferri*, *Tartarus chalybeatus*, *Mars solubilis*, *Tartaras Kallico-ferricus*, *Chalybs tartarizatus*, *Tartarus martialis*, *Tartaras Potassæ ferruginosus*, *Fer'rum potabile*, *Globus martialis*, ((F) *Boule de Mars*, *Boule de Nancy*, *B. de Molsheim*, *B. d'Acier*), *Globuli Tartari martial'es seu martial'es soluti*, *seu martiali*, *seu tar'tratis ferri et lixiv'ia*, *Bolli Mar'tis*, *Py'ri martial'es*, *Tartarized Iron*, *Tar'trate of Pot'ass and Iron*. (*Ferri* ℥j, *potass. supertart.* ℥ij, *aqwa* ℥j. Rub them together, and expose to the air, in a flat glass vessel, for 8 days: then dry, and reduce to a fine powder. Add a pint of water to the powder, and put it aside for 8 days: dry and pulverize.) It is one of the mildest of the salts of iron, and not unpalatable. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

The *TINCTURA MAR'TIS APERITIVA*, *Tincture of LUD'WIG*; *Al'cohol cum sulphatē Ferri tartarizatus*; or *TINCTURA MAR'TIS GLAUBERI*, is, essentially, an aqueous solution of this salt; which is, also, called *Eau de Boule*, and is used in contusions.

HELVETIUS'S STYPTIC was composed of the filings of iron and tartar, mixed to a proper consistence with French brandy. It was called in England *EATON'S Styptic*; but this is now formed of Sulphate of Iron.

FEVER (*Path.*) *Felbris*, from *fer'vor*, 'heat,' or from *februo*, 'I purify':—πυρετος. One of the most frequent and dangerous affections, to which the body is liable.

A person has an attack of fever, when he is affected with rigors, followed by increased heat of skin, quick pulse, languor, and lassitude. Rigors, increased heat and frequency of pulse have each been assumed as the essential character of fever. It is not characterized, however, by any one, but

depends upon the coëxistence of many symptoms.

Fevers have been usually divided into *idiopathic* or *essential* and into *symptomatic*. The idiopathic arise without any obvious local cause. The symptomatic are dependent upon local irritation.

Idiopathic fevers may be divided into three classes: 1. Those attended with distinct paroxysms: — intermittents, &c. 2. Remittent and continued fevers: and, 3. Fevers, complicated with eruptions, or exanthematous.

These divisions admit of great variety, owing to climate, season, soil, age, &c.

All ages and climates are liable to fever; and its exciting causes are very numerous. These causes may be *common*; as irritations in the intestines; external injuries; stimulants, &c.; or they may be *specific*; as miasmata, contagion, &c.

The greatest diversity has prevailed, regarding the theory of fever. Its primary seat has been placed in the brain, mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, skin, nerves, blood-vessels, stomach, liver, vena cava, pancreas, &c.

It would seem, however, that although, in fever, the whole of the functions are morbidly impressed, the arguments in favor of the impression being first made on the nervous and capillary system of vessels are the strongest. The exciting cause of fever, whatever it may be, produces an irregular action of the capillary system, which is soon conveyed to the rest of the system, owing to the extensive sympathy which exists between every part of the body; and it is probable, that all those local inflammations and congestions are the consequence, rather than the cause, of this disordered condition of the whole system.

Many phenomena of fever are influenced by that *periodicity*, which we notice in the execution of several of the functions of the body, such as menstruation. The types of intermittents are strong evidences of such an influence.

In the *treatment* of fever, it is important, 1. To bear in mind its tendency, particularly in the case of the exanthematous, to run a definite course, and terminate in restoration to health. 2. The disposition to local determinations or congestion: — the most frequent cause of the fatal terminations of

fever; a circumstance requiring the vigilant attention of the physician. 3. The symptoms must be attentively studied, in order to deduce, from them, the indications of cure. The attention to symptoms is of great importance.

Lastly. Attention must be paid to the prevalent epidemic. There are particular seasons, in which fever will be very malignant; and others, in which it will be mild. This has, necessarily, an effect upon the treatment.

(F) *Fièvre*. (G) *Fieber*.

WRITERS on *Fever*. J. DE CONCORGIO, Papie, 1485 (L). CH. DE BARZIZIUS, Pap. 1494 (L). BLASIIUS ASTIARIUS, Lugd. 1506 (L). MARSILIUS DE SANCTA SOPHIA, Lugd. 1507 (L). P. A. RUSTICI, Pap. 1517 (L). J. DE TORNAMIRA, Venet. 1521 (L). I. W. MENAPIUS, Basil, 1542 (L). A. FUMANELLI, Basil, 1542 (L). S. GAMPEGIUS, Basil, 1547 (L). P. FLOREMBENI, Ven. 1550 (L). R. DURAND, Burdigal. 1554 (L). J. M. SAVANAROLA, Lugd. 1560 (L). *Variorum Medicorum Græcorum, Latinorum et Arabum de febribus tractatus*, Venet. 1576. fol. S. SIMON, Lips. 1577 (L). CH. A. VEGA (*commentary on GALEN, on fevers*), Coimbr. 1578 (L). DUCRETUS, Lausan. 1580 (L). W. GISCAFERIUS, Paris, 1581 (L). W. RONDELET, Lugd. 1585 (L). D. LIDDELIUS, Hamb. 1590 (L). P. DE MERCADO, Granat. 1592 (L). J. PLANERIUS, Venet. 1596 (L). J. BRAVI, Salmant. 1596 (L). P. P. GALILEO, Perus. 1597 (L). N. BOCCANGELINI (*malignant and pestilential F.*), Madrit. 1604 (L). A. BAROCCIIUS, Ferrar. 1606 (L). HELIDORIUS DE PADUA, Francf. 1607 (L). CHR. BRUNO, Lips. 1613 (L). J. SCHALLING, Erfurt, 1614 (L). C. PEUCER, Frankf. 1614 (L). J. MANELPHUS, Rom. 1625 (L). P. LOTTICHIUS, Francf. 1627 (L). TH. GROSSI, Venet. 1627 (L). J. SYLVIVIVUS, Genev. 1630 (L). M. BOUTHEROUÉ, Paris, 1633 (L). A. APHRODISÆUS, Basil. 1542 (L). P. POTERIUS, Bonon. 1643 (L). FONTANUS, Amstel. 1644 (L). PALLADIUS, Paris, 1646 (L). P. PASCHALIS, Lugd. Bat. 1647 (L). L. RIVIÈRE, Paris, 1648 (L). J. H. PULVERINUS, Lugd. 1649 (L). H. OCCHI, Venet. 1657 (L). W. SLATHOLME, Lond. 1657 (L). J. PRIMEROSIUS, Roterodam. 1658 (L). F. ARCÆUS, Norimb. 1658 (L). ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1638 (L). Another work, Jenæ, 1659 (L). Another, Jenæ, 1666 (L). C. HOFMANN, Tubing. 1660 (L). THOMAS WILLIS, Amstel. 1663 (L). T. SERRIER, Lond.

- 1663 (L). J. FERNEL, Amstel. 1664 (L). W. DRAGES, Lond. 1665 (L). J. L. GUTTIEREZ, Lugd. 1668 (L). T. SYDENHAM, Lond. 1666 (L). M. TILING, Francf. 1677 (L). N. FALCONET, Paris, 1678 (F). D. SENNERT, Viteb. 1679 (L). J. F. WERDENBERG, Basil. 1681 (L). J. A. A. GEHEMA, Hag. 1683 (L). FR. SANCHEZ, Tolos. 1686 (L). C. PATIN, Patav. 1687 (L). P. SACCHUS, Genev. 1688 (L). MINOT, Paris, 1691 (F). R. MORTON (*inflammatory F.*), Lond. 1692-4 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1696 (L). CH. BEZANVON, Paris, 1698 (F). J. DE PERALTA MUÑOZ, Sevil. 1699 (S). A. PASCOLI, Ven. 1701 (I). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1701 (L). He published several treatises on fever. FR. SANTIANELLI, Napol. 1705 (L). M. A. ANDRIOLI, Ven. 1711 (L). WHITE (*V. S. in F.*), Lond. 1712. E. STROTHER, Lond. 1716. L. BELLINI, Lond. 1720 (L). LOMMIUS, Rotterd. 1720 (L). H. COURRAIGNE, Monspel. 1730 (L). J. FREIND, Lugd. Bat. 1734 (L).: in Engl. by TH. DALE, Lond. 1730. PALADIUS, Leyd. 1745 (Gr. L). WERLHOF, Hanov. 1732 (L). A. FRACASSINI, Veron. 1750 (L). J. D. SANTORINI, Ven. 1751 (I). V. G. SALAT, Valent. 1752 (L). A. FIZES, Paris, 1757 (L). SENAC, Paris, 1759 (L). T. LIND, Lond. 1763. STEVENS, Lond. 1760. J. HAWKRIIDGE, Lond. 1764. DE HAGEN, Vienn. 1760 (L). J. HUXHAM, Lond. 1757. L. CHALMERS, Lond. 1768. J. GIBSON, Lond. 1769. GLASS, Jenæ, 1771 (L). W. GRANT (*fevers of London*), Lond. 1771. J. QUARIN, Vindob. 1772 (L). Another work, Vienn. 1781 (L). J. AITKEN, Lond. 1781. D. LYSONS, Bath, 1783. A. THAER (*action of nervous system in F.*), Götting. 1774 (L). A. PIQUER, MADRID, 1779 (S). W. GRANT, Lond. 1779. J. ROBERTS, Lond. 1781. J. WEISS, Vienn. 1784 (L). A. M. DIEHRICH, Vienn. 1783 (G). G. HUSSEY, Dublin, 1784. FR. BALFOUR (*influence of the moon on F.*), Edinb. 1785. C. DICKINSON, Edinb. 1785. J. CL. TODE, Copenhag. 1786 (G). M. STOLL, Vindob, 1786 (L). M. WALL (*opium in F.*), Oxford, 1786. C. TH. SELLE, Berol. 1786 (L). K. SPRENGEL (*Galen's doctrine of F.*), Breslau, 1788 (G). C. STRACK, Francf. 1789 (L). F. SCHRAUD, Vienn. 1791 (L). R. ROBERTSON, Lond. 1791. J. CLARK, Lond. 1792. R. JACKSON (*F. of Jamaica*), Lond. 1791. GRIMAUD, Montpellier. 1791 (F). CH. KRAMP, Heidelb. 1794 (G). B. RUSH (*proximate cause of F.*), Philad. 1796. G. FORDYCE, Lond. 1794. R. JACKSON, Lond. 1798. E. HORN (*nosology of F.*), Brunsw. 1800 (G). HAYGARTH (*prevention of F.*), Bath, 1801. CL. BUSMANN, Hildesheim, 1800 (G). A. PH. WILSON, Lond. 1803. J. CH. REIL, Hall. 1805 (G). C. STANGER (*suppression of F.*), Lond. 1802. DESBORDEAUX, Paris, 1803 (F). G. CH. REICH, Berlin, 1805-6 (G). PALLONI, Legh. 1804-5 (I). A. PH. WILSON, Worcester, 1807. H. CLUTTERBUCK, Lond. 1807, and 1825. TH. BEDDOES, Lond. 1807. GIANNINI, in French by HEURTELoup, Paris, 1808 (F). G. REGÖLI, Milan, 1810 (I). D. UWINS, Lond. 1810. J. F. CAFFIN, Paris, 1811 (F). TH. MILLS (*V. S. in F.*), Dublin, 1813. W. STOKER, Lond. 1815. DICKSON (*prevalence of F., and on houses of recovery*), Bristol, 1819. LYMAN SPALDING, N. York, 1817. JAMES BLACK, Lond. 1826. C. E. LUCAS, Lond. 1822. C. MEUTH, Mainz, 1822 (G). G. BALLINGALL (*F. of India*), 1823. F. G. BOISSEAU, Paris, 1826 (F), W. F. BOW, Lond. 1829. SOUTHWOOD SMITH, Lond. 1830. A. TWEEDIE, Lond. 1830.
- FEVER, ADE'NO-MENINGE'AL**, *Felbris ade'no-meningea*, *Felbris mesenterica* (BAGLIVI), *Morbus mucosus*, *Felbris mucosa*; *Pituitous Fever*, *Catarhal Fever*, *Continued Lymphatic Fever*, *Phlegmapyria*, *Gastro-Bronchitis*. Fever, accompanied with considerable mucous secretion; especially from the digestive tube.
- FEVER, ANOM'ALOUS**, *Felbris anomalous*. A fever, whose progress and type are irregular.
- WRITERS. WHITMOME, Lond. 1659 (L). J. GRANGER (*in Holland in the years 1746 et seq.*), Altenburg, 1770 (L).
- FEVER, APHON'IC**, *Felbris aphonica*. A variety of intermittent, in which the voice is lost during the paroxysm.
- FEVER, APOPLECT'IC**, *Felbris apoplectica*, *Comatose Fever*, *Felbris comatodes*, *F. Lethargica*, *F. soporosa*. An intermittent or continued fever, attended with apoplectic symptoms.
- FEVER, ARTIFI'CIAL**, *Felbris artificialis*, *Felbris arte promota*. Fever, produced designedly by the internal or external use of stimulants.
- FEVER, ASTHEN'IC**, *Felbris asthenica*. Fever, accompanied with debility. It may include every variety of fever under certain circumstances, but is generally appropriated to typhus.
- FEVER, ASTHMAT'IC**, *Felbris asthmatica*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of asthma.

FE'VE'R, ATAX'O-ADYNAM'IC; *Fel'bris atax'o-ady'nam'ica*. Fever, characterized by symptoms of adynamia and ataxia.

FE'VE'R, CARDIAL'GIC; *Fel'bris Cardial'gica*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with violent cardialgia, during the paroxysm.

FE'VE'R, CEPHALAL'GIC; *Fel'bris Cephalal'gica*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with intense pain of the head. Also, intermittent cephalalgia.

FE'VE'R, CER'E'BRAL; *Brain Fel'ver*. Fever, generally of an ataxic character, in which the brain is considerably affected.

FE'VE'R, CHOL'ERIC; *Fel'bris chol'eric'a*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of cholera morbus.

FE'VE'R, CHRON'IC; *Fel'bris chron'ica*. Some authors apply this name to protracted fevers; others, to hectic fever.

FE'VE'R, COLLIQ'UATIVE; *Fel'bris tab'ida, Fel'bris colliquat'iva*. Fever, characterized by rapid emaciation, copious evacuations, and rapid prostration of strength.

FE'VE'R, CONVUL'SIVE; *Fel'bris convuls'iva*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied by convulsions.

FE'VE'R, DELIR'IOUS; *Fel'bris cum delir'io, (F) Fièvre délirante*. A pernicious intermittent, characterized by delirium in the paroxysms.

FE'VE'R, DEPUR'ATORY; *Fel'bris depurato'ria*. A fever, to which was attributed the property of purifying the blood; or which indicated, that such a pretended depuration had occurred.

FE'VE'R, DIAPHORET'IC; *Fel'bris diaphoret'ica, Fel'bris sudato'ria*. A pernicious intermittent, with excessive sweating during the fit.

FE'VE'R, DIGESTIVE (Phys.) The chilliness, followed by increased heat and quickness of pulse, which frequently accompanies digestion.

FE'VE'R, DOUBLE (Path.) An intermittent, which has two paroxysms, in a given time, instead of one.

(F) *Fièvre double ou double*.

FE'VE'R, DOUBLE-QUAR'TAN. A fever, whose paroxysms occur two days in succession, and fail the third day: the first paroxysm resembling the 4th; and the second the 5th.

FE'VE'R, DOUBLE-QUOTID'IAN. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return twice every day at corresponding hours.

FE'VE'R, DOUBLE-TER'TIAN. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every day; the first corresponding with the 3d, the second with the 4th, and so on.

FE'VE'R, DUODEC'IMANE; *Fel'bris duodecima'na*. A supposititious intermittent, whose paroxysms recur on the 12th day or every 11 days.

FE'VE'R, EPILEP'TIC; *Fel'bris epilep'tica*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with attacks of epilepsy.

FE'VE'R, EROT'IC; *Fel'bris erot'ica, (F) Fièvre d'amour*. A chronic fever, occasioned by unpropitious love.

FE'VE'R, ERRAT'IC; *Fel'bris errat'ica*. An intermittent, the recurrence of whose paroxysms is irregular.

FE'VE'R, GAN'GRENOUS; *Fel'bris gangre'no'des*. Fever, accompanied by gangrene of various parts, and especially of the limbs and genitals. SENAC describes an intermittent of this kind.

FE'VE'R, GAST'RIC; *Fel'bris gast'rica; Stomach'ic Fel'ver, Syn'chus Bilio'sa*. A name, given by some to the bilious fever, which has appeared to them to be dependent on an affection of the stomach. *Menin'go-gast'ric fel'ver; Harvest fel'ver, (F) Fièvre de la Moisson*.

FE'VE'R, GASTRO-ADYNAM'IC; — *Fel'bris gast'ro-ady'nam'ica*. A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious fever are joined with those of adynamic fever.

FE'VE'R, GASTRO-ANGEIOTEN'IC. A fever, in which the symptoms of the bilious are united with those of the inflammatory fever.

FE'VE'R, GASTRO-ATAX'IC. A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious fever are united with those of ataxic fever.

FE'VE'R, HEBDOM'ADAL. A supposititious fever, whose paroxysms return weekly, and on the same day.

FE'VE'R, HÆMOP'TOIC; — *Fel'bris hæmopto'ica*. A variety of masked intermittent, in which periodical hæmoptysis is the chief symptom.

FE'VE'R, HEPAT'IC or HEPATAL'GIC. A pernicious intermittent, with violent pain in the right hypochondrium.

FE'VE'R, HUN'GARY; *Fel'bris Hungar'ica, Mor'bus Ungar'icus, Cephalon'osus, (F) Fièvre Hongroise ou de Hongrie*. An endemic typhus, common amongst the soldiers in barracks, in Hungary.

WRITERS. B. CONRADINI, Augsburg, 1574 (L). M. RULAND, Francf. 1600 (L). J. OBENDORFFER, Frankf. 1607 (G). M. GICHEL, Basil, 1609 (L). HOLLYNG, Basil, 1611 (L). H. PETRÆUS, Marb. 1618 (L). J. J. FEDERER, Friburg, 1624 (L). J. E. BURGGRABE, Frankf. 1627 (G). G. DANKWERTH, Basil, 1633 (L). A. MACK, Rudolfstadt, 1665 (G). JAENISCH, Heidelb. 1666 (L). J. C. FAUSIUS, Heidelb. 1666 (L). J. A. FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1666 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1668 (L). P. AMMAN, Lips. 1668 (L). FASCH, Jenæ, 1682 (L). J. VESTI, Erford, 1687 (L). ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1693 (L). OROSEY, Basil, 1771 (L).

FEVER, HUMORAL; *Fel'bris humoral'lis*. Fever, in which an alteration or deterioration of the humors is suspected.

FEVER, HYDROPHOBIC; *Fel'bris hydrophobica*. Pernicious intermittent, with dread of liquids.

FEVER, HYSTERIC; *Fel'bris hysterica*. Hysteria, accompanied by fever. Hysteria, occurring with each paroxysm of an intermittent.

FEVER, ICTERIC; *Fel'bris icterica*. Fever, accompanied by jaundice. Some intermittents exhibit this complication at each paroxysm.

FEVER, INSIDIOUS. Fever, which, at first, seems devoid of danger, but subsequently becomes of a more or less malignant character.

FEVER, LOCHIAL; *Fel'bris lochial'lis*. That acceleration of the circulation, which sometimes occurs, during the discharge of the lochia.

WRITER. POHL, Lips. 1755 (L).

FEVER, MALIGNANT; *Fel'bris maligna*. Fever, which makes its approach insidiously, and subsequently becomes formidable. Any fever, which exhibits a very dangerous aspect.

FEVER, MASKED (Path.) Fel'bris larvata. An anomalous intermittent, the paroxysms of which have not the regular stages.

(F) *Fièvre larvée*.

WRITER. KEMME, Hal. 1786 (L).

FEVER, MESENTERIC; *Fel'bris mesenterica*. A name given, by BAGLIVI, to a species of fever, which appears to have belonged, either to the mucous or bilious.

FEVER, MILK; *Fel'bris lac'tea*, (F) *Fièvre de lait ou laiteuse*, *F. lactée*; *Galactop'gra*. The fever, which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk, in women recently delivered. It comes on, generally, about the third

day after delivery; and is characterized by quick pulse; increased heat; redness of face; diminution or temporary suppression of the lochial discharge; tumefaction and tension of the breasts. It commonly terminates in 24 hours, and often with profuse perspiration. It requires the use of antiphlogistics.

WRITERS. GÖLICKÉ, Franc. ad Viadr. 1738 (L). BÖHMER, Hal. 1742 (L). MÜLLER, August. Trevir. 1782 (L). SCHAMBERGER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1805 (L).

FEVER, NEPHRITIC; *Fel'bris nephretica*. Intermittent fever, accompanied with nephritic pain during the paroxysm.

FEVER, NERVOUS; *Fel'bris nervosa*, *Fel'bris len'ta nervosa*. A variety of typhus; the *Typhus mitior* of CULLEN. By some, however, it is esteemed a distinct disease. See *TYPHUS MITIOR*.

WRITERS. JOHN HUXHAM (*de aëre*), 1773 (L). DRECHSLER, Lips. 1782 (L). VAN ROSSUM, Lovan. 1784 (L).

FEVER, NON'ANE; *Fel'bris non'ana*. A supposititious fever, whose paroxysms recur every 9th day, or every 8 days.

FEVER, OCTANE; *Fel'bris oct'ana*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every 8th day.

FEVER, PERIODICAL; *Fel'bris periodica*. An intermittent or remittent fever.

FEVER, PERNICIOUS; *Fel'bris pernicio'sa*. Intermittent fever, when attended with great danger, and which destroys the majority of those affected by it in the first four or five paroxysms; sometimes in the very first.

WRITERS. J. L. ALIBERT, Paris, 1801 (F): in Engl. by CH. CALDWELL, Philad. 1807. F. TORTI, by C. C. J. TOMBEUR and O. BRINHE, Leod. 1821 (L).

FEVER, PESTILENTIAL; *Fel'bris pestilentia'lis*. The *Plague*. Also, severe cases of typhus. The yellow fever and sweating sickness have, likewise, been thus designated.

FEVER, PUERPERAL; *Fel'bris puerpera'lis*, *Child'bed Fever*. This name has been given to several acute diseases, supervening after delivery. It means, generally, a malignant variety of peritonitis, which runs its course very rapidly, and passes into a typhoid condition, unless met, at the very onset, by the most active depleting measures. By the generality of practitioners, it is esteemed to be eminently

contagious: some, however, deny that it is so. See PERITONITIS.

WRITERS. T. DENMAN, Lond. 1768. HULME, Lond. 1772. KIRKLAND (*on child-bed fevers*), Lond. BUTTER, Lond. 1775. DELAROCHE, Paris, 1783 (F). SACHTLEBEN, Leipz. 1793 (G). ARMSTRONG, Lond. 1814. HEY, Lond. 1815.

FEVER, PURULENT; *Febris purulen'ta*. Fever, which accompanies suppuration.

FEVER, QUIN'TAN; *Febris quinta'na*. A fever, whose paroxysms return every fifth day. It rarely, if ever, occurs.

FEVER, QUOTID'IAN; *Febris quotidiana*. A fever, whose paroxysms recur daily.

FEVER, REG'ULAR; *Febris regularis*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms follow a determinate type. It is opposed to *atypic*. Sometimes opposed to *anomalous*.

FEVER, SCORBU'TIC; *Febris scorbutica*. The febrile movement, which sometimes accompanies scorbutus or scurvy.

FEVER, SEC'ONDARY. A febrile condition, which recurs in certain affections after having ceased:—such as the secondary fever, which comes on at the time of the suppuration of the variolous pustules, or after the eruption of scarlatina, &c. has disappeared.

FEVER, SEP'TAN; *Febris septa'na*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every six days, and consequently on the 7th.

FEVER, SEX'TAN; *Febris sexta'na*. A fever, which recurs every five days, and consequently on the 6th.

FEVER, SIM'PLE; *Febris sim'plex*. Simple fever, is that which has no predominant character,—bilious, inflammatory, or nervous; and which is unaccompanied with any local determination, congestion, or complication. It may be continued, remittent, or intermittent.

FEVER, SIM'PLE CONTINUED. This is the most favorable case of continued fever, and has a tendency to wear itself out, provided only the *lædientia* are avoided. The prognosis is consequently favorable, and the treatment simple; consisting in perfect repose of body and mind, abstinence, and relieving the thirst by cold acidulated drinks.

FEVER, SINGUL'TOUS; *Febris singultosa*. Fever, accompanied with singultus or hiccough.

FEVER, STER'CORAL; *Febris stercoralis*. Fever, produced by an accumulation of fæces in the intestines.

FEVER, SUBIN'TRANT; *Febris subin'trans*. An intermittent, in which one paroxysm is scarcely finished before the other begins.

FEVER, SYN'OPAL; *Febris synopalis*, *F. minu'ta*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, in which the disease has, in every paroxysm, one or more faintings.

FEVER, SYPHILIT'IC; *Febris syphilitica*. Fever, accompanying syphilis, or supposed to be owing to a syphilitic taint.

FEVER, TER'TIAN; *Febris tertiana*. A fever, whose paroxysm returns on the third day, and consequently every two days.

FEVER, TRAG'IC; *Febris trag'ica*. A low fever, in which the patient declaims like an actor, during the delirium.

FEVER, TRAUMAT'IC; *Febris traumatica*. The fever, which supervenes on wounds or great surgical operations.

FEVER, VER'MINOUS; *Febris verminos'a*. Fever, produced by the presence of worms in the digestive tube, or accompanied by their expulsion.

FEVER, VER'NAL; *Febris vernalis*. Intermitents, which occur in the spring. They were formerly considered salubrious.

“An ague in the spring
Is physic for a king.”

FEVER, WALCH'EREN; *Gall-sickness*. The remittents, to which the British troops were exposed, who were attached to the expedition to Walch-eren, in 1809.

WRITERS. G. P. DAWSON, Ipswich, 1810. DAVIS, Lond. 1810.

FEVER, YEL'LOW; *Febris flava*, *Ty'phus ictero'des*, *F. contin'ua putrida ictero'des Caroliniensis*, *Elo'des ictero'des*, *Febris maligna bilio'sa America*, *Syn'ochus ictero'des*, *Fièvre matelote*, *Febris maligna flava India Occidentalis*, *Endemial Causus of the West Indies*, *Causus typhicus endemicus*, *Bilious remitting yellow fever*, *Malignant pestilential fever*,—*Fièvre jaune d'Amérique*, *Fièvre gastro-ady-nanque*, *Typhus miasmaticus atavique putride jaune*, *Vomito prieto*, *Vomito negro*, *Mal de Siam*, *Fièvre de la Barbade*, *Black vom'it*, *Febris toxica*, *Febris tropica*, *Typhus d'Amérique*, *Bulam*

Fever, Gibraltar Fever, Barcelona Fever. A very acute and dangerous, febrile affection; so called, because complicated, in its second stage, with jaundice, and accompanied by vomiting of black matter. SAUVAGES, CULLEN, and others regard it as a variety of typhus; and PINEL as a species of gastro-adyamic, or bilious putrid, fever. It occurs, endemically, only within the tropics; but epidemically it has been met with in the temperate regions. BROUSSAIS regards the disease as gastro-enteritis, exasperated by atmospheric heat; so that it runs through its stages with much greater rapidity than the gastro-enteritis of our climates. The yellow color of the skin, according to him, is owing to the inflammation of the small intestine, — and especially of the duodenum, — augmenting the secretion of the liver, and at the same time preventing its discharge into the duodenum.

The pathology of this affection, as well as its origin, is still unsettled. The treatment must be of the most active nature at the onset; and consists in bleeding largely, and exhibiting calomel, so as to excite a new action if possible; — the other symptoms being combated according to general principles.

WRITERS. WARREN (*in Barbadoes*), Lond. 1734. FR. REYVS SAHAGUN (*Epidemie of Seville in 1741*), Seville, 1741 (S). MITCHELL (*of Virginia*), 1741. N. FR. REXANO, (*Epidemie of Malaga in 1741*), Malaga, 1742 (S). J. J. DE GASTELBONDO (*of the West Indies*), Madrid, 1755 (S). POISSONNIER-DESPERIERES (*Fever of St. Domingo*), Paris, 1763 (F). ADON (*New York fever of 1791*). MATHEW CAREY (*Philadelphia fever of 1793*), Lancaster 1794. J. HOLLIDAY (*of South America*), Havana, 1794 (S). Lond. 1795. BENJAMIN RUSH (*of Philadelphia*, 1793), Philadelphia, 1794 and 1799. ISAAC CATHRALL (*Do.*), Philadelphia, 1794. R. BAYLEY (*New York fever of 1795*), N. York, 1796. JAMES CLARKE (*Dominica fever of 1793-6*), Lond. 1797. JAMES BRYCE, Lond. 1797. J. B. DAVIDCE, Baltimore, 1798. ROBERT JACKSON, Lond. 1799. JAMES HARDIE (*of New York in 1798*). New York, 1799. SAMUEL BROWN, Boston, 1800. WM. CURRIE (*of Philadelphia in 1799*) Philad. 1800. C. F. ANELLER (*Cadiz fever*), Cadiz, 1800 (S). COLIN CHISHOLM (*Bulam fever*) Lond. 1801. P. M. GONZALEZ (*Cadiz fever of 1800*), Madrid

1801 (S). J. N. BERTHE (*Andalusia fever of 1800*), Paris & Montpellier, 1802 (F). J. CATHRALL and WM. CURRIE (*F. of Philadelphia in 1802*) Philad. 1802. N. P. GILBERT, (*F. of St. Domingo*) Paris, 1803 (F). T. LAFUENTE, Alge-siras, 1803 (S). LOUIS VALENTIN (*of America*), Paris, 1803 (F). J. DEVEZE (*Philadelphia fever of 1793*), Paris, 1804 (F). B. RUSH (*not contagious*) Philad. 1805. T. RUSHTON, Philad. 1804. V. ARDITI (*of Spain and Italy*), Lisbon, 1804 (P). J. M. SALAMANCA (*Malaga fever of 1804*), Malaga, 1804 (S). G. FALLONI (*Leghorn fever*), Leghorn, 1804 (I). J. V. BOWER, N. York, 1805. DALMAS, Paris, 1805 (F). LE BLOND, Paris, 1805 (F). L. CAILLIOT, Paris, 1805 (F). G. TOMMASINI, (*on the fever of Leghorn, &c. of 1804*), Parma, 1805 (I). A. LA-COSTE (*Do.*), Leghorn, 1805 (F). THIÉBAUT DE BERNEAUD (*Do.*), Spoleto, 1804 (I). G. BARZELLOTTI (*Do.*), Florence, 1805 (I). J. M. AREJULA (*Cadiz fever, &c.*) Madrid, 1806 (S). S. HENDERSON, Birmingham, 1808. A. M. T. SAVARESI, Naples, 1809 (F). E. N. BANCROFT, Lond. 1811. C. POWELL, Lond. 1814. VICTOR BALLY, Paris, 1814 (F). WILLIAM PYM (*on the Bulam fever*), Lond. 1815. W. BURNETT (*of the Mediterranean*), Lond. 1814. SIR J. FELLOWES (*of Cadiz and Gibraltar*) Lond. 1815. R. JACKSON (*F. of Spain*), Lond. 1821. PENNELL, N. York, 1821. DOUGHTY, Lond. 1816. SIR G. BLANE (*on the contagion of*), Lond. 1819. J. VEITCH, Lond. 1818. NODES DICKINSON, Lond. 1819. T. O'HALLORAN (*of Spain*), Lond. 1823. J. L. E. W. SHECUT, Charleston, 1819. L. SPALDING (*yellow fever periods*), N. York, 1819. JOHN WILSON (*W. India*), Lond. 1827. CHERVIN, Louis, and TROUSSEAU (*of Gibraltar in 1828*), Paris, 1830 (F). A. HEASTIE, Lond. 1830. G. TOMMASINI, Milan, 1826 (I).

The chief German writers on the yellow fever are EDMANN, ESCHENMAYER, FIEDLER, GIRTANNER, GUTFELD, HARLES, KETTERLING, KNEBEL, KOPP, LANGERMANN, WILDBERG, WOLFART.

FEVERISH (*Path.*) *Febriens, Febri-cosus*. That, which causes fever, as *feverish food, feverish diathesis, &c.* Also the state of one laboring under fever.

(F) *Fièvreux*.

FIBRE (*Anat.*) *Fibra*, $\rho\sigma$, $\pi\tau\iota\delta\omega\nu$, *Cte'don*. An organic filament, of a solid consistence, and more or less extensible, which enters into the compo-

sition of every animal and vegetable texture. The *simple* or *elementary fibre* of the ancients, from a particular assemblage and arrangement of which every texture of the body was conceived to be constituted, seems entirely ideal.

The moderns usually admit, with HALLER and BLUMENBACH, three elementary fibres.

1. The *cellular*, formed chiefly of thin plates, of a whitish color and extensible, and which seem to consist of concrete gelatine.

2. The *ner'vous*, formed of a soft substance, contained in a cellular sheath, and consisting of albumen united to a fatty matter.

3. The *mus'cular*, composed of round filaments, of a grayish or reddish color, and formed of fibrine.

CHAUSSIER has added to these the *albugineous fibre*, but it seems to differ from the cellular fibre only in the greater condensation of the molecules.

A very small fibre is called a *Fibril*, *Fibrilla*. (G) Fäserlein.

(G) Fiber, Faser, Zaser.

FIBRINE (*Phys. H'g.*) *Fibri'na*. *Fibra sanguinis*, *Materia fibrosa*, *Lym'pha plastica*. An immediate animal principle — solid, white, and inodorous; insipid; heavier than water; without action on the vegetable blues; elastic, when moist; hard and brittle when dry. It enters into the composition of the chyle and the blood, and forms the chief part of the muscles of red-blooded animals. Fibrine is very nutritious. In certain diseased actions, *Fibrine* or *Coagulable lymph* is separated from the blood, and is found in considerable quantity on the surfaces of membranes, and in the cavities of the body. The name, *Coagulable lymph*, has also been given to that part of the serum, which coagulates when heated, and is of an albuminous nature.

(G) Faserstoff.

FIBRINOUS. *Fibrinosus*. That which is composed of fibrine, or has the appearance of fibrine.

FIBRO-CAR'TILAGE (*Anat.*) *Fibrocartilago*. An organic tissue, partaking of the nature of the fibrous tissue, and of that of cartilage. It is dense, resisting, elastic, firm, supple, and flexible.

Fibro-cartilages are distinguished into

1. *Membraniform*, or those which serve as moulds to certain parts, as the *alæ nasi* and eyelids.

2. *Vaginiform* or those which form sheaths for the sliding of tendons.

3. *Interarticular*, those, which are met with in the movable articulations.

4. *Uniting Fibro-cartilages*, (F) *Fibrocartilages d'union*, which form a junction between two bones, as at the symphysis pubis. Fibro-cartilages are, sometimes, formed adventitiously, as the result of a morbid process in different organs.

FIBRO-MU'COUS (*Anat.*) *Fibro-mucosus*. Fibrous membranes, intimately united with other membranes of a mucous nature, as the *pituitary membrane*, the *membrane of the urethra*. BICHAT.

FIBRO-SER'OUS (*Anat.*) *Fibro-serosus*. Possessing the nature of fibrous and serous membranes. Membranes, composed of a fibrous, and a serous sheet, intimately united: — as the *Dura Mater*, *Pericardium*, *Tunica albuginea testis*, &c. BICHAT.

FIBROUS (*Anat.*) *Fibrosus*. Composed of fibres. Certain membranes, as the *dura mater*, *periosteum*, *ligamentous capsules of the joints*, &c. are *fibrous*. The *fibrous system* of BICHAT included the system of organs, formed by the *albugineous fibre* of CHAUSSIER. It comprised, particularly, the *periosteum* and *perichondrium*; the *articular capsules* and *ligaments*; the *tendons*; the *dura mater*, *pericardium*, *tunica sclerotica*, *tunica albuginea testis*, *outer membrane of the spleen*, &c.

FIBULA (*Anat.*) *πυροίη*, *Cru'ris radialis*, *Can'na mi'nor*, *Os per'one*, *Foc'ile mi'nus*, *Su'ra*, a *Clasp*. The *splinter bone* of the leg. The long, small bone, situated at the outer part of the leg. The superior or tibial extremity of the fibula is rounded and forms the *caput* or *head*. It is articulated with the tibia. Its inferior or tarsal extremity is broader than the superior. It is articulated with the tibia and astragalus, and forms the *malleolus externus* or *outer ankle* by means of its *coronoid process*. The body of the bone has three faces, having more or less prominent edges. It is separated from the tibia by the *interosseous space*; and is developed by three points of ossification; one at the body, and one at each extremity. It prevents the foot from turning outwards.

(F) Péroné.

(G) Schienbeinröhre, Wadenbein.

FICUS (*Path.*) *συνωαις*, *συνωαια*, *Ficatio*, *Ficoides Tumor*, *Ficoides eminentia*, *Marisca*. A fleshy excrescence,

often soft and reddish, sometimes hard and scirrhous, hanging by a peduncle, or formed like a fig; occurring on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or organs of generation. The fici, seated on the last mentioned parts, are generally of a syphilitic character.

(F) *Fic.* (G) Feigwarze.

FICUS CARICA (*Mat. Med. & Hyg.*)

The systematic name of the fig tree. (F) *Figuier*, (G) *Feigenbaum*. *Carlica*, *Filcus*, *Filcus vulgaris*, *Filcus communis*, *овън*. The fig is a pleasant fruit when ripe; as well as when dried in the state in which it is found in the shops. It is used, at times, in place of a cataplasm; especially in gum boils.

(F) *Figue*. (G) *Feige*.

WRITERS. J. CHR. STURM (*on the cure of Hezekiah's disease by a fig*), Jenæ, 1670 (L). C. HEGARDT. Upsal. 1744 (L).

FIDG'ETS (*Path.*) Of doubtful etymology. *Dysphoria simplex*, *D. nervosa*, *Erethismus simplex*, *Titubatio*. General restlessness and troublesome uneasiness of the nerves and muscles; with increased sensibility; and inability of fixing the attention, accompanied with a perpetual desire of changing the position.

(F) *Fréttillement*.

FIE'NUS or FY'ENS, JOHN (*Biogr.*) Physician at Antwerp; died at Dort in 1585. WORKS. *Commentarii de flatibus humanum corpus molestantibus*. Antw. 1582. In English by W. ROWLAND. Lond. 1668. 8vo. *Physiographia de flatibus morbisque fluctuosis eorumque expedita curationis methodo; cum notis* HENR. LOV. FISCHERI. Hamb. 1644. 12mo.

FIE'NUS or FY'ENS, THOMAS (*Biogr.*) Professor of medicine at Louvain, and son of the preceding; born at Antwerp in 1507; died in 1631. WORKS. *De cauteriis lib. v.* Lovan. 1598. 8vo. *Libri chirurgici xii. de præcipuis artis chirurgicæ controversiis*. Francf. 1602. 4to. *De viribus imaginationis*. Lovan. 1608. 8vo. *De vi formatrice fati liber, in quo ostenditur animam rationalem infundi tertiâ die*. Antw. 1629. 8vo. He wrote one or two other treatises to defend his views against attacks made upon them. *Semiotice, sive de signis medicis tractatus*. Lugd. 1664. 4to. *Opera posthuma chirurgica edente HERMANNO CONRINGIO*. Edit. 2da. Lond. 1723. 4to.

FIGURÉ (F) (*Surg.*) A compressive bandage, applied over the head after

bleeding from the frontal vein. It has also been called *bandage royal*.

FIL'AMENT (*Anat.*) *Filamentum*, from *filum*, 'a thread.' This word is used synonymously with *filbril*; thus, we say, a *nervous* or *cellular filament*. Also, the glairy, threadlike substance, which forms in the urine, in some diseases, and which depends on a particular secretion from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages.

(G) *Fäserlein*.

FIL'IFORM (*Anat.*) *Filiformis*, from *filum*, 'a thread,' and *forma*, 'form'; having the shape of a thread; as the *filiform papillæ* of the tongue. See P'APILLÆ.

FILTRATION (*Pharm.*) *Filtratio*, *Percolatio*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in passing a fluid through a filter or strainer, for the purpose of clarifying it. In ancient physiology, it meant the action, by which the different humors of the body are separated from the mass of blood.

(G) *Durchseihung*.

FILTRUM (*Pharm.*) A filter, *Sanguiflua*, *Vitrum*. Any porous, material; such as *sand*, some kinds of *free-stone*, powdered *charcoal*, pounded *glass*, *flannel*, *unsized paper*, &c. through which a fluid is passed for the purpose of separating it from the matters, suspended in it.

FIMBRIA (*Surg.*) A band; a fringe, *παράγουα*.

(G) *Franze*.

FIMUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Dung*, *Stercus*. The FIMUS EQUINUS, *Stercus equi non castrati*, *Stone-horse dung*, was once thought antipleuritic.

FIMUS VACCÆ or *Cow-dung* was employed as a cataplasm, especially in gout.

STERCUS ANSERIS or *Goose-dung*, was applied as a poultice to the feet in malignant fever. See CHENOCOPRUS.

FIORAVENTI or FIORAVANTI, LEONARD (*Biog.*) A physician of Bologna of the 16th century. He was much admired by his contemporaries; but seems to have been a quack. He died in 1588. WORKS. *Regimento della peste*. Venice. 1565. 8vo. *Capricci medicinali; lib. quattuor*. Ven. 1568. 8vo. *Il tesoro della vita humana*. Ven. 1570. 8vo. Translated into English under the title — *A joyfull jewel, containing as well such excellent orders, preservatives, and precious practices for the plague; as also, such various medicines for divers maladies as hitherto have not been published in the English*

tongue. Translated out of the Italian, by J. H. (JOH. HESTER). Lond. 1579. 4to. *Chirurgia*. Venice. 1582. 8vo. Translated into English by HESTER. London. 1652. 4to.

FISARUM (*Pharm.*) A confection of sal ammoniac was formerly so called. RULAND.

FISCH'ER, JOHN AN'DREW (*Biog.*) A German physician, of some note; born in 1667; died in 1729. WORKS. *De morbis heredituriis*. Erf. 1688. 4to. *Consilia medica quæ in usum practicum et forensem pro scopo curandi et rennuciandi adornata sunt*. Francf. 1704. 3 vols. 8vo. *Ilia in nucæ, scæ medicina synoptica medicinæ conciliatrici subsecuturæ præmissa*. Erfurt. 1716. 4to. *Responsa practica*. Lips. 1719. 8vo.

FISSICULA'TIO (*Surg.*) from *fissicula're*, 'to cut off,' 'open,' 'make incisions'; an old word for an opening made with a scalpel.

FIS'SURE (*Anat.*) *Fissura*, from *fin'dere*, 'to cleave'; a long and narrow cleft or opening in a bone — *ααγν*, *Cœasma*, *ααααα*.

(F) *Fissure*, *Fente*.

(G) *Spalte*.

The CENTRAL FIS'SURE (*Anat.*) is the aggregate of the cavities or ventricles of the brain, MECKEL considers this but one cavity, in the form of a cross, which he calls thus.

The GLE'NOID FIS'SURE or *Fissure of GLASE'RIUS*. (F) *Fissure ou scissure de GLASER*. *Fente glenordale ou Fêlure de GLASER*, divides the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone into two parts, and gives passage to the corda tympani, &c.

FISSU'RA VEL FOS'SA MAG'NA SYL'VII. A deep, narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone to near the middle of the parietal bone; and which parts the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.

FIS'SURE (*Surg. & Path.*) Same etymon. 1. A fracture in which the bone is cracked, not separated, as in fracture, — *Catag'ma Fissura*. 2. A narrow, long, and superficial solution of continuity, around the external openings of the mucous membranes. A sort of chap, observed on the hands, particularly on the callous hands of workmen in certain mechanical employments. 3. Small, chapped ulcerations, sometimes noticed in young children, owing to the contact of the fæces and urine with the fine, delicate

skin of the thighs, nates, and genital organs. 4. Clefts, of a more or less deep nature, occurring on the genital organs, in the vicinity of the anus, in those laboring under syphilis. These are usually called *rhugades*.

FIS'TULA (*Path.*) *ααααα*. *Elig'ii morbas*. A solution of continuity, of greater or less depth, and sinuosity; the opening of which is narrow, and the disease kept up by an altered texture of parts, so that it is not disposed to heal.

A fistula is *incomplete* or *blind*, when it has but one opening; and *complete* when there are two, the one opening into an internal cavity, the other externally. It is lined, in its whole course, by a membrane, which seems analogous to mucous membranes.

Incomplete fistulæ may be *internal* or *external*. The former are those, which open *internally*; the latter, those which open *externally*.

External incomplete fistulæ are kept up by caries or necrosis of bones, by extraneous bodies in any of the living textures, or by purulent cavities, the walls of which have not become united. *Internal incomplete fistulæ*, generally, become soon complete; since the discharge, which escapes from them into the cavities, where they open, has a constant tendency to make its way outwardly and soon occasions ulceration of the integuments. *Fistulæ* have received different names, according to the discharge, which they afford, and the organs in which they are seated, as *lachrymal*, *biliary*, *salivary*, *synovial*, *urinary*, &c.

The great object of treatment, in fistulous sores, is to bring on an altered condition of the parietes of the canal; by astringent or stimulating injections, caustics, the knife, pressure, &c. Those which are dependent on diseased bone, cartilage, tendon, &c. do not heal until after the exfoliation of the diseased part. *Fistulæ* of excretory ducts are produced, either by an injury of the duct itself, or by the retention and accumulation of the fluids to which they have to give passage. Thus, *Fistula lachrymalis*, *Emphrug'ma lachrymalè*, *Hydrops sac'ci lachrymalis*, *Drop'sy of the lachrymal sac*, *Mu'cocelè of the lachrymal sac*, commonly proceeds from the obliteration of the nasal duct, or from atony of the lachrymal sac; which circumstances prevent the tears from passing into the nostrils.

Fistula in ano generally occurs

from some mechanical pressure or impediment. The principal indication, in the treatment of these fistulæ of the excretory canals, being,—to put a stop to the constant discharge of the secretions, &c., through the preternatural channel; the fistulous passage is at times laid open, and a communication established with the natural excretory canal; at others, strong pressure is employed to procure its obliteration.

(G) *Fistel*, Röhrgeschwür.

WRITERS *on fistula in general*. J. TH. SCHENCKIUS, Jenæ, 1656 (L). J. M. SCULTETUS, Tubing. 1682 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1697 (L). G. W. WEDLIUS, Jenæ, 1714 (L). JACOB MAULL, Duisburg, 1773 (L).—*Fistulous ulcers*. CHR. VATER, Vitemb. 1700 (L).—*Fistula of the Cornea*. B. D. MAUCHART, Tubing, 1742 (L).—*Fistula Lachrymalis*. N. J. PALLUCCI, Vindob. 1762 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1702 (L). J. C. SCHOLUNGER, Basil. 1730 (L). J. D. METZGER, Monaster, 1772 (L). P. A. LEPY, Paris, 1738 (L). A. BERTRANDI, Turin, 1713 (F) and one or two other works. P. POTT, Lond. 1758. Sir WM. BLIZARD, Lond. 1780. J. WARE, Lond. 1792-5. J. WATHEN, Lond. 1781. REIL, Berol. 1812 (L).—*Salivary Fistula*. P. F. DELHEZ, Paris, 1811 (F).—*Dental Fistula*. J. R. DUVAL, Paris, 1812 (F).—*Fistula in Ano*. L. LE MONNIER, Paris, 1689 (F). J. ASTRUC, Monspel, 1718 (L). H. BASS, Hal. 1718 (L). J. B. BOYER, Paris, 1734 (L). J. B. TH. MARTINEQ, Paris, 1744 (L). P. ARCELIN, Paris, 1746 (L). H. CAPET, Paris, 1750 (L). COSTE, Berlin, 1751 (F). J. FR. BOUSQUET, Stockholm, 1766 (F). A. NUNN, Erfurt, 1767 (L). FR. CHOPART, Paris, 1772 (L). CHR. G. KRATZSCH, Duisburg, 1783 (L). D. BLUME, Götting. 1792 (L). HASCHKE, Erlang. 1797 (L). J. V. VALLET, Paris, 1803 (F). J. FIORY, Paris, 1803 (F). M. DALBINE, Paris, 1803 (F). H. DESVALÉES, Paris, 1804 (L). TH. WHATELEY, Lond. 1805. BERNDORF, Erlang. 1806 (L). T. LUXMORE, Lond. 1809. A. AUDIBRAN, Paris, 1814 (F). J. T. VETZMANN, Jenæ, 1812 (L). FR. REISINGER, Augsb. 1816 (G). ROBT. BINGHAM, Lond. 1820.

FIXED (*Pharm.*) *Fix'us*. A body, not capable of being volatilized by fire, is said to be fixed. Thus we say, *fixed oils*, in contradistinction to *volatile oils*.

FIXEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) This spring is four leagues from Waldsassen, in Bavaria. It contains

carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonates of lime and magnesia, muriates of lime and magnesia, carbonate of soda and silica. In Bavaria, it replaces the Seltzer water.

FIX'D DEN'TES (*Anat.*) The teeth of the second dentition.

FLABELLA'TION (*Surg.*) *Flabella'tio*, from *flabella're*, to agitate the air. An operation, recommended by AMBROSE PARÉ, which consists in keeping fractured limbs cool, as well as the dressings surrounding them, by the renewal of the air around them, either by the use of the fan or the repeated change of position of the parts affected.

(G) Lüftung.

FLACCID'ITY (*Path.*) *Flaccid'itas*, from *flac'cidus*, 'flabby,' 'soft.' Softness of a part, so as as to offer little resistance on pressure.

(G) Schläffheit.

FLANKS (*Anat.*) *Iliæ*, *λαγῶρες*, *ζευγῶνες*, *Lap'ara*, *λαπαρά*, *Cenco'nes*. The regions of the body, which extend on the sides, from the inferior margin of the chest to the *erista ilii*.

(F) *Flancs*, *Les Iles*. (G) *Wa m pen*.

FLAT'ULENCE (*Path.*) *Flatulen'tia*, *Fla'tus*, *Flatuos'ity*, *Chy'don*, *ζλυδον*, *Phy'sa*, *Polyphy'sia*, *Wind*, *Limo'sis*, *Fla'tus*, *Ereux'is*, *ερευζις*, *Bom'bus*, *γρῦσα*, *γρῦση*. Emission of wind by the mouth or anus; or accumulation of wind in the digestive tube.

(F) *Ventosité*.

(G) Blähung.

WRITERS. J. FIENUS, Antwerp, 1582 (L). R. GOELENUS, Francf. et Lips. 1607 (L). M. MAFPI, Argent. 1675 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1708 (L). CHR. SCHULTZ, Regiom. 1737 (L). FR. DE P. COMBALUSIER, Paris, 1747 (L). J. A. G. KIELMANN, Argent. 1749 (L). E. H. HAUSDÖRFFER, Lips. 1753 (L). J. B. CARENO, Mediol. 1757 (L). M. D. MOHR, Erlang. 1758 (L). G. E. ZEVIANI, Veron. 1761 (I). FR. J. SCHRÖDER, Marburg, 1773 (L). J. G. LEONHARDI, Viteberg. 1784 (L). J. CHR. JACOB. Hal. 1790 (L). P. F. PAMARD, AVIGNON, 1791 (F). TH. MAGNUS, Francf. 1796 (L). MECKEL, Hal. 1800 (L). J. CH. G. ACKERMANN, Altdorf. 1800 (G).

FLA'VII CLEMEN'TIS MEDICAMEN'TUM (*Pharm.*) Ancient name of a gout remedy, which is described in ACTUARIUS.

FLEAM (*Surg.*) *Flam'ma*, *Flam'mula*, *Fosso'rium*, *Phlebot'omus*. A surgical instrument, used for the operation of

phlebotomy. It consists of a small metallic box, containing a spear-pointed cutting instrument, which, by means of a spring, can be forced into the vein. It is much used in Germany and some other European countries; and is not unfrequently employed in America; but is scarcely ever seen in France or Great Britain.

(F) *Flamme, Flammette.*

(G) *Schnapper.*

FLE'MEN (*Path.*) *Flegmen.* A tumor about the ankles. Also, chaps of the feet and hands.

FLEM'YNG or FLEM'ING, MALCOLM (*Biogr.*) A physician, who practised at Brigg, in England, about the middle of the last century. *WORKS. Nerropathia, sive de morbis hypochondriacis et hystericis, lib. 3. Poëma medicum.* York. 1740. 8vo. *Proposal for improving the practice of medicine; illustrated by an example relating to the small-pox.* Hull. 1742. 8vo. *The nature of the nervous fluid or animal spirits demonstrated.* Lond. 1752. 8vo. *Syllabus of the contents and order of a course of lectures on the animal economy.* Lond. 1752. 8vo. *De FRANCISCI SOLANI iuventis circa arteriarum pulsus et præagia inde haurienda, programma: in quo ea secandum receptas in economiâ animalî leges solvuntur et explicantur.* Lond. 1753. 4to. *Discourse on the nature and cure of corpulency; illustrated by remarkable cases.* Lond. 1757. 8vo. *Introduction to physiology; being a course of lectures upon the most important parts of the animal economy, in which the seat and nature of many diseases are pointed out and explained, their curative indications settled, and the proper practice pointed out.* Lond. 1759. 8vo. *Dissertation on Dr. JAMES'S fever powder.* Lond. 1760. 8vo.

FLESII (*Anat.*) *Ca'ro, σαρκ.* Every soft part of an animal is so named; but more particularly the muscles, which are called *muscular flesh.*

(F) *Chair.* (G) *Fleisch.*

FLEX'ION (*Phys.*) *Flex'io, καμπη,* from *flectere,* 'to bend.' The state of being bent. The action of a flexor muscle.

(G) *Beugung.*

FLEX'OR (*Anat.*) Same etymon. A muscle, whose office it is to bend certain parts.

(F) *Fléchisseur.*

FLEX'OR BRE'VIS DIGITO'RUM PE'DIS, *Perforatus, Sublimis, Flex'or bre'vis, Flex'or digito'rum bre'vis sive*

perforatus pe'dis — *Perforatus seu flex'or secun'di interno'dii digito'ram pe'dis, Calcaneo-sous-phalangietien commun.* — *Calcaneo-sous-phalangien commun,* (CH.) A muscle, placed at the middle part of the sole of the foot. It is narrower and thicker behind than before, where it is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior part of the inferior surface of the os calcis, and is inserted at the inferior surface of the second phalanx of the four last toes. It bends the second phalanges of the toes on the first, and the first on the metatarsal bones; in this manner augmenting the concavity of the vault of the foot.

(F) *Muscle court fléchisseur commun des orteils.*

FLEX'OR BRE'VIS MIN'IMI DIG'ITI PE'DIS. *Parathenar ni'uar,* (F) *Court fléchisseur du petit orteil, Tarso-sous-phalangien du petit orteil* (CH.) A muscle, situated at the anterior and outer part of the sole of the foot. It arises from the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, and is inserted into the posterior part of the first phalanx of the little toe, which it bends.

FLEX'OR BRE'VIS POL'LICIS MA'NUS, *Flex'or secun'di interno'dii, The'nar, Flex'or pri'mi et secun'di os'is pollicis* — *Court flechisseur du pouce* — *Carpophalangien du pouce* (CH.) *Demi-interosseux du pouce.* A muscle, situated at the outer part of the palm of the hand. It is divided into two portions by the tendon of the *Flexor longus pollicis.* It arises from the os magnum, the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the third metacarpal bone; and is inserted into the superior part of the first phalanx of the thumb, and into the two ossa sesamoidea at the articulation of the first phalanx with the first metacarpal bone. Its use is to bend the first phalanx of the thumb on the first metacarpal bone; and the latter upon the trapezium.

FLEX'OR BRE'VIS POL'LICIS PE'DIS, *Flex'or bre'vis, Flex'or hallucis, vel bre'vis pollicis, Tarso-phalangien du pouce, Court fléchisseur du gros orteil, Tarso-sous-phalangietien du premier orteil* (CH.) It is situated at the anterior and inner part of the sole of the foot; is thin and narrow behind, thick and divided into two portions before. It arises from the inferior part of the os calcis and the two last cuneiform bones, and is inserted at the inferior part of the base of the first phalanx of the

great toe, and into the two sesamoid bones of the corresponding metatarsophalangean articulation. It bends the first phalanx of the great toe on the first metacarpal bone.

FLEX'OR LONGUS DIGITO'RUM PE'DIS PROFUNDUS PERFORANS; *Perforans seu Flex'or profundus, Perodactyle'us, Flexor digito'rum longus, sive Perforans pedis, Perforans seu Flex'or tertii internodii digito'rum pedis; Tibio-phalange'tien (Ch.), Grand ou long fléchisseur commun des orteils.* A muscle, situate at the posterior and deep-seated part of the leg. It is broader at its middle than extremities, the inferior of which is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior surface of the tibia; and its tendons are attached to the posterior part of the lower surface of the three phalanges of the four last toes. It bends the three phalanges on each other, and the toes on the metatarsus, and extends the foot on the leg.

The **ACCESSORIUS FLEXORIS LONGI DIGITO'RUM PE'DIS,** *Ca'ro quadrata Sylvi, Ca'ro accessoria, Plantaris v'erus; Accessoire du long fléchisseur commun des orteils, Carrée,* is a small muscle of the sole of the foot, which passes obliquely from the os calcis to the outer edge of the flexor longus, whose force it augments, and corrects its obliquity.

FLEX'OR LONGUS POLLICIS MA'NUS, *Flex'or longus pollicis, Flex'or tertii internodii, Flex'or tertii internodii sive longissimus pollicis; Radio-phalange'tien du pouce, (Ch.)* Situated at the anterior and profound part of the fore-arm. It arises from the upper three-quarters of the anterior surface of the radius and interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the anterior surface of the last phalanx of the thumb. It bends the second phalanx of the thumb on the first; the first on the corresponding metacarpal bone, and this upon the radius. It can, also, bend the hand on the fore-arm.

FLEX'OR LONGUS POLLICIS PE'DIS, *Flex'or Hallucis vel Pollicis longus, Peroneo-phalange'inien du gros orteil, Long fléchisseur du gros orteil, Peroneo-sous-phalange'tien du pouce, (Ch.)* It is situated at the posterior and profound part of the leg. It arises from the posterior surface of the fibula and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by means of a long tendon, into the inferior part of the first phalanx

of the great toe. It bends the third phalanx on the first: and this upon the corresponding metatarsal bone. It augments the concavity of the sole of the foot, and extends the foot on the leg.

FLEX'OR PARVUS MINIMI DIG'ITI, *Abductor minimi dig'iti, Hypothenar RIOLA'NI, Flex'or brevis minimi dig'iti manus, Hypothenar minimi dig'iti pedis, Carpo-phalange'in du petit doigt (Ch.), Court fléchisseur du petit doigt.* It arises from the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the process of the *os unciniforme*, and is inserted at the inner side of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the little finger. It bends the first phalanx of the little finger.

FLEX'OR PROFUNDUS PERFORANS, *Profundus, Perforans, Perforans vulgo profundus, Flex'or tertii internodii digito'rum manus vel Perforans manus; Cubito-phalange'tien commun (Ch.), Fléchisseur profond des doigts.* A thick, flat, long muscle, seated beneath the *Flexor sublimis perforatus*. Its upper extremity is simple, and arises from the anterior surface of the ulna and from the interosseous ligament. Its inferior extremity terminates by four tendons, which, after having passed through the slits in the *sublimis*, are inserted into the anterior surface of the last phalanges of the four last fingers. It bends the third phalanges on the second; and, in other respects, has the same uses as the following.

FLEX'OR SUBLIMIS PERFORATUS, *Perforatus, Fléchisseur sublime ou superficiel des doigts, Epitrochlo-phalange'inien commun, (Ch.)* It is a thick, flat muscle, seated at the anterior part of the fore-arm. Its upper extremity, which is simple, arises from the internal condyle of the os humeri; — from the coronoid process of the ulna, and from the anterior edge of the radius. Its lower extremity divides into four tendons, which slide under the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and are inserted into the second phalanges of the four last fingers, after having been slit to allow the tendons of the flexor profundus to pass through them. This muscle bends the second phalanges on the first; these on the carpal bones, and the hand on the fore-arm.

FLORIDA, WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) Near Long Lake, in Florida, U. States, which communicates with St. John's River by a small creek, there is a vast fountain of hot mineral water, issuing from a bank of the river. From

its odor it would seem to be sulphurous.

FLOWERS (*Pharm.*) *Flo'res*. The ancient chymists gave this name to different solid and volatile substances, obtained by sublimation. The term is not yet entirely banished from chymical and medical language, as *Flowers of Benjamin*, *Flowers of Sulphur*, &c.

(F) *Fleurs*. (G) *Blumen*.

The **FOUR COR'DIAL FLOWERS** (*Pharm.*) *Quatuor flo'res cordial'es* were, formerly, borage, bugloss, roses, and violets.

The **FOUR CARMIN'ATIVE FLOWERS**, *Quatuor flo'res carminati'vi*, were camomile, dill, feverfew, and melilot.

FLOYER, SIR JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent English physician; born in Staffordshire about the year 1649; died in 1714. **WORKS**. *Pharmacopaeas: or the touchstone of medicines; discovering the virtues of vegetables, minerals, and animals by their tastes and smells*. Lond. 1687. 2 vols. 8vo. *Preternatural state of animal bodies; described by their sensible qualities, which depend on different degrees of their fermentation; with two appendixes: 1. About the nature of fevers: 2. Concerning the effervescence of the several eucochymics, especially in the gout and asthma*. Lond. 1696. 8vo. *An enquiry into the right use of the hot, cold, and temperate baths in England*. Lond. 1697. 8vo. The subject was more amply treated in another edition, under the title of *History of hot and cold bathing, ancient and modern: with an appendix by Dr. EDWARD BAYNARD*. Lond. 1702, &c. *A treatise of the asthma*. Lond. 1698. *The physician's pulse-watch, to explain the art of feeling the pulse, and to compare it with the help of a pulse-watch*. Vol. I. Lond. 1707. Vol. II. 1710. 8vo. *Tractatus de aquis medicatis*. Amst. 1718. 8vo. *Medicina geronomica, or the Galenic art of preserving old men's health; with a letter concerning the use of oil and unction, and a letter on the regimen of youth*. Lond. 1724. 8vo. *A comment on 42 histories described by HIPPOCRATES in the 1st and 3d books of his epidemics; from which the general method of curing an epidemical fever is deduced*, &c. Lond. 1726. 8vo.

FLUCTUA'TION (*Path.*) *Fluctuatio*, from *fluctus*, 'a wave.' *Undulatio*. The undulation of a fluid, collected in any natural or artificial cavity,

which is felt by pressure or by percussion, properly practised. In ascites, the fluctuation is felt by one of the hands being applied to one side of the abdomen, whilst the other side is struck with the other hand. In abscesses, fluctuation is perceived by pressing on the tumor, with one or two fingers alternately, on opposite points.

(F) *Ondulation*. (G) *Schwanchen*.

FLUDD, ROBERT, M. D., or DE **FLUC'TIBUS**, surnamed the **SEARCHER**, from his numerous researches into philosophy, medicine, mathematics, &c.; born in Kent, England, in 1574; died in 1637. His **WORKS** are very mysterious. *Anatomie amphitheatrum; effigie triplici, more et conditione variâ designatum*. Francf. 1623. fol. *Medicina Catholica*. Francf. 1629. 2 vols. fol. *Integrum morborum mysterium*. Francf. 1631. *De morborum signis*. Francf. 1631. The two last form part of his *Medicina Catholica*.

FLU'ID (*Anat.*) *Flu'idus*, from *fluere*, 'to flow.' The human body is chiefly composed of fluids. If a subject, weighing 120 pounds, be thoroughly dried in an oven, the remains will be found not to weigh more than 12 or 13 pounds: so that the proportion of fluids to liquids in the body is about 9 or 10 to 1.

(G) *Feuchtigkeit*.

TABLE OF THE FLUIDS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

1. <i>Blood</i> .	}	Cutaneous transpiration; — transpiration of the mucous, serous, and synovial membranes; of the cellular membrane; of the adipous cells; of the medullary membranes; of the interior of the thyroid gland; the thymus; eye; ear; vertebral canal, &c.
2. <i>Lymph.</i>		
3. <i>Perspiratory Fluids.</i>	}	Sebaceous humor of the skin; cerumen; gum of the eye; mucus of the mucous glands and follicles; that of the tonsils, of glands of the cardia, the environs of the anus, of the prostate, &c.
4. <i>Follicular Fluids.</i>		
5. <i>Glandular Fluids.</i>	}	Tears; saliva; pancreatic fluid; bile; urine; of the glands of Cowper; sperm; milk; fluid of the suprarenal capsules, and that of the testes and mammae of the new-born child.

WRITERS. T. DYCKMAN (*pathology of the F's.*), N. York, 1814. J. J. PLENCK (*chemico-physiological doctrine*

of the), in Engl. by R. HOOPER, Lond. 1797.

FLUX (*Path.*) *Fluxus, Profluvium*, from *fluere*, 'to flow.' A discharge. *Rhysis, ρυσις*. In *Nosology*, it comprises a series of affections, the principal symptom of which is the discharge of a fluid. Generally, it is employed for dysentery.

(G) **FLUSS**.

FLUX, BILIOUS; *Fluxus biliosus*. A discharge of bile, either by vomiting or by stool, or by both, as in cholera.

FLUXION (*Path.*) *Fluxio, Affluxus*. A flow of blood or other humor towards any organ with greater force than natural. A *determination*. Thus we say, in those disposed to apoplexy, there is a *fluxion* or *determination* of blood to the head.

FLUXION DE POITRINE (F) (*Path.*) By this name, the French understand, the *acute pulmonary catarrh* or *pleurisy*, but most commonly *peripneumony*.

Foc'ILĒ (*Anat.*) This name was formerly given to the bones of the leg, as well as to those of the fore-arm: the tibia and ulna being each called *Foc'ilē mal'jus*; the fibula and radius, *Foc'ilē mil'nus*.

FOESIUS, ANUTIUS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated physician and scholar; born at Mentz in 1523; died in 1595. **WORKS.** **HIPPOCRATIS** *Coi liber secundus de morbis vulgaribus, difficillimus et pulcherrimus; olim a GALENO, commentariis illustratus, qui temporis injuriā intercidere: nunc vero pene in integrum restitutus, commentariis sex et Latinate donatus.* Basil. 1560. 8vo. *Pharmacopœia medicamentorum omnium, quæ hodie ad publica medentium munia in officinis extant, tractationem et usum ex antiquorum medicorum præscriptis continens.* Basil. 1561. 8vo. *Œconomia HIPPOCRATIS alphabeti serie distincta, in quâ dictionum apud HIPPOCRATEM omnium præsertim obscuriorum usus explicatur, et velut ex amplissimo penu depromitur: ita ut lexicon HIPPOCRATICUM merito dici possit.* Francf. 1588. fol. He edited an edition of **HIPPOCRATES**. Francf. 1593. fol.

FŒTABULUM (*Path.*) An encysted abscess. **MARCUS AURELIUS SEVERINUS**.

FŒTAL (*Anat.*) *Fœtal'is*. Relating to the fœtus. A name, given to parts connected with the fœtus. Thus we say—the *fœtal surface of the placenta*, in contradistinction to the *uterine* or *maternal surface*.

The *diameters of the fœtal head*, at the full period, are as follows:—

1. The *Bi-parietal* or *transverse*, extending from one parietal protuberance to the other, and measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2. The *Tem'poral*, from one temple to another, 3 inches.

3. The *Occip'ito-men'tal*, from the occiput to the chin; the greatest of all, 5 inches.

4. The *Occip'ito-frontal* or *an'tero-posterior*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

5. The *Cervi'co-bregmat'ic*, from the nape of the neck to the centre of the anterior fontanelle.

6. The *Fronto-men'tal*, from the forehead to the chin, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

7. The *Trachel'lo-bregmat'ic*, from the front of the neck to the anterior fontanelle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

8. The *Ver'tical diameter*, from the vertex to the base of the cranium.

The **FŒTAL CIRCULATION** differs from that of the adult in several respects. The blood is sent by the mother, in a state fit for the nutrition of the fœtus. There is no respiration, and no need of it. The blood, from the fœtal side of the placenta, passes by the umbilical vein as far as the liver, where a part of it is poured into the vena porta; the other proceeds into the vena cava inferior: the latter, having received the suprahepatic veins, pours its blood into the right auricle. When the auricle contracts, a part of the blood is sent into the right ventricle; the rest passes directly through into the left auricle, by the foramen ovale. When the right ventricle contracts, the blood is sent into the pulmonary artery; but as the function of respiration is not going on, no more blood passes to the lungs than is necessary for their nutrition: the remainder goes directly through the ductus arteriosus, into the aorta. The blood, received by the left auricle from the lungs, as well as that which passed through the foramen ovale, is transmitted into the left ventricle, by the contraction of which it is sent into the aorta; and by means of the umbilical arteries, which arise from the hypogastric, it is returned, by the umbilical cord, to the placenta.

WRITERS. E. P. DE BEAUMONT, Lugd. Bat. 1698 (L). A. VAN DER HULST, Lugd. Bat. 1717 (L). P. S. ROUHault, Turin, 1723 (L). J. F. LOBSTEIN, Paris, 1805 (F). F. TIEDEMANN (*anat. of fetal brain*), from the

German by A. J. L. JOURDAN (F): in Engl. by W. BENNETT, Edinb. 1826.

FOETUS (*Anat.*) *ζυγμα*, *Epicyelma*, *Epigolnion*, from *φεο*, 'I bring forth.' The unborn child. By *ζυγμα*, HIPPOCRATES meant the fecundated, but still imperfect, germ. It corresponded with the term *embryo*, as now used; whilst *εμβρυον*, 'embryo,' signified the fœtus at a more advanced stage of utero-gestation.

The majority of Anatomists apply to the germ the name *embryo*, which it retains until the third month of gestation, and with some until the period of quickening; whilst *fœtus* is applied to it in its latter stages. The terms are, however, often used indiscriminately.

When the germ has been fecundated in the ovarium, it descends along the fallopian tube into the uterus, and constitutes, with the membranes, surrounding it, the ovum. It soon becomes connected with the mother, by means of the umbilical cord, whose chief use is to act as a medium of communication for the vessels, which partly compose it. When first seen, the fœtus has the form of a gelatinous flake, which some have compared to an ant, a grain of barley, a worm curved upon itself, &c. The fœtal increment is very rapid in the first, third, fourth, and sixth months of its formation; and at the end of nine months, it has attained its full dimensions.

Generally, there is but one fœtus in utero; sometimes, there are two; rarely three.

The fœtus presents considerable difference in its shape, weight, length, situation in the womb, proportion of its various parts to each other, arrangement and texture of its organs, state of its functions at different periods of gestation, &c. All these differences are important in an obstetrical and medical point of view.

(G) Frucht, Leibesfrucht.

WRITERS on the Fœtus generally. A. ZENO, Ven. 1491 (L). J. C. ARANZI, Rom. 1564 (L). F. LICETI, Patav. 1616 (L). J. RIOLAN, Paris, 1628 (L). J. BARBATI, Patav. 1676 (L). M. SCHÜRIG, Dresd. et Lips. 1732 (L). J. G. RÖDERER, Gotting. 1758 (L). A. H. E. VAN BAUCHEN, Lugd. Bat. 1766 (L). J. H. F. AUTENRIETH, Tub. 1797 (L). J. CH. ROSENMÜLLER, Lips. 1803 (L). — *Anatomy of the Fœtus*. C. DRELINCOURT (*membranes of F.*), Lugd. Bat. 1585 (L). J. FR. CASSEBOHM, Hal. 1730 (L). B. S. ALBINUS (*bones of*), Lugd. Bat.

1737 (L). J. G. HAASE (*liver of F.*), Lips. 1764 (L). H. A. WRISBERG, Gotting. 1764 (L). A. RÖSSLEIN, Argent. 1783 (L). F. G. DANZ, Francf. et Leipz. 1792–3 (L). S. T. SÖMMERING, Francf. 1799 (L). CH. F. SENFF, Hal. 1802 (L). — *Physiology of the Fœtus*. J. DE FORLI (*generation of*), Ven. 1502 (L). A. NOVOCAMPIANUS (*whether heart or liver first formed*), Cracov. 1552 (L). J. FABRICIUS, AB AQUAPENDENTE (*formation of the F.*), Ven. 1600 (L). TH. FYENS (*Do.*), Antwerp, 1620 (L). A second book, Lovan. 1624 (L). J. C. PLACENTINUS, Ven. 1627 (L). A. SPIGEL, Francof. 1631 (L). V. CARDELINI, (*Do.*), Vicent. 1628 (L). J. SPERLING (*Do.*), Vitemb. 1641 (L). TH. KERCKRING, Amsteld. 1641 (L). W. NEEDHAM, Lond. 1667 (L). TH. M. HOBBS, Lovan. 1782 (L). D. HOFMANN, Francf. 1719 (L). B. BARALIS (*nutrition of F.*), Paris, 1615 (L). CL. LA COURVÉE, Gedan. 1655 (L). G. SEGER, Basil. 1660 (L). P. STALPAART VAN DER WIEL, Lugd. Bat. 1686 (L). G. BARTHOLIN, Hafn. 1687 (L). D. TAUVRY, Paris. 1700 (F). A. BRENDEL, Vitemb. 1764 (L). C. FALCONET, Paris, 1711 (L). CH. J. TREW, Altorf, 1715 (L). FR. BELLINGER, Lond. 1717. J. DE DIEST, Paris, 1735 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH, Vitemb. 1751 (L). J. FR. KESSEL, Jenæ, 1751 (L). F. M. LENOINE, Paris, 1767 (L). PH. PETIT-RADEL, Paris, 1780 (L). J. FR. LOBSTEIN, Strasburg. an. x (F). J. H. VOGEL, Gotting. 1761 (L). TH. FYENS (*animation of F.*), Lovan. 1629 (L). G. NYMMANN, Vitemb. 1627 (L). FR. VERDE, Lugd. 1664 (L). G. POSNER, Jenæ, 1676 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1724 (L). CH. F. WALCH, Jenæ, 1768–1781 (L). J. D. HERHOLDT, Hafn. 1802 (L). T. F. LOBSTEIN (*nutrition*), Strasburg, 1802 (F). CH. LUSSAULT (*de functionibus fœtus officialibus*), Paris, 1648 (L). CH. RAYGER (*motion of the fluids of F.*), Altorf, 1695 (L). R. RESTAURAND (*de principiis fœtus*), Arausion. 1657 (L). J. ONYMOUS (*on the natural position of the fœtus in utero*), Lugd. Bat. 1743 (L). J. U. TH. SCHÆFER (*communication by nerves between fœtus and mother*), Erlang. 1775 (L). FR. M. STÖY (*connexion between mother and fœtus*), Hal. 1786 (L). E. G. BOSE (*diagnosis of the life of the fœtus and the new-born child*), Lips. 1771 (L). *Respiration of do.*, Lips. 1772 (L). Another, Lips. 1774 (L). *On the death of F. and its diag-*

nosis, Lips. 1785 (L.). J. P. PAULS, Argent. 1806 (L.). CH. F. KALTSCHMIED (*distinction between dead and living fetus*), Jenæ, 1747 (L.). — *Diseases of the Fetus*. J. A. FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1658 (L.). P. J. DUETTEL, Hal. 1702 (L.). J. A. SOCIN (*dropsy of F.*), Basil, 1751 (L.). TH. HOGEVEEN, Lugd. 1784 (L.). J. CH. GEHLER, Lips. 1787 (L.). CH. WILDVOGEL (*rights of F.*), Jenæ, 1693 (G.). G. H. MAUCHANT, Frankf. and Leipz. 1787 (G.).

FOMENTA'TION (*Therap.*) *Fomentatio*, *Foltus*, *νυβια*, *θεραπεια*, *Æone'sis*, *ανομοσις*, *Perfusio*, *Asper'sio*, *Fomentum*, from *fove're*, 'to bathe.' A sort of partial bathing, by applying hot flannels to any part, which have been previously dipped in hot water or in some medicated decoction. They act, chiefly, by virtue of their warmth and moisture, except in the case of the narcotic fomentations, where some additional effect is obtained.

A *dry fomentation* is a warm, dry application to a part; — as a hot brick, wrapped in flannel; — a bag half filled with chamomile flowers, made hot, &c.

(G) Feuchter Umshlag, Bâhung.

FOMENTA'TION HERBS (*Pharm.*) *Herbæ pro foltu*. The herbs, ordinarily sold under this title by the English apothecary, are — *southernwood*, *tops of sea wormwood*, *chamomile flowers*, each two parts; *bay leaves*, one part: $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss of these to $\frac{1}{2}$ vj of water.

To FOMENT' (*Therap.*) *Fove're*. To apply a fomentation to a part.

(F) Étuver. (G) Bâhen.

FOLMES MORBI (*Path.*) The *folcus* or seat of any disease. *Folmes mali*.

(F) Foyer. (G) Sitz.

FOMITES (*Path.*) from *folmes*. Any thing which retains heat. *Erucæca*, *ζονιφορ*. A term, applied to substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia; as woollen goods, feathers, cotton, &c.

FONSANGE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Fonsange is situated near Nismes in France. The water is sulphuretted.

FONSACA, RODERICUS LUSITANUS (*Biog.*) A physician of Pisa; lived in the latter end of the 16th and commencement of the 17th century. WORKS. *De calculorum remediis, qui in renibus et vesicâ gignantur*. Rom. 1586. 4to. *Comm. in legem HIPPOCR.* Rom. 1586. 4to. *Comm. in vii. libros ophorismor.* HIPPOCR. Ven. 1595. 4to. *De febribus*. Flor. 1596. 4to. *In HIP-*

POCR. prognostica comm. Patav. 1597. 4to. *De tuendâ valetudine et producendâ vitâ liber*. Flor. 1602. 4to. *De hominis excrementis libellus*. Pisis 1613. 4to. *Consultationes medicæ*. Ven. 1628. 2 vols. fol.

FONTANA, FELIX ABBÉ (*Biogr.*) A distinguished physiologist of Florence; born in 1729; died in 1805. WORKS. *Osservazioni sopra la ruggine del grano*. 1767. *Osservazioni sopra il falso ergot e la tremella*. 1775. *On the venom of the viper, the cherry laurel, and some other vegetable poisons*; translated into English by JOSEPH SKINNER. Lond. 1787. 2 vols. 8vo.

FONTANA, CANAL OF (*Anat.*) A canal, of a triangular shape, at the inner side of the ciliary circle; and partly formed by the groove at the inner edges of the cornea and sclerótica.

FONTANEL'LA (*Anat.*) A *fontanel'*; diminutive of *fons*, 'a fountain.' *Fons pulsatilis*, *Fons pulsans*, *Fons*, *Bregma*, *Fonticulum*, *Lacuna*, *Mould*. The *opening of the head*. A name, given to spaces occupied by a cartilaginous membrane, in the *fœtus* and newborn child; and situated at the union of the angles of the bones of the cranium.

There are six fontanelles. 1. The *great* or *sincipital* or *anterior*, situated at the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures. 2. The *small* or *bregmatic* or *posterior*, situated at the part where the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones unite with the upper part of the os occipitis. 3. The *two sphenoidal*, in the temporal fossa: and, 4. The *two mastoid*, or of CASSENIUS, at the union of the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones.

FONTICULUS (*Surg.*) *Fonticella*: an *Issue*, from *fens*, 'a fountain.' A small ulcer produced by art, either by the aid of caustics or of cutting instruments; the discharge from which is kept up with a view of fulfilling certain therapeutical indications. The *Pea issue*, (F) *Fonticule à pois*, is kept up by means of a pea placed in it. This *pea*, (F) *Pois à cautère*, is sometimes formed of wax; at others, the young, blasted fruit of the orange is employed. The common garden pea answers every purpose. The seton is also an issue.

(F) Fonticule, Cautére. (G) Fontanelle.

WRITERS. MELCHIOR DE VILLENA, 1646 (L.). FABRICIUS ab AQUAPENDENTE, Pavia, 1647 (L.). J. RESTAU-

RANT, LYON. 1681 (L). FINCKENAU, 1710 (L). HILSCHER, JENÆ, 1729 (L). BÖHMER, HAL. 1781 (L).

FOOT, JESSE (Biog.) Surgeon in London; born in ; died in 181-. WORKS. *A critical inquiry into the ancient and modern manner of treating diseases of the urethra; and an improved method of cure.* Lond. 1774. 8vo. *Observations on the new opinions of JOHN HUNTER, in his late treatise on the venereal disease. In three parts.* Lond. 1786-7. 8vo. *An essay on the bite of a mad dog: with observations on JOHN HUNTER'S treatment of the case of Mr. R.; and also a recital of the successful treatment of two cases.* Lond. 1788. 8vo. *A complete treatise of the origin, theory, and cure of the lues venerea and obstructions in the urethra: illustrated by a great variety of cases, &c.* Lond. 1792. 4to. *A plan for preventing the fatal effects from the bite of a mad dog, with cases.* Lond. 1792. 8vo. *Life of JOHN HUNTER.* Lond. 1794. 8vo. *Cases of the successful practice of the vesica lotura, in the case of diseased bladders.* P. I. Lond. 1798. 8vo. P. II, with a plate of the apparatus, &c. Lond. 1803. 8vo.

FORA'MEN (Anat.) ῥημα, ἄλλος, ἀ-2ος. Any cavity, pierced through and through is so called. Also, the orifice of a canal.

(F) Trou. (G) Loch.

FORA'MEN CENTRA'LE ET LIMBUS LU'TEUS RETINÆ; the central foramen and yellow spot of the retina; discovered by SÖMMERING. It is situated about two lines to the outside of the optic nerve.

(F) Tache jaune.

FORCE (Phys. & Path.) from fortis, 'strong.' Vis, Potentia, Energia, δυνάμις, ζῶατος. Any power, which produces an action. Those powers, which are inherent to organization, are called vital forces. We say, also, organic forces, and muscular forces, to designate that of the organs in general, or of the muscles in particular. To the latter, the word δυνάμις corresponds; and the absence of this force is termed adynamia. The vital forces have to be studied carefully by the pathologist. The doctrine of diseases is greatly dependent on their augmentation or diminution; freedom or oppression, &c. (G) Kraft.

FORCE-REAL, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) The name of a mountain, situated four leagues from Perpignan in France. The water is chalybeate,

FOR'CEPS (Obstel.) quasi fer'riceps, from fer'rum, 'iron,' and cap'io, 'I take.' Pin'cers, La'bis, λαβίς, Volsell'æ. An instrument for removing bodies, which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers.

There are various kinds of forceps. 1. The ordinary kind, contained in every dressing-case, for removing the lint &c. from wounds or ulcers.

(F) Pincés à anneaux.

2. The DISSECT'ING or LIG'ATURE or ARTERIAL FOR'CEPS, (F) Pincés à dissection, P. à ligature, to lay hold of delicate parts.

3. POL'YPUS FOR'CEPS, TOOTH FOR'CEPS, FOR'CEPS OF MUSEUX, for laying hold of the tonsils or other parts to be removed.

The BUL'LET FOR'CEPS, Strom-bul'leus, (F) Tire-balle, &c.

The LITHOT'OMY FOR'CEPS, Tenac'ula Volsell'æ, which resemble the Craniotomy Forceps.

(F) Tenettes.

Also, an instrument used by obstetrical practitioners to embrace the head, and bring it through the pelvis. It consists of two branches, blades or levers; one of which, in the case of the short forceps, is passed over the ear of the child, and the other opposite to the former, so that the blades may lock. When the head is securely included between the blades, the operation of extraction can be commenced.

(F) Pincés, Pincettes. (G) Zange.

WRITERS. J. MULDER (use of obstetrical F.), Leipz. 1798 (G). TH. DENMAN (Do.), Phil. 1803. R. RAWLINS (obstetrical F.), Lond. 1793.

FORDYCE', GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S. (Biogr.) A distinguished physician and medical teacher of London; born at Aberdeen in 1736; died in 1802. WORKS. *Elements of the practice of physic, Part II, containing the history and method of treating fevers and internal inflammations.* Lond. 1767. 8vo. *Part I, containing the internal history of the human body.* Lond. 1770. 8vo. *A treatise on the digestion of food.* Lond. 1791. *Dissertation on simple fever, or on fever consisting of one paroxysm only.* Lond. 1794. 8vo. *Dissertation, Part I, containing the history and method of treatment of a regular tertian intermittent.* Lond. 1795. 8vo. *Dissertation, Part II, containing the history and method of treatment of a regular continued fever, supposing it is left to pursue its ordinary course.* Lond. 1798. 8vo. *Dissertation, Part III,*

containing an inquiry into the effects of the remedies which have been employed to carry off a regular continued fever, without leaving it to pursue its ordinary course. Lond. 1799. 8vo. *Dissertation, Part IV, containing the history of remedies to be employed in irregular intermitting fevers.* Lond. 1802. 8vo. *Dissertation, containing the history of, and remedies to be employed in irregular continued fevers; together with the general conclusion to the four preceding and present dissertations.* Lond. 1803. 8vo. edited by W. C. WELLS, M. D.

FORDYCE, SIR WILLIAM, M. D., F. R. S. An eminent physician; born at Aberdeen in 1724; served long in the army, and died in London in 1792. *WORKS. A review of the venereal disease and its remedies.* Lond. 1767. 8vo. *A new inquiry into the causes, symptoms, and curc of putrid and inflammatory fevers; with an appendix on the hectic fever, and on the ulcerated and malignant sore throat.* Lond. 1773. 8vo. *Fragmenta chirurgica et medica.* Lond. 1784. 8vo. *Letter to SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, on the virtues of the muriatic acid in putrid fevers.* Lond. 1790. 8vo. *On cultivating and curing rhubarb in Britain, for medicinal uses.* Lond. 1792. 8vo.

FORE-ARM (*Anat.*) *Pars inferior brachii, Cubitus.* The part of the upper extremity, comprised between the arm and hand. It is composed of two bones — *radius* and *ulna* — and 20 muscles.

(F) *Avant bras.* (G) *Vorderarm.*

FORES'TUS, PLETRUS (*Biogr.*) or PETER VAN FOREST. An eminent Dutch physician; born at Alcaer, in 1522; died in 1597. *WORKS. Observationum et curationum medicinalium, sive medicinae theoricae et practicae libr. xxviii.* Francf. 1602. 2 vols. fol. — vol. 3. Frankfort. 1604. — vol. 4. Frankfort. 1607. — vol. 5. Under the title, *Observationum et curationum chirurgicarum libr. v.* 1610. A sixth and last volume under the title — *Observationum et curationum chirurgicarum lib. iv. posteriores.* Franckf. 1611. fol. His three books relative to the urine, published in 1583, under the title of — *The arrangement of urine* — were translated into English and published. London. 1623. 4to. *Opera omnia medica.* Francf. 1634. fol.

FORGES, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) F. is situated four leagues from Gournay, in the department of Seine Inférieure, France. There are three

springs, which are acidulous chalybeates. They are called *Royale*, *Reinette*, and *Cardinal*, in honor of LOUIS XIII. Queen ANNE of Austria, and Cardinal RICHELIEU, who used them.

FORMICA (*Mat. Med. & Path.*) *μυρμηξ*, the ant or pismire. It contains an acid juice and gross oil, which were formerly extolled as aphrodisiacs. The chrysalides of the animal are said to be diuretic and carminative; and have been used in dropsy. 2. Also, the name of a black wart with a broad base and cleft surface; so called because the pain, attending it, resembles the biting of an ant, *μυρμηξια myrmecia*. — FORESTUS 3. A varicose tumor on the anus and glans penis. 4. Also, any miliary herpes.

(F) *Fourmi.* (G) *Ameise.*

FORMICANT (*Path.*) *Myrmecizon*, *μυρμηξίζων*, *Formicans*, from *formica*, 'an ant.' An epithet given to the pulse when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant through a thin texture.

(F) *Fourmillant.*

FORMATION (*Path.*) *Fornicatio.* Same etymon. *μυρμηξιασμος*, *μυρμηξιασις*. A pain, compared with that, which would be caused by a number of ants creeping on a part.

(F) *Fourmillement.* (G) *Kriebeln, A meisenlaufen.*

FORMULA (*Mat. Med.*) from *forma*, 'a form.' The receipt for the formation of a compound medicine; a prescription.

(F) *Formule, Ordonnanc.*

FORMULARY (*Mat. Med.*) *Formula-rium, Co'dex medicamentarius.* A collection of medical formulae or receipts.

(G) *Formelbuch.*

WRITERS. B. MONTAGNANA, Venet. 1497 (L). SYLVIVS DUBOIS, Paris, 1541 (L). Another work, 1542 (L). J. DELFINI (*mode of prescribing*), Venet. 1557 (L). P. DE GORRIS, Lutet. 1560 (L). W. RONDELET, Antwerp, 1576 (L). S. TOVAR, Antwerp, 1586 (L). P. TUSSIGNANO, Lugdun. 1587 (L). C. SCHWENKELFELT, Basil, 1587 (L). L. ESTH, Hanov. 1604 (L). J. VARANDÉ, Hanov. 1617 (L). G. BAUHIN, Francf. 1619 (L). M. BANZER, August. Vindel. 1622 (L). R. MINDERERUS, August. Vind. 1621 (L). J. RENODEUS, Paris, 1623 (L). P. MORELLI, Basil. 1630 (L). CH. WINCKELMANN, Viteimb. 1635 (L). N. MYREPSUS, Norimb. 1658 (L). J. PREVOT, Patay. 1666 (L). J. TH.

SCHENCK, Jenæ et Lips. 1672 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1679 (L). CH. HELWIG, Francf. 1709 (G). W. U. WALDSCHMIDT, Kilon, 1710 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1723 (L). N. ROSEN (*errors in prescribing*), Upsal, 1737 (L). J. D. GAUBIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1739 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Hal. 1740 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1746 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Hal. 1747 (L). Another collection of formulæ, Jen. 1780-94 (G). CH. M. ADOLPHI, Lips. 1749 (L). J. GORTER, Harderovic, 1753 (L). J. P. EBERHARD, Hal. 1754 (L). CH. TH. LUDWIG, Lips. 1758 (L). H. TH. BARON (*military F.*), Paris, 1758 (F). R. DE HAUTESIERK (*Do.*), Paris, 1766 (L). J. J. WALLBAUM, Lips. 1767 (L). S. SCHAARSCHMIDT, Hal. 1760 (G). D. W. TRILLER, Francf. 1764 (L). CH. J. MELLIN, Kempten, 1771 (L). E. G. BALDINGER, Gotting. 1775 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, Hal. 1778 (L). E. FOX (*select Formulæ*), Lond. 1777 (L). A. J. DELAYE (*Military F.*), Marseilles, 1781 (F). J. F. CH. FICHLER, Argent. 1785 (L). CH. F. REUSS, Argent. 1786 (L). *Military Formulary*, Paris, 1792 (F). J. CL. TODE, Copenhag. and Leipz. 1792-98 (G). *Hospital Formulary*, Paris, 1794 (F). CH. F. BUCHOLZ, Erfurt, 1795 (G). J. B. TROMMSDORF, Erford, 1797 (G). J. J. PLENK, Vienn. 1799 (L). CH. B. FLEISCH, Marburg, 1801 (G). CH. WOLFART, Frankf. 1803 (G). *Military Formulary*, Paris, 1804 (F). J. L. A. VOGEL, Erfurt, 1804 (G). J. E. CH. EBERMAIER, Leipz. 1804 (G). A. A. PARMENTIER (*F. for civil hospitals, &c.*), Paris, 1811 (F). CH. F. BURDACH, Leipz. 1807 (G). J. A. SCHMIDT, Vienn. 1808 (G). CH. L. CADET DE GASSICOURT, by PARISSET, Paris, 1814 (F). MAGENDIE (*F. for the preparation of several new medicines*), 2d edit. Paris, 1822 (F). Translated into English, by C. T. HADEN, 2d edit. by ROBLEY DUNGLISON, and Appendix, Lond. 1824. F. S. RATIER (*Formulary of the hospitals of Paris*), from the French by T. R. ALCOCK, Lond. 1828. E. *Sainte-Marie*, Paris, 1820 (F). B. ELLIS, Philad. 1826.

FORNIX (*Anat.*) *Cam'era, Fornix trilob'erus, ζαμαρα, ψαλις, Testu'do, Ar'cus medullaris, Trigone cérebral* (Ch.) A medullary body, observed in the brain, below the corpus callosum and above the middle ventricle, on the median line. This body, which is curved upon itself, terminates anteriorly by a prolongation, which constitutes its *anterior pillar* or *crus*, (F) *Pilier antérieur*, and

posteriorly by two similar prolongations, called *posterior pillars* or *crura*.

(F) *Voute à trois piliers, Triangle Médullaire*, (G) *Hirnbalken*.

FOS'SA (*Anat.*) from *foldio*, 'I dig,' *οζαυνα*. A cavity of greater or less depth, the entrance to which is always larger than the base. The fossæ of bones have been called *simple*, when they belong to one bone only, as the *parietal fossa*; and *compound*, (F) *Fosse composée*, when several concur in their formation as the *orbital fossæ, temporal fossæ, &c.*

(G) *Grube*.

FOS'SA AMYNTÆ (*Surg.*) A kind of bandage, used in fractures of the nose; so called by GALEN from AMYNTAS of Rhodes, its inventor. It consisted of a long band, applied round the head, the turns of which crossed at the root of the nose.

FOS'SA CEREBELLI (*Anat.*) (F) *Fosse cerebelluse*. The inferior occipital fossa, which lodges the *corresponding* portion of the cerebellum.

FOS'SÆ CEREBRALES (*Anat.*) *Cerebral fossæ*. Fossæ or excavations at the base of the cranium. They are nine in number; three occupy the median line, and three are placed at each side. They are distinguished into *anterior, middle, and posterior*.

FOS'SÆ CORONALES (*Anat.*) The *coronal* or *frontal fossæ*. Depressions on the orbital plates of the frontal or coronal bone, which support the anterior lobes of the brain.

FOS'SA CORONOIDEA (*Anat.*) *Coronoid Fossa*, a cavity before the inferior extremity of the humerus, in which the coronoid process of the ulna is engaged during flexion of the forearm.

FOS'SA ETHMOIDALIS (*Anat.*) *Ethmoid Fossa*. A shallow gutter on the upper surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, on which is lodged the expanded portion of the olfactory nerve.

FOS'SA GUTTURALIS (*Anat.*) *Guttural Fossa*. The depression, which forms the guttural region of the base of the cranium, between the Foramen magnum and posterior nares.

FOS'SÆ OCCIPITALES (*Anat.*) *Occipital Fossæ*. These are four in number; the *superior* or *cerebral*, and the *inferior* or *cerebellous*. They are separated by a groove, which lodges the lateral sinus.

FOS'SA POPLITEA (*Anat.*) *Popliteal Fossa*. The hollow of the ham or the popliteal region.

FOSETTE' (F) (*Anat.*) Diminutive of *fos'sa*. *Scrobiculus*, βοθουω. Several depressions are so called. A *dimpled chin*, *Fossette du menton*, consists in a slight depression, which certain persons have on the chin. 2. A *dimple of the cheek*. (F) *Fossette des joaes*, γειασουω a depression, which occurs on the cheeks of certain persons when they laugh. (F) *Fossette du cœur*, *Scrobiculus cordis*, αριζαουω. The depression observed on a level with the xiphoid cartilage at the anterior and inferior part of the chest. It is, also, called *pit of the stomach*. (F) *Creux de l'estomac*.

FOSETTE (*Path.*) *Fos'sala*, *Anulus*, *Both'riam*, is a small ulcer of the transparent-cornea the centre of which is deep.

(G) Grübchen.

FOTH'ERGILL, AN'THONY M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) A physician of Northampton, England; born in . . . **WORKS.** *An Experimental inquiry into the nature and qualities of the Cheltenham waters*, &c. Bath. 1785. 8vo. *Cautions to the heads of families on the poison of lead and copper; in three parts*. Bath. 1790. 8vo. *A new inquiry into the suspension of vital action in cases of drowning and suffocation*, &c. Lond. 1795. 8vo. *An essay on the abuse of spirituous liquors*. Bath. 1796. 8vo.

FOTH'ERGILL, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An industrious physician and philanthropist; born in Yorkshire in 1712; died in 1780. **WORKS.** *An account of the sore throat attended with ulcers*. Lond. 1748. 8vo. *Rules for the preservation of health; containing all that has been recommended by the most eminent physicians, with the easiest prescriptions for most diseases incident to mankind, being the result of many years' practice*. Lond. 1762. 8vo. Some account of the late Dr. COLLINSON. London. 1770. 4to. *His works*, edited by JOHN ELLIOT, M. D., with an account of his life and occasional notes. Lond. 1781. 8vo. By GILBERT THOMPSON. Lond. 1782. 8vo. The same, by Dr. LETTSON. Lond. 1783. 2 vols. 8vo.

FOUQUET, HENRY (*Biogr.*) A celebrated medical professor of Montpellier; born there in 1727; died in 1806. **WORKS.** *De fibrâ natârâ, viribus et morbis in corpore animali*. Monsp. 1759. 4to. *De corpore cribroso* HIPPOCRATIS, scu de textu mucoso BORDEVIC. Ib. 1774. 4to. *Essai sur le poulx considéré par rapport aux affections des*

prineipaux orgunes. Ib. 1767. 8vo. *De nouuillis morbis enoulsuris aso-phagi*. Ib. 1778. 4to. *Discours sur la clinique*. Ib. 1803. 4to. *Éloge de FOUQUET*, par DUMAS. 1806. 4to. par M. DE BÉAUMES. 1808. 4to.

FOURCHE (F) (*Path.*) from *fourché*, 'cleft,' from *farca*, 'a fork.' *Apostema Phalun'gum*. A French provincial term, for small abscesses, which form on the fingers and hands of working people. Also, an instrument, invented by M. J. L. PETIT for compressing the ranine artery, in cases of hemorrhage from that vessel.

FOURCHET'TE (*Sarg. & Anat.*) *Furcilla*, a little fork, *Fur'cula*. A surgical instrument, used for raising and supporting the tongue, during the operation of dividing the frænum.

Fourchette, in anatomy, is, 1. The posterior commissure of the labia majora, called also, *Frenum* and *Fur'cula*. 2. The cartilago ensiformis; so called from its being sometimes cleft like a fork.

FOURCROY, ANTHONY FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) An eminent French chemist; born at Paris in 1755; died in 1809. **WORKS.** *L'art de connoître et d'employer les médicamens dans les maladies qui attaquent le corps humain*. 1785. 2 vols. 8vo. *Analyse chimique de l'eau sulphureuse d'Enghien pour servir à l'histoire des eaux sulphureuses in général*. 1788. 8vo. *La médecine éclairée par les sciences physiques*. 1791 - 1792. 12 vols.

FO'VEA (*Anat.*) from *fo'dio*, 'I dig,' βοθουω. A slight depression; the *pudendum muliebre*; also, the *fossa navicularis*. A vapor bath for the lower extremities. CLAUDIN.

FOW'LER, THOMAS M. D. (*Biogr.*) A respectable physician; born at York in 1736; died in 1801 in his native city. **WORKS.** *Medical reports of the effects of tobacco, principally with regard to its diuretic quality in the case of dropsies and dysenteries, with some observations on the use of glysters of tobacco in the treatment of the colic*. Lond. 1785. 8vo. *Medical reports on the effects of arsenic in the enre of agues, remitting fevers, and periodic headaches*. Lond. 1786. 8vo. *Medical reports of the effects of bloodletting, sudorifics, and blistering in the case of the acute and chronic rheumatism*. Lond. 1795. 8vo.

FRACAS'TOR, JER'OME (*Biogr.*) An eminent Italian physician; born at Verona, in 1483; died in 1553. **WORKS.** *Homocentrica. Ejusdem de causis criticorum dierum per ea que nobis sunt*.

Ven. 1538. 4to. *De sympathiâ et antipathiâ rerum liber unus. De contagione et contagiosis morbis et curatione.* lib. iii. Ven. 1546. 4to. *Syphilis, sive morbus Gallicus.* lib. iii. carmine. Ven. 1566. *Opera omnia.* Ven. 1556. 4to. Lugd. 1591. 8vo.

FRACTURE (*Path. Sarg.*) *Fractura*, from *fran'gere*, 'to break,' 'bruise,' *Catag'ma*, *καταγμα*, *Catag'ma* *Fractura*, *Catax'is*, *καταξις*, *Clas'is*, *Clas'ma*, *Ag'mê*, *πλασις*, *πλασμα*, *αγωη*, *αγωα*. A solution of continuity in a bone. A *simple fracture* is, when the bone only is divided. A *compound fracture* is a division of the bone with a wound of the integuments communicating with the bone;—the bone, indeed, generally protruding. In a *comminuted fracture*, *Alphitel'don*, *αλφειτηδον*, *Caryel'don* *Catag'ma*, *καρυηδον καταγμα*, the bone is broken into several pieces: and in a *complicated F.* there is, in addition to the injury done to the bone, a lesion of some considerable vessel, nervous trunk, &c. Fractures are also termed *transverse*, *oblique*, &c. according to their direction.

The treatment of fractures consists, in general, in reducing the fragments when displaced;—maintaining them when reduced; preventing the symptoms, which may be likely to arise; and combating them when they occur. The reduction of fractures must be operated by extension, counter-extension, and coaptation. (See these words.)

The parts are kept in apposition by position, rest, and an appropriate apparatus. The position must vary, according to the kind of fracture. Commonly, the fractured limb is placed on a horizontal or slightly inclined plane, in a state of extension; or rather in a middle state between extension and flexion, according to the case.

(G) Bruch.

WRITERS. T. KIRKLAND (*obs. on POTT on fractures*), Lond. 1770. Appendix. Lond. 1771. W. WELDON (*compound F.*). Southampton. 1794. X. BICHAT, translated from the French, by CH. CALDWELL. Philad. 1805. J. MUDGE (*compound F.*) Lond. 1779. S. L. HAMMICK. Lond. 1830. AMESBURY. Lond. 1829.—*Fractures and Dislocations of the Joints.* SIR ASTLEY COOPER, 4th edit. Lond. 1824.—*F. of the Vertebra.* S. T. SÖMMERING. Berlin. 1793 (G). F. A. F. CUENOTTE. Argent. 1761 (L).—*F. of the Neck of the Thigh Bone.* J. G. HAASE, Lips. 1798 (L). C. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1755

(L). BRUNNINGHAUSEN, Wurzb. 1789 (G). M. HAGEDORN, Leipz. 1808 (G). J. N. SAUTER, Konstanz, 1812 (G). CH. BELL, Lond. 1824. AMESBURY, Lond. 1829.—*F. of the Patella.* D. H. MEIBOMIUS, Frank. 1697 (L). P. CAMPER, Hague, 1789 (L). SHELDON, Lond. 1789.—*F. of the Leg.* JONATHAN WATHEN, Lond. 1767 (L). SIR JAMES EARLE (*on F. of the lower limbs*) Lond. 1807.

FRÆNUM (*Anat.*) *Frænulum*, *Frænulum*, *Filellum*, *Filamentum*. A bridle, a small bridle. A name given to several membranous folds, which bridle and retain certain organs.

Thus the **FRÆNUM** or **FRÆNUM LINGUÆ**, (F) *Filet de la langue*, (G) *Zungenband*, is a triangular reflection, formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth and situated between the inferior paries of that cavity and the inferior surface of the tongue. When the frænum extends as far as the extremity of the tongue it cramps its movements, interferes with sucking, &c. This inconvenience is remedied, by carefully snipping it with a pair of scissors. The French call this, *l'opération du filet*.

The **FRÆNUM PE'NIS**, *F. Præputii*, *F. Glan'dis*, *Cynodes'mion*, *κυνοδεσιον*, (F) *Filet or Frein de la verge*, *Kynodes'mion*, (G) *Vorhautband*, is a membranous reflection which fixes the prepuce to the lower part of the glans. When too short, it prevents the prepuce from sliding over the glans.

FRÆNUM LABIORUM, (F) *Frein des lèvres*. There are two of these; one for the upper, the other for the lower lip. They unite these parts to the maxillary bones, and are formed by the the mucous membrane of the mouth.

FRÆNUM or **FRÆNUM CLI-TOR'IDIS**. A slight duplicature, formed by the union of the internal portions of the upper extremity of the nymphæ.

FRÆNA OF THE VALVE OF BAU'HIN. A name given by MORGAGNI, to the projecting lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ileo-cæcal valve. They are also called *Fræna* and *Retinacula MOR-GAGNII*.

FRAGARIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *fran'gro*, 'I smell sweetly.' The *Strawberry*, *Fragaria ves'ca*, *Chama'batos*, *χαμαιβατος*. The fruits are agreeable and wholesome, and the roots have been used as tonic and slightly diuretic.

The fruit is the *Fragum*, φραγουλι, ζομαρον, of the ancients.

(F) *Fraisier*, (Fruit, *Fraise*) (G) Erdbeerstaude (Fruit, Erdbeere).

WRITERS. S. F. FRENZEL, Vitemb. 1662 (L). A. N. DUCHESNE, Paris, 1766 (F). C. VON LINNÉ, Upsal, 1772 (L).

FRAGILITAS OSISIIUM (*Path. Surg.*) *Brittleness of the bones. Friability of the bones, Parostia fragilis, Fragile vitreum.* Pathologists have given this name to the extreme facility with which bones break in certain diseases of the osseous texture. It is owing to a deficiency of the animal matter.

FRAGMENT (*Path. Surg.*) *Fragmentum, Fragmen, Ramentum.* The French use this term for the two portions of a fractured bone; thus, they speak of the *superior and inferior fragment.*

FRAGMENTS, PRECIOUS. A name, formerly given, in *Pharmacy*, to the garnet, hyacinth, emerald, sapphire, and topaz. The Arabs, falsely, attributed to them cordial and alixiterial properties.

FRAMBŒSIA (*Path.*) from *Framboise*, (F) A raspberry, *Syphilis Indica, Anthracia rubula, Lepra fungifera.* The *yaws*, *Epian*, *Pian*. A disease of the Antilles and of Africa; characterized by tumors, of a contagious character, which resemble strawberries, raspberries, or champignons; ulcerate and are accompanied with emaciation.

The *Pian*, for so the Indians call it, differs somewhat in America and Africa.

The *Pian* of *Guinea*, *Frambœsia Guineensis*, *Anthracia Rubula Guineensis*, is common amongst the negroes, especially in childhood and youth. It begins by small spots, which appear on different parts, and especially on the organs of generation and around the anus; these spots disappear, and are transformed into an eschar, to which an excrescence succeeds, that grows slowly, and has the shape above described.

The *Pian* of *America*, *Frambœsia Americana*, *Anthracia Rubula Americana*, occurs under similar circumstances, and seems to be transmitted by copulation. The tumors have a similar form, and are greater in proportion to their paucity. In some cases they are mixed with ulcers.

The treatment is nearly the same in the two varieties. The tumors will yield to mercurial friction, when small. When large, they must be destroyed

by caustic. In both cases, mercury must be given to prevent a recurrence.

WRITERS. E. CHOPITRE, Paris, 1804 (F). P. M. MACÉ, Paris, An xii (F). B. MOSELY, Lond. 1800.

FRANK, JOHN PETER (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician; born at Rotalben, Duchy of Deux-Ponts in 1745; died in 1821. WORKS. *System einer vollständigen medicinischen Polizey.* Manheim. 1779-1817. 6 vols. 8vo. *De curandis hominum morbis epitome,* etc. Manheim et Viennæ. 1792-1821. In French by GOUDAREAU. 5 vols. 8vo. *Interpretationes clinica observationum selectarum.* Tubing. 1811. 8vo. *Delectus opusculorum medicorum.* Ticin. 1785-1793. 12 vols. 8vo. He wrote several other works of less importance.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Ash tree.* *Fraxinus, βομειλια, βομειλιος, Ornus, seu Fraxinus sylvestris, Bumellio, seu Macedonica Fraxinus, Bumelia.* The fresh bark has a moderately strong, bitterish taste. It has been said to possess resolvent and diuretic qualities, and has been given in intermittents. The seeds, called *Birdstongues*, *Lingua uvis*, *Ornithoglosæ*, have been exhibited as diuretics, in the dose of a drachm. Its sap has been extolled against deafness.

(F) *Frêne.* (G) *Esche, Eschaum.*

WRITERS. J. CH. SCHROER, Frankfurt on the Oder, 1700 (G). B. N. G. SCHREGER, Lips. 1791 (L).

FRAXINUS ORNUS. The systematic name of the tree whence *manna* flows. *Fraxinus, μελια.* This substance is also called *Manna Calabriana, Ros Calabrinus, Acromeli, Alusar, Drosomeli, δροσομελι, Drysomeli, Nulba, Mel atrium, μαννα, ατρομελι.* In Sicily, not only the *Fraxinus ornus*, but also the *rotundifolia* and *excelsior* are regularly cultivated for the purpose of procuring manna, which is their condensed juice. Manna is inodorous, sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes, of a whitish or pale yellow color; opaque, and soluble in water and alcohol. It is a laxative, and is used as a purgative for children, who take it readily on account of its sweetness. More generally, it is employed as an adjunct to other purgatives. Dose ʒ ss to ʒ ij. Its immediate principle is called *Mannite.*

WRITERS. DEUSINGIUS, Groning. 1659 (L). DONATUS AB ALTOMARI, Lugd. 1562 (L). SALMASIUS, Paris,

1664 (L). SCHRICKELIUS, Gissæ, HEISTER, Brelitz, 1725 (L). FR. HOFMANN, 1740 (L). WELLEJUS HOYBERG, Hafn. 1743 (L). HIERONYMUS DE WILHELM, Lugd. Bat. 1744 (L). J. PONTOPPIDAN (*Manna of the Israelites*), Hafn. 1756 (L).

FREIND, JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) A learned and eminent physician of London; born in Northamptonshire in 1675; died in 1728. WORKS. *Emmenalogia: in quâ fluxûs muliebris menstrui phenomena, periodi, vitia, cum mœdendi methodo, ad rationes mechanicas exiguntur*. Oxford. 1703. 8vo. In English by THOMAS DALE, M. D. 1728. 8vo. (He considers menstruation to be owing to plethora.) HIPPOCRATES *de morbis popularibus lib. i et iii, cum novem de febribus commentariis*. Lond. 1716. 8vo. Translated into English by DALE. 1730. 8vo. *De purgantibus in secundâ variolarum confluentium febre, epistola ad RICARD. MEAD, M. D.* Lond. 1719. 4to. *Ad RICARDUM MEAD epistola de quibusdam variolarum generibus*. Lond. 1723. 4to. *The history of physic from the time of GALEN to the beginning of the 16th century, chiefly with regard to practice: in a discourse written to Dr. MEAD. P. I.* Lond. 1725. 8vo. P. II. 1726. 8vo.

FREINWALDE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These springs are in Brandenburg, 12 leagues from Berlin. They contain muriate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, &c., and are used in asthenic diseases.

FREITAG, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A learned Dutch physician; born at Nieder Wesel in 1581; died in 1641. WORKS. *Noctes medicæ sive de abusu medicinæ tractatus*. Frank. 1616. 4to. *Aurora medicorum Galeno-chymicorum, seu de recta purgandi methodo e priscis sapientie decretis postliminio in lucem reductâ*. Frank. 1630. 4to. *Disputatio medica de morbis substantiæ et cognatis questionibus contra hujus temporis novatores et paradoxologos*. Groning. 1632. 12mo. *Disputatio medica calidi innati essentiam juxta veteris medicinæ et philosophiæ decreta explicans, opposita neotericorum et novatorum paradoxis*. Ibid. 1632. 8vo. *De opii naturâ et medicamentis opiatis liber singularis, cui de novâ phthisim curandi ratione consilium et diversæ consultationes medicinales sub finem accessere*. Groning. 1632. 12mo. *Disputatio medico-philosophica de formarum origine*. Groning.

1633. 8vo. *Oratio panegyrica de personâ et officio pharmacopœi et pharmacopolio rite recteque instruendo*. Groning. 1633. 4to. *Detectio et solida refutatio novæ sectæ Sennerto-Paracelsicæ*. Amstel. 1636. 12mo.

FREMISSEMENT GATAIRE (F). (*Path.*) M. LAENNEC has given this name to the agitation, which is sensible to the hand, when applied on the præcordial region, and which he considers a sign of ossification or other lesion of the auriculo-ventricular valves. This name was chosen by him from the analogy of the sound to the purring of a cat.

FRENCH, JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) An English physician, who practised chiefly in the army; born in Oxfordshire in 1616; died at Boulogne in 1657. WORKS. *The art of distillation, or a treatise of the choicest spagyric preparations, experiments, and curiosities*. Lond. 1641. 4to. *To which is added the London distiller*. Lond. 1653. 4to. *The Yorkshire spaw, or a treatise of four famous medicinal wells; viz. the spaw or vitriolic well; the stinking or sulphur well; the dropping or petrifying well; and St. Magnus' well, near Knaresborough, in Yorkshire; together with the causes, virtues, and uses thereof*. Lond. 1652 and 1654. 12mo.

FREWEN, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biog.*) A physician of Lewes, in Suffolk, England. WORKS. *Practice and theory of inoculation, with an account of its success*. Lond. 1749. 8vo. *Physiologia, or the doctrine of nature comprehended in the origin and progression of the human life, the vital and animal functions, diseases of the body and mind, &c., remedies prophylactic and therapeutic*. Lond. 1780. 8vo.

FRI'ÇĒ, FRI'CUM, FRICO'NIUM (*Phar.*) Medicines, which the ancients employed under the form of friction. They distinguished the *Fri'çĒ sic'cum* and *F. Mollē*. GAUBIUS.

FRICTION (*Therap. Hyg.*) *Fric'tio*, *Fricat'io*, *Anat'ribē*, *Anat'rip'sis*, τριβεις, ανατριψις, from *fricare*, 'to rub.' The action of rubbing a part of the surface of the body with more or less force; with the hands, a brush, flannel, &c., — constituting *Xerotrib'ia*, ξηροτριβια, *Fric'tio sicca*, or *dry friction*; or with ointments, liniments, tinctures, &c., constituting *moist friction*. It is a useful means for exciting the activity of the vital properties of the skin.

(G) Reibung, Einreibung.

(F) Friction.

WRITERS. CH. M. ADOLPHI, Lips. 1707 (L). PH. E. DILLEN, Giss. 1714 (L). H. WILCKENS, Lugd. Bat. 1716 (L). D. VASSE, Paris, 1722 (L). W. U. WALDSCHMID, Kilon, 1723 (L). CH. F. LUTHER, Kilon, 1725 (L). H. LOELHOFEL, Lugd. Bat. 1732 (L). CH. F. HUNDERTMARK, Lips. 1740 (L). J. M. ASSUR, Hal. 1742 (L). S. TH. QUELLMALTZ, Lips. 1749 (L). S. KAIM, Vienn. 1756 (L). A. WESTPHAL, Gryphiswald, 1762 (L). CH. J. MELLIN, Jené, 1766 (L). J. CH. DE BROTONNE, Paris, 1722 (L). J. FR. BAUDRY, Strasburg, 1805 (F). B. W. SEILER, Vitemb. 1806 (L). J. BACOT, Lond. 1822. W. CLEOBURY (in cases of contracted joints), Oxford, 1825. M. WARD (opiate F. in spasmodic and febrile diseases), Manchester, 1809 (F).

FRIGIDITY (*Path.*) *Frigiditas*, from *frig'idum*, 'cold.' A sensation of cold. Also, impotence, and sterility. *Frigidity of the stomach* is a state of debility of that organ, imputed to excessive venery: — the *Anorexia exhaustorum* of SAUVAGES.

(G) Kälte.

FRITZE, JOHN FREDERICK (*Biog.*) A celebrated Berlin physician; born at Halle in 1735; died in 1807. WORKS. *Annalen des klinischen Instituts zu Berlin*. Berlin. 4 Hfte. 1791–94. 8vo. *Handbuch über die venerischen Krankheiten*. Ibid. 1790. An edition by his son FREDERICK WILLIAM FRITZE, 1797. 8vo. His son died in 1804. Both were Professors of Therapeutics in the "*Medicinish-chirurgischen Kollegium*" of Berlin.

FRONT (*Anat.*) *Frons*, μετωπον, Μετο'πον, *Forehead, Brow*. That part of the visage, which extends from one temple to the other, and is comprised, in a vertical direction, between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

(G) Stirn.

FRONTAL (*Anat.*) *Frontalis*. Relating or belonging to the front. This name has been given to several parts. WINSLOW, SIMMERING, and others call the anterior part of the occipito-frontalis — the *frontal muscle* or *frontalis*; *Musculo'sa Frontis Cutem movens substantia Par* (VESALIUS).

The FRONTAL BONE, *Os frontis*, *Os coronalé*, *Os inverecundum*, *Metopon*, *Os Pup'pis*, *Os Ratio'nis*. A double bone in the fœtus, single in the adult; situated at the base of the cranium, and at the superior part of the

face. It forms the vault of the orbits; lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch at its middle part; and is articulated, besides, with the sphenoid, parietals, and nasal bones, the ossa unguis, superior maxillary, and malar bones.

(F) *Os frontal*, *Os du front*, *Os coronal*.

(G) Stirnbein.

WRITERS. A. MIZAULD (*judging of the disposition by inspection of the forehead*), Paris, 1565 (F). A. E. BÜCHNER (*forehead the index of disease*) Hal. 1755 (L). C. V. SCHNEIDER (*de osse frontis*), Vitemb. 1650 (L).

The FRONTAL ARTERY, *A. supra-orbitalis*, is given off by the ophthalmic, which is itself a branch of the internal carotid. It makes its exit from the skull at the inner and upper part of the base of the orbit, and ascends the forehead between the bone and the orbicularis palpebrarum; dividing into three or four branches, which are distributed to the neighbouring muscles.

The FRONTAL FURROW extends upwards from the frontal spine, and becomes gradually larger in its course, to lodge the upper part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and to give attachment to the falx cerebri.

The FRONTAL NERVE, *Palpebro-frontal* (CN), is the greatest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve, — the first division of the 5th pair. It proceeds along the superior paries of the orbit, and divides into two branches: — the one, *internal*, which makes its exit from the orbital fossa, passing beneath the pulley of the oblique muscle: — the other, *external*, issuing from the same cavity, by the foramen orbitarium superius.

The FRONTAL SINUSES are two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone, separated from each other by a median septum, and opening, below, into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone.

WRITER. I. L. WELGE (*diseases of F. S.*), Gotting. 1786 (L).

The FRONTAL SPINE, *Crista inter'na*, is situated in the middle of the under part of the bone, and is formed by the coalescence of the inner tables for the attachment of the falx cerebri.

Surgeons have given the name FRONTALIS, to a bandage or topical application to the forehead. Such have, also, been called προμετωπια and ανακολυματα.

(F) *Frontaux*.

FROTHY (*Path.*) *Spumo'sus*, from $\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha\sigma$, 'foam.' An epithet given to the *fæces* or *sputa*, when mixed with air.

(F) *Spumeux, Écumeux, Mousseux.*

(G) *Schaumend.*

FRUGIVOROUS (*Hyg.*) *Frugiv'orus*, from *fructus*, 'fruit,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' One that eats fruits.

FRUIT (*Mat. Med. Hyg.*) *Fructus*, from *frui*, 'to enjoy'; $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$. In a medical sense, it may be defined to be; — that part of a plant, which is taken as food. The effects of fruits on the body, in a medical as well as dietetical point of view, are various. They may be distinguished into classes: for whilst the *Cerealia*, for example, afford fruits, which are highly nutritious, the *Summer Fruits* (*Fructus Horæi*), which include strawberries, cherries, currants, mulberries, raspberries, figs, grapes, &c., are refrigerant and grateful, but afford little nourishment.

(G) *Frucht.*

WRITERS. R. DODOENS, Antwerp, 1552 (L). A. MIZAUD, Lutet. 1564 (L). J. VESTI (*de fructibus horæis*, &c.), Erford. 1704 (L). J. H. SCHULZE (*Do.*), Hal. 1737 (L). J. B. BÖHMER (*Do.*), Lips. 1753 (L). G. G. RICHTER (*Do.*), Gotting. 1754 (L). C. LINNÆUS (*esculent F.*), Upsal. 1763 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1766 (L). J. B. MISLEUS (*summer F.*), Vienn. 1770 (L).

FRUSTRATOIRE (F) (*Mat. Med.*) Any liquor, taken a short time after eating, for the purpose of assisting digestion, when difficult. Sugared water, or water with the addition of a little brandy, or some aromatic substance is commonly used for this purpose.

FUCHS or **FUCHSIUS**, LEON'ARD (*Biog.*) An able German physician and botanist; born at Wemdingen, in Bavaria, in 1501; died in 1566. **WORKS.** *Errata recentiorum medicorum LX numero.* Hagen. 1530. 4to. *Paradoxa medicinæ.* Basil. 1536. fol. *De medendis morbis.* Tubing. 1539. 12mo. *De sanandis totius humani corporis malis.* Paris. 1543. 12mo. *Appendix.* Paris. 1548. 12mo. *De curandi ratione lib. viii.* Lugd. 1548. 8vo. *Methodus seu ratio compendiaria cognoscendi medicinarum: item de componendorum miscendorumque medicamentorum ratione.* Paris. 1550. 8vo. *De humani corporis fabricâ epitome.* Lugd. 1551. 8vo. *Institutiones medicæ.* Lugd. 1560. 8vo. *A regimen for the plague.* Lond. . . . 8vo.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Quer'cus Marina, Fulcus, Blad'der Fulcus, Sea Oak, Sea Wrack, Yellow Blad'der Wrack.* It has been said to be a useful assistant to sea-water, in the cure of disorders of the glands. When the wrack, in fruit, is dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and is reduced to powder, it forms the *Æthiops vegetabilis* — the *Pulvis Quercus Marinæ* — of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, which is used, like the burnt sponge, in bronchocele and other scrophulous swellings. Its efficacy depends on the iodine it contains. Dose, gr. x to ℥ij, mixed in molasses or honey.

(F) *Varec vésiculeux, Chêne marin.*

(G) *Warec, Meereiche.*

FUGACIOUS (*Path.*) *Fulgax*, from *fulgere*, 'to fly.' An epithet given to certain symptoms, which appear and disappear almost immediately afterwards; as a *fugacious redness*, &c.

FUGILE (*Path.*) This term has several acceptations. It means, 1. The cerumen of the ear. 2. The nebulous suspension in, or the deposition from, the urine. 3. An abscess near the ear. RULAND and JOHNSON. 4. Abscess in general. FORESTUS.

FULIGINOUS (*Path.*) *Fuligino'sus*, from *fuligo*, 'soot.' *Lignyo'des*, $\lambda\iota\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$. Having the color of soot. An epithet given to certain parts, as the lips, teeth, or tongue, when they assume a brownish color, or rather, are covered with a coat of that color.

FULIGO (*Mat. Med.*) *Æ'thalē, αθαλή, αθαλός, Asuoli, Soot, λυγνός, Acato, Assoper,* (F) *Suic,* (G) *Spiegelruss, Kamiruss, &c.* *Wood soot, Fuligo Lig'ni*, consists of a volatile alkaline salt, empyreumatic oil, fixed alkali, &c. A tincture, *Tinctura Fuliginis*, prepared from it, has been recommended as a powerful antispasmodic in hysterical cases. (*Fulig. lign. ℥ij, potass. subcarb. ℥ss, ammon. muriat. ℥j, aquæ fluvial. ℥iij.* Digest for three days.) This tincture bears the name *Soot drops* and *Fit drops*.

FULLER, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biog.*) An English physician; born in 1654; died in 1734. **WORKS.** *Pharmacopœia extemporanea, or a body of select medicines answering most intentions of cure, with useful scholia, &c.* Lond. 1701, &c. 8vo. *Pharmacopœia Bateana.* Lond. 1718. 12mo. *Pharmacopœia domestica.* Lond. 1723. 8vo. *Er-anthematologia, or an attempt to give a*

rational account of eruptive fevers, especially the measles and small-pox, with an appendix concerning inoculation. Lond. 1730. 4to. Family dispensatory. Lond. 1738. 8vo.

FULLNESS (Path.) *Repletio*, *Plenitudo*, *Pletho'ra* (q. v.) Also, a feeling of weight or distension in the stomach or other part of the system.

FUMA'RIA (Mat. Med.) *Fuma'ria officinalis*, *Fulmus ter'ra*, *Cap'nos*, *καπνος*, *Her'ba melancholif'uga*, *Fu'mitroy*, *Com'mon Fulmitroy*, *Fumiter'ra*, *Sola'men Scabioso'rum*. The leaves are extremely succulent, and have a bitter, somewhat saline, taste. The infusion of the dried leaves or the expressed juice of the fresh plant has been extolled for its property of clearing the skin of many disorders of the leprous kind.

(F) *Fumeterre*. (G) *Erdrach*, *Taubenknopf*, *Taubenkraut*.

WRITERS. J. CH. RIECK, 1718 (L). J. L. ROUSSY, Argent. 1749 (L).

FUMA'RIA BULBO'SA, *Aristolochi'a fabal'cea*, *Capnor'chis*. The root of this plant was formerly given as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic.

FUMIGA'TION (Therap.) *Fumigatio*, from *fulmus*, 'smoke.' *Sufflitus*. *Suffimentum*, *Apocapnis'mus*, *θυμιαμα*, *καπνισμος*, *αποκαπνισμος*, *υποκαπνισμος*, *Anathyni'asis*. An operation, the object of which is to fill a circumscribed space with a gas or vapor; with the intention either of purifying the air, of perfuming it, or of charging it with a substance proper for acting upon a part of the surface of the human body. Hence, fumigations have been distinguished into *aqueous*, *aromatic*, *sulphureous*, *mercurial*, *disinfecting*, *Guytonian*, &c.

Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in the *Fumigating Pastilles*, to which any variety of odoriferous substances may be added. The following is one formula.

R. Benzoin ʒj, *cascarilla* ʒss, *myrrh* ʒj, *ol. nuc. moschat. ol. caryoph.* āā gt. x, *potassæ nitrat.* ʒss, *carbon. lign.* ʒvj, *mucil. gum. trag.* q. s.

(G) *Raucherung*, *Beräucherung*.

WRITERS. BR. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1734 (L). C. DIONIS and N. M. DE GEVIGLAND (*F. in syphilis*), Paris, 1741 (L). L. R. MARTEAU and N. A. J. B. CHESNEAU (*Do.*), Paris, 1745 (L). J. D. CHEVALIER (*Do.*), Paris, 1752 (L). D. SONYRKA (*F. with cinnabar*), Argent. 1780 (L). S. C. GALÈS (*F.*

sulphureous in skin diseases), Paris, 1816 (F). W. WALLACE (*sulphureous F. in rheumatism and diseases of the skin*), 1820.

FUNCTION (Physiol.) *Func'tio*, *ερεσγεια*, from *fun'gor*, 'I act,' 'perform.' The action of an organ or system of organs. Any act, necessary for accomplishing any vital phenomenon. A function is an action, which fulfils a special office in the animal economy, and which has, as its instrument, an organ or apparatus of organs. Thus, *respiration* is a function. Its object is, — the conversion of venous into arterial blood, and its instrument is the lungs. The ancient physiologists divided the functions into *vital*, *animal*, and *natural*. They called *vital functions*, those which are essential to life, as circulation and respiration; *animal functions*, those which belong to the encephalon; viz. the functions of the intellect, the affections of the mind, and the voluntary motions; and *natural functions*, those relating to assimilation, such as the actions of the abdominal viscera, the absorbent and exhalant vessels, &c. BICHAT divided the functions into those, which relate to the preservation of the individual; and those whose object is the preservation of the species. The former he subdivided into *animal* and *organic*. The *animal functions* are those of the intellect, sensation, locomotion, and voice. The *organic functions* include digestion, respiration, circulation, exhalation, absorption, the secretions, and nutrition. The *functions*, whose object is the preservation of the species, are all those that relate to generation; — such as conception, gestation, accouchement, &c.

TABLE OF THE CHIEF FUNCTIONS.

A. FUNCTIONS OF RELATION, or those which connect the individual with surrounding bodies.

1. Sensation.
 - a. Vision.
 - b. Audition.
 - c. Smell.
 - d. Taste.
 - e. Touch.
2. Intellectual and moral manifestations, instinct, &c.
3. Voice.
4. Muscular motion in general.

B. NUTRITIVE FUNCTIONS.

1. Digestion.
2. Absorption and course of the chyle.
3. Absorption and course of the lymph.
4. Circulation.
5. Respiration.

6. Secretion.
7. Nutrition.
8. Animal heat.

C. GENERATIVE FUNCTIONS, or those whose object is the reproduction of the species.

1. Generation.
2. Gestation.
3. Accouchement.
4. Lactation.

Each of the above heads admits of numerous subdivisions, in a complete course of *Physiology*; — for so the doctrine of the functions is called.

(F) *Fonction*. (G) *Verrichtung, Geschäft, Handlung*.

WRITERS. A. P. WILSON PHILIP (*laws of the vital functions*), Lond. 1817. ROBT. WHYTT (*on the vital and other involuntary motions of animals*), Edinb. 1751.

FUN'DA (*Surg.*) σφενδογή, *Sphenodonē*. A bandage, composed of a fillet or long compress, cleft at its extremities to within about two inches of its middle. It is used in diseases of the nose and chin, and especially in cases of fracture of the lower jaw. In such case it has, also, been called *Mentonnière*, because placed beneath the chin. (F) *Menton*, 'the chin.'

(F) *Fronde*. (G) *Schleuderbinde*.

FUNDAMENTAL (*Anat. Phys.*) Some anatomists have called the sacrum, *Os Fundamentale*, because it seems to serve as a base to the vertebral column. The *sphenoid bone* has, likewise, been so denominated, from its being situated at the base of the cranium.

FUNG'OID (*Path.*) *Fungoides*, from *fungus*, 'a mushroom,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' That which has the shape of a fungus, or which grows in some measure like a mushroom.

FUNGOSITY (*Path.*) *Fungositas, Calro luxurians, Proud Flesh, Hypersarcosis*. The quality of that which is fungous: — a fungous excrescence itself. The fungosities, which arise in wounds or ulcers, are easily repressed by gentle compression, dry lint, the sulphas cupri, or other gentle caustic. At times, the more powerful are necessary, and, sometimes, excision is required.

(F) *Fongosité*.

(G) *Schwammigtes Fleisch*.

FUNGUS (*Mat. Med. & Path.*) μυκός, *Myces*. The *mushroom* order of plants in the Linnæan system. In *Pathology*, the word is commonly used synonymously with fungosity. M. BRESCHET, of Paris, has proposed to reserve the latter name for the vegetations, which

arise on denuded surfaces, and to apply the term *fungus* to the tumors, which form in the substance of the textures, without any external ulceration. *Fici, warts, &c.*, e. g. would be fungi of the skin.

(F) *Fongus, Champignon*.

(G) *Schwamm*.

FUNICULUS UMBILICALIS (*Anat.*)

Fu'nis umbilicalis, Umbilical cord, Navel string. A cord-like substance, which extends from the placenta to the umbilicus of the fœtus, and conveys, to the latter, materials for its nutrition. It is composed of the chorion, amnion, a viscid serosity, cellular substance, an umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. The former conveys the blood from the placenta to the fœtus—the latter return it. The usual length is from 16 to 22 inches.

(F) *Cordon umbilicale*. (G) *Nabel Schnur, Nabelstrang*.

FURCHMÜHL, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These Bavarian springs contain carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonates of lime and soda; muriates of lime and magnesia; oxides of iron and magnesia, &c.

FUR'FUR (*Mat. Med.*) *Bran, πιτυρον, Ach'yron, αχυρον, Cantabru'no*. The skin of the grain of the cerealia, when bruised and separated from the farina. The decoction is, sometimes, employed as an emollient.

(F) *Son*. (G) *Kleie*.

FURFURA'CEOUS (*Path.*) from *furfur*, 'bran' *Scurfy, Canica'ceus, πιθυριος*. Resembling bran. A name given to eruptions, in which the epidermis is detached in small scales, resembling bran. Also, a bran-like sediment observed at times in the urine.

(G) *Kleienartig*.

FUR'STENAU, JOHN HER'MAN (*Biogr.*) An eminent German physician; born at Herforden in Westphalia in 1688; died in 1756. WORKS. *Desiderata medica: desiderata anatomico-physiologica: desiderata circa morbos et eorum signa: quæ desiderantur in praxi medicâ: desiderata chirurgica*. Hal. 8vo. *De fatis medicorum oratio inauguralis*. Rintel. 1720. 4to. *De morbis jurisconsultorum epistola*. Francf. 1721. 8vo. *De dysenteria alba in puerpera, dissertatio*. Rintel. 1723. 4to.

FURUNCULUS (*Path.*) from *furiare*, 'to make mad.' *Chil'adus, Chi'oli, Doth'ien, δοθιην*; — A *Fu'rucle, a Boil, a Bile*. A small phlegmon, which appears under the form of a conical, hard, circumscribed tumor,

having its seat in the dermoid texture. At the end of a few days it becomes pointed, white or yellow, and gives exit to pus mixed with blood. When it breaks, a small, grayish, fibrous mass sometimes appears, which consists of dead cellular tissue. This is called the *core*, *Ventriculus Furuncululi*, (F) *Bourbillon*, (G) *Eiterbutzen*. The abscess does not heal until after its separation.

The indications of treatment are, — to discuss it by the application of leeches and warm fomentations; — or, if this cannot be done, to encourage suppuration by warm, emollient cataplasms. When suppuration is entirely established, the part may be opened or suffered to break, according to circumstances.

(F) *Furuncle, Froncle, Clou.*

(G) *Blutschwür.*

FUSÉE PURULENTE (F) (*Path.*)

The long and sinuous route, which pus takes, in certain cases, in making its way to the surface. These *Fusées* almost always form beneath the skin, between the muscles, or along aponeuroses, bones, tendons, &c.

(G) *Röhrgeschwür.*

FYFE or FYFFE, ANDREW (*Biog.*)

A celebrated practical anatomist of Edinburgh; born in 17—; died in 18—.

WORKS. *A system of anatomy and physiology, from the latest and best authors; arranged, as nearly as the nature of the work would admit, in the order of the lectures delivered by the Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.* Second edition. 1787. 3 vols. 8vo. *A compendium of the anatomy of the human body: illustrated by upwards of 160 tables, and nearly 700 figures; copied from the most celebrated authors, and from nature.* Edin. 1801. 3 vols. 4to. *Anatomia Britannica.* Edinb. 1804. 3 vols. 12mo: published in 1810, with the following title — *A compendium of the anatomy of the human body, with concise explanations, selected for the use of students attending anatomy; with plates. A system of the anatomy of the human body, illustrated by upwards of 200 tables, containing nearly 1000 figures.* Fourth edition. 1820. 3 vols. 4to. *Outlines of comparative anatomy.* 1823. 8vo.

G

THE Greek Γ , Γ , with the ancient Greek physicians, signified an ounce. RHOD. AD SCRIBONIUM.

GABELCHOVER, OSWALD (*Biog.*)

A physician of Tubingen, in Germany; and physician to four Dukes of Wirtemberg in succession; died in 1616, aged 78 years. WORKS. *The book of physicke.* Dort. 1559. fol. *Arzeneybuch.* Tubing. 1596. 4to. Again, entitled, — *The boock of physicke; wherin, through commaundement of the most illustrious and renounned duke and lorde, LORDE LODEWIJCKE DUKE OF WIRTEMBERGHE, and of TECK, EARLE OF MOMPELGERT, &c. Most of them selected and approued remedies for all corporall diseases and sicknesses; which out of manye highe and common persons written physic-bookes are compacted and vnited together.* Faithfully translated out of High-Duche, by the right worshipfull Mr. Doctour CHAR. BATTUS: and now newly translated out of Low-Duche into English by A. M. Dordt. 1599. fol.

GABEL'LA OF GLABEL'LA (*Anat.*)

Some anatomists call thus the space between the two eyebrows, which is devoid of hair in the majority of persons.

(G) *Glatze.*

GABIR'EA (*Mat. Med.*) $\gamma\alpha\beta\iota\rho\epsilon\alpha$. A fatty kind of myrrh, mentioned by DIOSCORIDES.

GAD'DESDEN, JOHN OF (*Biog.*)

An English physician, who lived in the early part of the 14th century. He was the first Englishman employed as a physician at court, being appointed to that office by EDWARD II. WORKS. *Rosa Anglica; seu practica medicina a capite ad pedes.* Papiæ. 1492. fol.

GALAC'TIA (*Path.*) *Galactirrhœa*, from $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$, 'milk.' *Lactis redundantia, Galactra'sia.* A redundant flow of milk, either in a female who is suckling, or in one who is not. It may occur without being provoked by suckling. When to a great extent, it sometimes causes wasting; — *Ta'bes lac'tea, T. nutriticum.* GOOD uses *Galactia*,

in his Nosology, for "morbid flow or deficiency of milk." (G) Milchfluss.

GALACTO'DES (*Phys. Path.*) γαλακτωδης, from γαλα, 'milk.' In HIPPOCRATES, the term signifies milkwarm, and likewise a milky color, as of the excrements, &c.

GALACTOPH'AGOUS (*Hyg.*) Galætoph'agus, *Laetiph'agus*. Sometimes used substantively; from γαλα, 'milk,' and φάγω, 'I eat.' That which feeds on milk. A name, given to certain people, with whom milk appears to constitute the chief nourishment.

GALACTOPH'OROUS (*Anat.*) γαλακτοφορος, *Lactiferus*, from γαλα, 'milk,' and φέρω, 'I carry.' That which carries milk, *Lactiferous*.

GALACTOPH'OROUS or **LACTIFEROUS DUCTS** are those, which convey the milk, secreted by the mammary gland, towards the nipple, where their external orifices are situated. The *Lactels* have also been so called.

GALACTOPH'ORUS (*Surg.*) Some accoucheurs have given this name to an instrument, intended to facilitate sucking, when the faulty conformation of the nipple (being too short), prevents the child from laying hold of it.

GALACTOPLA'NIA (*Path.*) from γαλα, 'milk;' and πλανη, 'wandering.' Extravasation of milk into the cellular membrane.

GALACTOPOIET'ICA (*Mat. Med.*) γαλακτοποιητικος, *Galactoph'ora*; from γαλα, 'milk,' and ποιω, 'I make.' Substances, to which has been attributed the property of favoring the secretion of milk and augmenting its quantity.

GALACTOPO'SIA (*Therap.*) γαλακτοποσια, from γαλα, 'milk,' and ποσις, 'drink.' Treatment of a disease by means of milk.

GALACTOP'OTES (*Hyg.*) γαλακτοποτης, *Galactop'otus*, *Laetip'otus*. Same etymon. A drinker of milk. One, subjected to a milk diet.

GALACTO'SIS (*Physiol.*) *Galactopoi'esis*, from γαλακτοσμαι, 'I am changed into milk,' and from γαλα, 'milk,' and ποιω, 'I make.' The secretion or formation of milk.

GAL'BEUM (*Hyg.*) pl. *Gall'bei*, *Call'bei*, κοσμια, κοσμοι. A kind of bracelet, worn by the Romans as well for health as ornament. SUTTON. in Vit. GALBÆ.

GAL'BULUS (*Nosol.*) from *gal'bus*, 'yellow.' A kind of congenital jaundice, in which the yellow color continues through life. It is rather a defect in color than a disease. VOGEL.

GALE, THOMAS (*Biogr.*) An English surgeon; born in 1507, served in the armies of HENRY VIII. and king PHILIP; and afterwards settled in the practice of surgery, at London. He was living in 1586. WORKS. *An excellent treatise of wounds made with gunshot; in which is confuted both the gross error of JEROME of Brunswicke, JOHN VIGO, ALFONSE, FERRIUS, and others, in that they make the wound venomous, whiche cometh through the common powder and shotte. And also there is set out a perfect and true methode of curinge those woundes.* Lond. 1563. 8vo. *An enchiridion of chirurgerie; conteyning the exacte and perfect cure of wounds, fractures, and dislocations. Newly compiled and published.* Lond. 1563 and 1586. 4to. *Certain works of GALEN, called, methodus medendi, with a brief declaration of the worthy art of medicine, the office of a chirurgion and an epitome of the 3d book of GALEN of natural faculties. All done into English.* Lond. 1586. 4to.

GA'LEA (*Anat. & Path.*) A helmet, from γαλη, 'a cat;' of the skin of which it was formerly made. A name given to the amnios, and also, to the bandage of GALEN. In Pathology, it indicates a headache affecting the whole head.

GALEAN'THROPY (*Path.*) *Galeanthro'phia*, γαλειανθροπια, from γαλη, 'a cat,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man.' A variety of melancholy in which the patient believes himself changed into a cat. An affection similar to the lycanthropy and cynanthropy.

(G) Katzensucht.

GALE'GA OFFICINA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Gale'ga*, *Ru'ta capra'ria*, *Goat's rue*. It is slightly aromatic and was once used as a sudorific and alexiterial, in malignant fevers, &c.

(F) Rue de chèvre. (G) Geissraute, Pestilenzkraut.

The **GALE'GA VIRGINIA'NA** or *Virgin'ia goat's rue* or *eat gut*, is used in some parts of the United States as an anthelmintic. The decoction of the roots is given.

GALEN'IC or **GALEN'ICAL** (*Pharm.*) *Galen'icus*, from GALE'NUS. That which relates to the doctrine of GALEN or to Galenism.

Used, substantively, for drugs that are not chymical.

GALE'NION (*Pharm.*) γαληνιον, the name of an anodyne cataplasm. PAULUS.

GAL'ENISM (*Med.*) The doctrine of GALEN. *Galen'ic medicine*.

GA'LENIST (*Med.*) A follower of the doctrines of GALEN.

GALE'NUS, CLAU'DIUS, or GA'LEN, CLAU'DIUS, (F) GALIEN, CLAUDE (*Biogr.*) The most distinguished of Greek physicians after HIPPOCRATES; born at Pergamus, about A. D. 131, during the reign of the emperor HADRIAN; died about the year 200. The number of his writings is enormous; on physic alone he is said to have composed 500 treatises. His treatise on the *healing art* — *τεχνη ιατρικη*, gives the best notion of his system. The best editions of his works are — *Opp. ed. pr. Lat.* p. DIOM. BONARDUM, Ven. 1490. 2. f. *Gr.* (curâ A. ASULANI, J. B. OPIZII, et G. AGRICOLÆ), Ven. by ALDUS, 1525. 5 vol. small fol.; (cur. H. GEMUSEI, L. FUCHSI and J. CAMERARI), Basil, by OPORIN, 1538. 5 vols. fol. *Gr. Lat.* c. HIPPOCRATE, ed. R. CHARTERIUS, p. 1679, 13 vols. fol. *In Medicorum Gr. Op. quæ extant.* Ed. cur. C. G. KUHN. Leipz. 1821, &c. *Opuscula quædam Gr. Lat.* rec. THOMAS GOULSTON, London. 1640. 4to. *De opt. med. Gr. Lat.* cur. C. SPRENGEL. Hal. 1788. 4to.

GALEOP'SIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Galeobdolon*, *Galeop'dolon*, *Lalmium rubrum*, *Urtica iners magna fatidissima*, *Stachys fatida*, *Helge nettle*.

This plant was formerly reckoned a vulnerary and anodyne.

(F) *Ortie morte des bois*.

GA'LIA (*Pharm.*) An ancient composition, in which galls were an ingredient; the *Galia pura*. There was also a *Galia aromatica*, *moschata* or *muscata*, which consisted of a mixture of several perfumes, such as musk.

GA'LIIUM APARI'NĒ (*Mat. Med.*) *Aparinē*, *απαρινη*, *Lap'pa*, *Philanthropus*, *Ampelocarpus*, *Omphalocarpus*, *Ixus*, *Aspharinē*, *Asperula*, *Goosegrass*, *Cleaver's becs*, *Cleavers*, *Goose-share*, *Hayriff*.

The expressed juice has been given as an aperient and diuretic, in incipient dropsies; also, in cancer.

(F) *Gaillet acrochant*, *G. crochant*, *Gratteron*.

(G) *Klebkraut*.

GA'LIIUM MOLLU'GO (*Mat. Med.*) *Gallium album*, *Great'er la'dies bed-straw*. *Alys'sum* PLIN'II. The herb and flowers have been used medicinally, in epilepsy.

(F) *Caille-lait blanc*. (G) *Weisses Labkraut*.

GA'LIIUM VE'RUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Ga-*

lium, *G. luteum*, *La'dies' bed-straw* *Cheesc ren'net*. The tops were long used in the cure of epilepsy. The leaves and flowers possess the property of curdling milk.

(F) *Gaillet jaune*, *G. vrai*, *vrai Caille-lait*. (G) *Waldstroh*, *Bettstroh*, *Meyerkraut*, *gelbes Labkraut*.

GALL, F. J. (*Biogr.*) An eminent physiologist and author of the cranio-logical system; born in 1758; died in 1828. WORKS. *Recherches sur le système nerveux en général et sur celui du cerveau en particulier*. Paris. 1809. 4to. *Anatomie et physiologie du système nerveux en général et du cerveau en particulier*. 4 tom. 4to. *Avec un grand atlas de 100 fig. in folio*. Paris. 1810-17. *Anatomie et physiologie du système nerveux en général, et du cerveau en particulier; avec des observations sur la possibilité de reconnoître plusieurs dispositions intellectuelles et morales de l'homme et des animaux par la configuration de leurs têtes*. Paris. 1810-12. 2 vols. fol. in conjunction with DR. SPURZHEIM. *Des dispositions innées de l'ame et de l'esprit*. Paris. 1811. 8vo. *Sur les fonctions du cerveau et sur chacune de ses parties*. 6 vols. 8vo. Paris. 1820-23.

GALL'BLADDER (*Anat.*) *Vesicula fellis*, *Chol'ecyst*, *Folliculus fellis*, *Cystis fellæ*. A membranous, pyriform reservoir, lodged in a superficial depression at the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver. It receives, by the hepatic and cystic ducts, a portion of the bile secreted by the liver, when the stomach is empty, which becomes in it more acrid, bitter, and thicker. It receives an artery called the *cystic*. Its veins empty into the vena porta. Its nerves come from the hepatic plexus, and its lymphatic vessels join those of the liver.

(F) *Vesicule du fiel* ou *Vesicule biliare*, *Réservoir de la bile*.

(G) *Gallenblase*.

GALLINAG'INIS CA'PUT (*Anat.*) *Galli gallina'ei* *Ca'put*, *Verumontanum*, *Crista urethralis*, *Crête uréthrale* (CH.) from *Gallinago*, 'a woodcock.' An oblong, rounded, projection, formed by the mucous membrane in the spongy portion of the urethra, at the sides of which the ejaculatory ducts open.

GAL'LIPOT (*Pharm.*) Perhaps from *galla*, 'finery.' A pot painted and glazed or merely glazed, and commonly used for medicines.

GALVA'NI, LOUIS (*Biogr.*) from

whose name the appellation of *Galvanism* was given to a supposed new principle in nature; born at Bologna in 1737; died in 1798. WORKS. ALOYSII GALVANI *de viribus electricitatis in motu musculari commentarius*. Bologn. 1791. He also published a number of curious observations on the urinary organs and on the organ of hearing in birds, in the memoirs of the Institute of Bologna.

GALVANISM (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Galvanismus*, *Electricitas animalis*, *E. galvanica vel metallica*, *Irritamentum metallorum vel metallicum*. A series of phenomena, consisting in sensible movements, executed by animal parts, which are still endowed with a remnant of irritability, when placed in connexion with two metallic plates of different nature, between which a communication is established by direct contact or by means of a metallic wire. Galvanism has been employed medicinally in the same cases as electricity.

WRITERS on *medical galvanism*. A. GALVANI, BOLON. 1791 (L). E. J. SCHMUCK, Manheim, 1792 (G). R. FOWLER, Lond. 1793. MULLER, Stuttg. 1793 (L). PFAFF, Stuttg. 1793 (L). BELL, Lond. 1793. G. CARRADORI, Florence, 1793 (I). E. VALLI, Lond. 1794. J. ALDINI, Bologna, 1794 (L). A. HUMBLDT, Berlin, 1797 (G). RITTER, Weimar, 1798 (G). REINHOLD, Lips. 1798 (L). RITTER, 1800 (G). FR. PILGER, Giess. 1801 (G). GRAPENGIESSER, Berlin, 1801 (G). BIRSCHOFF, Jenæ, 1801 (L). F. L. AUGUSTIN, Berlin, 1801 (G). VAN MONS, Bruxelles, 1801 (F). KIELMEYER, Tubing. 1802 (L). V. WALTHER, Vienna, 1803 (G). P. H. NYSTEN, Paris, 1803 (F). MONGIARDINI, Genoa, 1803 (I). THILLAYE, Paris, 1803 (F). KUNZE, Hamburg, 1804 (G). CH. WIES, Argent. 1804 (L). J. ISNARD, Paris, 1804 (F). LA BEAUME, Lond. 1826.

GAMMATA FERRAMENTA (*Surg.*) Cauteries, having the shape of the Greek letter, Γ; and which were used for cauterizing hernias.

GAMMAUT (*Surg.*) The Italians, according to SCULTETUS, gave this name to a kind of crooked bistouri, used for opening abscesses.

GANGLIIFORM or **GANGLIOFORM** (*Anat.*) *Gangliiformis*. Having the shape of a ganglion. A name, generally given to a knot-like enlargement in the course of a nerve.

GANGLION (*Anat.*) γαγγλιον, 'a knot.' A name, given to organs differing considerably from each other in size, color,

texture, functions, &c. They are divided into *Glandiform*, *lymphatic*, and *nervous*.

1. **GLANDIFORM GANGLIONS** are organs of whose functions we are, in general, ignorant; and which have the appearance of glands. They are formed of agglomerated globules, pervaded by blood-vessels; surrounded by cellular membrane and contain a milky or yellowish fluid. To this class belong the thymus, thyroid, and supra-renal glands.

2. **LYMPHATIC GANGLIONS**. See CONGLOBATE.

3. **NERVOUS GANGLIONS**. Enlargements or knots in the course of a nerve. They belong, in general, to the system of the great sympathetic. BICHAT regarded them as so many small brains, or centres of nervous action, independent of the encephalon, and intended exclusively for organic life. Being formed by the union of the cerebral and spinal nerves, they may send out the influence of both these nervous centres, to the parts to which the nerves proceeding from them are distributed. We know not, however, their precise uses.

(G) Nervenknöten.

GANGLION (*Surg.*) Same etymon. *Enphylna encystis ganglion*. A globular, hard, indolent tumor, without change in the color of the skin; of a size varying from that of a pea to that of an egg, and always situated on the course of a tendon. The tumor is formed of a viscid, albuminous fluid, contained in a cyst of greater or less thickness. The cyst is sometimes loose; but in the majority of cases it communicates, by a narrow foot stalk, with the sheath of a tendon, or even with the synovial capsule of a neighbouring articulation. The causes are generally unknown. The treatment consists in compression, percussion, the use of discutients, extirpation, or incision. (G) Ueberbein.

GANGLION OF GASSERIUS (*Anat.*) A semicircular knot on the 5th pair of nerves, before its division into three branches.

GANGLIONIC (*Anat.*) *Ganglionicus*. Nerves, in the course of which ganglions are met with; as the greater part of the branches of the great sympathetic or trisplanchnic.

GANGRENE (*Path.*) *Gangræna*, *Cancro-na*, γαγγραινα, from γρᾶω, 'I eat.' Privation of life or partial death in an organ. Authors have generally dis-

tinguished mortification into two stages; naming the first, or *incipient*, *gangrene*. It is attended with a sudden diminution of feeling in the part affected; livid discoloration; detachment of the cuticle, under which a turbid fluid is effused; with crepitation, owing to the disengagement of air in the cellular texture.

When the part has become quite black, and incapable of all feeling, circulation, and life, it constitutes the second stage of mortification, and is called *sphacelus*. Gangrene, however, is frequently used synonymously with mortification, — *local asphyxia* being the term employed for that condition, in which the parts are in a state of suspended animation, and, consequently, susceptible of resuscitation.

When the part is filled with fluid entering into putrefaction, the affection is called *humid gangrene*; on the other hand, when it is dry and shrivelled, it constitutes *dry gangrene*. To this class belongs the *gangrena senilis* or *spontaneous gangrene* of old people, which rarely admits of cure.

Whatever may be the kind of gangrene, it may be caused by violent inflammation, by contusion, a burn, congelation, — the ligature of a large arterial trunk, or by some internal cause inappreciable to us.

The treatment, both of external and internal gangrene, varies according to the causes, which produce it. Gangrene, from excessive inflammation, is obviated by antiphlogistics; and that from intense cold by cautiously restoring the requisite caloric. When the gangrene has become developed, the separation of the eschars must be encouraged by emollient applications, if there be considerable reaction; or by tonics and stimulants if the reaction be insufficient.

(G) Heisse Brand.

WRITERS. FABIVS, Basil. 1632 (L). SENNERTUS, Vitemb. 1632 (L). MICHAELIS, Lips. 1636 (L). BECKER, Argent. 1650 (L). BONTEKOE, Lugd. Bat. 1667 (L). FRIDERICI, 1671 (L). JACOBI, Erford, 1712 (L). SANCHEZ, Lugd. Bat. 1738 (L). BAGIEU, Paris, 1751 (F). M. QUESNAY, Paris, 1749 (F). SARRAU, Montpellier, 1752 (L). KIRKLAND, Nottingham, 1754. O'HALLARAN, Dublin, 1765. C. WHITE (*G. with spasms*), Warrington, 1790. NEUMANN, Vienn. 1801 (G). HIMLY, Gotting. 1800 (G). D. F.

HEFFTER, Lips. 1807 (L). C. L. G. LIESSEING, Gotting. 1811 (L). HARTMANN, Erford. 1788 (L). MAGER, Philadelphia, 1797. BLANDIN, Paris, 1808 (F). FONDANI (*G. by congelation*), Montpellier, 1814 (F). SIMON DE VAUDEVILLE, Paris, 1815 (F).

GANTELET (F) (*Surg.*) *Chirotheca, Fascia digitalis*; from (F) *gant*, a glove. A sort of bandage, which envelops the hand and fingers, like a glove. It is made with a long roller, about an inch broad; and applied so that the fingers are covered to their tips, when it is called, *Gantelet entier ou complet*. The *Demi-gantelet* includes only the hand and base of the fingers. Both bandages are used in fractures and luxations of the fingers, burns of the hand, &c.

(G) Handschuh.

GARBO, THOMAS DE (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician of some eminence; died in 1369. WORKS. *De generatione embryonis*. Ven. 1502. fol. *Summa medicinalis*. Ven. 1506. fol. *De differentiis febrium commentum*. Ven. 1521. fol. *Consiglio contro alla peste*. Fir. Giunt. 1523. 8vo. *De reductione medicinarum ad aetam*. Patav. 1564. 8vo.

GARBO, DI'NUS DE (*Biogr.*) The father of the preceding; died at Florence in 1327. WORKS. *Chirurgia. Tractatus de ponderibus et mensuris, necnon de emplastris et unguentis*. Ferrar. 1485. *Recollectiones in HIPPOCRATEM de naturâ fetus*. Venet. 1502. fol.

GARCINIA MANGOSTANA (*Mat. Med. & Hyg.*) The systematic name of the *Mangostan* or *Mangoustan tree*. *Mangostana*. The fruit is about the size of an orange, and grows in great abundance in Java and the Molucca islands. The fruit, which is delicious, is eaten in almost every disorder. The dried bark is used medicinally in dysenteries and tenesmus; and a strong decoction has been much esteemed in ulcerated sore throat.

WRITER. ELLIS. Lond. 1775.

GARENCIERES, THEOPHILUS DE (*Biogr.*) A native of Paris, and physician, first at Caen and afterwards in London; flourished towards the end of the 17th century. WORKS. *Flagellum Angliæ, seu tabes anglica numeris omnibus absoluta*. Lond. 1647. 4to. *A discourse considering the nature of the plague*. Lond. 1665. 4to. *The true prophecies or prognostics of MICHAEL NOSTRADAMUS*, 1672. fol. *Of the virtues and effects of the tincture of corals in physic*. Lond. 1676. 8vo.

GARENGEOT, RENÉ JAMES CROIS-

SANT DE (*Biogr.*) An eminent French surgeon; born in Bretagne in 1688; died in 1759. *WORKS.* *Traité des opérations de chirurgie.* Paris. 1720. 2 tom. 8vo. translated into English. Lond. 1723. 8vo. *Traité des instrumens de chirurgie.* Paris. 1723. 2 vols. 8vo. *Myotomie canine et humaine.* Paris. 1724. 2 vols. 12mo. *Splanchnologie; ou traité d'anatomie concernant les viscères.* Paris. 1723. 12mo. *L'opération de la taille par l'appareil latéral, corrigée de tous ses défauts.* Paris. 1730. 12mo.

GAR'GALÉ (*Path.*) *Gargalos, Gargalis'mos, γαργαλή, γαργαλος, γαργαλισμος, Titillatio, Irritatio, Pruritus.* Titillation, irritation, itching.

GAR'GARISM (*Pharm.*) *Gargaris'mus, Gargaris'ma, Anagargalicta, αναγαργαλιχτα, Gargaris'mum, Collato'rium, Diaclysis'ma, Anagargaris'ton, αναγαργαριστον, γαργαρισμα, γαργαρισμος, διακλυσιμα, Anaconchylis'mos, αναχοχυλισμος,* from *γαργαρίζω*, 'I wash the mouth.' Any liquid medicine, intended to be retained in the mouth, for a certain time, and to be thrown in contact with the uvula, velum pendulum, tonsils, &c. For this purpose, the liquid is agitated by the air issuing from the larynx, the head being thrown back. Gargles are employed in cynanche tonsillar and other diseases of the fauces; and are made of stimulants, sedatives, astringents, refrigerants, &c. according to circumstances.

The term *collato'rium* or *colluto'rium o'ris*, is generally restricted to a wash for the mouth.

(G) Gurgelmittel.

GAR'NETT or GAR'NET, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biogr.*) Some time professor at the Anderson's Institution, Glasgow; born in Westmoreland in 1766; died in 1802. *WORKS.* *Experiments on Harley Green Spaw, near Halifax; to which is added a short account of two other mineral waters in Yorkshire.* London. 1791. 8vo. *Experiments and observations on the Crescent water of Harrogate.* Leeds. 1791. 8vo. *A treatise on the mineral waters of Harrogate; containing the history of these waters, their chemical analysis, medicinal properties, and plain directions for their use.* Lond. 1793. 8vo. *Lecture on the preservation of health.* Liverpool. 1797. 8vo. *Zoönomia or the laws of animal life; arranged according to the Brunonian theory: a posthumous publication.* Lond. 1804. 4to.

GARROT (F) (*Surg.*) from *garrotter*, 'to tie fast.' A small cylinder of wood,

used for tightening the circular band, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed, for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, &c.

GARTH, SIR SAMUEL (*Biogr.*) A celebrated poet and physician; born in Yorkshire; died in 1718-19. *Dispensary*, a poem. Lond. 1699. 4to and 8vo. *Works.* Dublin. 1769. 12mo.

GARTH'SHORE, MAX'WELL, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician and accoucheur in London; born at Kircudbright, in Scotland, in 1732; died in 1812. *WORKS.* *Dissertatio inauguralis de papaveris usu, tam noxio quam salutari in parturientibus ac puerperis.* Edinb. 1764. 8vo.

GAR'UM (*Hyg.*) *γαρον*, and *γαρος*. The ancient Romans gave this name to a kind of pickle, made by collecting the liquor, which flowed from salted and half putrefied fish. It was used as a condiment. The *Geoponics*, HUMBELBERG in *APICIUM*, *MARTIAL*, &c.

GASTEIN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) G. is in Bavaria. The waters are saline. Temp. 106° to 117° Fahr.

GAS'TER (*Anat.*) *γαστήρ*. The belly in general. Also, the stomach in particular.

GASTERANAX (*Physiol.*) A name given by DOLEUS to a hypothetical vital principle, corresponding to the Archeus of VAN HELMONT, the seat of which he placed in the lower belly.

GASTERANGIEMPHRAX'IS (*Path.*) Obstruction of the pylorus, from *γαστήρ*, 'stomach,' *αγρω*, 'I strangle,' and *εμφρασσω*, 'I obstruct.' VOGEL.

GAS'TRIC (*Anat.*) *Gastricus*, from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach.' Belonging or relating to the stomach.

The *GASTRIC ARTERIES* are three in number. *Arteria gastro-epiploica dextra, gastro-epiploica sinistra,* and *A. coronaria ventriculi.*

The *GASTRIC VEINS* follow the same distribution as the arteries, and open into the *Vena porta abdominis.*

GASTRIC NERVES. The two cords by which the pneumo-gastric nerves terminate and which descend on the two surfaces of the stomach; as well as the filaments of the great sympathetic, which accompany the gastric vessels.

GASTRIC PLEX'US, Plexus coronarius ventriculi. A nervous network, formed by the solar plexus. It accompanies the *Arteria coronaria ventriculi* and passes along the lesser cur-

vature of the stomach, to which it gives branches,

GASTRIC JUICE, *Succus gastricus*.

A fluid, secreted from the mucous membrane of the stomach. As met with, it is a mixture of the fluids secreted by that organ with those of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal. Owing to such admixture, the most contrary properties have been assigned to it. That such a fluid is secreted, which concurs powerfully in digestion, seems evident from many considerations.

The gastric fluid, in cases of sudden death, sometimes corrodes and perforates the stomach; giving rise to interesting questions in medical jurisprudence.

(F) *Suc Gastricæ*. (G) *Magen-saft*.

GASTRICISM (*Med.*) *Gastricis'mus*, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach.' A name, by which is designated the medical theory, that refers all, or almost all, diseases to an accumulation of saburræ in the digestive passages.

GASTRITIS (*Path.*) *Ventriculi inflammatio*, *Caulna gastritis*, *Inflammatio gastritis*, *Cardialgia inflammatoria*, *Inflammation of the stomach*. *Empresma gastritis*. A disease, characterized by pyrexia, great anxiety; heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by taking any thing into the stomach; vomiting and hiccup. Gastritis may either be seated in the peritoneal or mucous coat. It is most frequent in the latter, being directly excited by acrid ingesta. It requires the most active treatment; — V. S., blistering, fomentations, diluents, &c.

A less degree of inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach is considered to be present in almost all fevers.

(G) *Magenentzündung*.

(F) *Gastrite*, *Catarrhe gastrique*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1706 (L). COLIN, Argent. 1771 (L). S. HAYMAN, Edinburg, 1779 (L). BODE, Gotting. 1780 (L). KRIEGER, Groning. 1787 (L). ENGELHART, Laudin. 1790 (L). JOHNSTON, Edinb. 1790 (L). HAGEN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1799 (L). B. TAUZIN, Paris, 1809 (F). C. H. QUINCIEUX, Paris, 1811 (F). A. DE CAIGNOU and A. QUEMONT (*Lectures of BROUSSAIS on*), Paris, 1819 (F).

GASTROBROSIS (*Nosol.*) *Perforation of the stomach*. ALIBERT.

GASTROCLĒ (*Surg. Path.*) from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and κλη, 'a

tumor.' *Her'nia of the Stom'ach*, *Her'nia ventriculi*. Hernia, formed by the stomach through the upper part of the linea alba: — a disease, the existence of which has been doubted by many.

(F) *Hernie de l'Estomac*.

(G) *Magenbruch*.

GASTROCNĒMI (*Anat.*) from γαστήρ, 'the belly,' and κνήμη, 'the leg.' The name of the two fleshy masses, which occupy the posterior and superficial part of the leg; (F) *Gastrocnēmiens*, *Jumeaux de la jambe*, *Gemelli*, *Bifemoro-calcanii* (CH.); the two constituting the *Gastrocnēmius externus* of English anatomists. These muscles are distinguished into *internal* and *external*, which are distinct above, but united at their inferior extremity. They are long, flat, and thick, and arise — the former, from the posterior part of the outer condyle of the femur; — the latter, from the posterior part of the inner condyle of the same bone. The aponeurosis, which unites these muscles below, joins with that of the *solaris*, and forms, with it, a large tendon; which, under the name *Tendo Achillis*, is inserted at the posterior part of the calcaneum. These muscles extend the foot on the leg, and the leg on the foot. They can, also, bend the leg and the thigh reciprocally on each other. For the *Gastrocnēmius internus*, see *SOLEUS*.

(G) *Wadenmuskel*.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS (*Path.*) from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and έντερον, 'an intestine.' Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine. According to BROUSSAIS, the essential fevers of authors' are gastro-enteritis, simple, or complicated.

GASTRO-EPIPLOIC (*Anat.*) *Gastro-epiploicus*, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and επιπλοον, 'the epiploon.' That which relates to the stomach and epiploon.

The *GASTRO-EPIPLOIC ARTERIES* or *Gastric inferior* are two in number, and distinguished into *right* and *left*. The *right*, also, called *Gastro-hepat'ic*, *Gastrica infe'rior dex'tra*, *Gastro-epiplo'ica dex'tra*, is furnished by the hepatic artery. It descends behind the pylorus, and passes from right to left, along the great curvature of the stomach. It gives branches to the pancreas, duodenum, stomach, omentum majus, and terminates by anastomosing with the *Gastro-epiplo'ica sinis'tra*, *Gastrica sinis'tra*, *Gastrica infe'rior sinis'tra*. This or the *left* arises from

the splenic artery. It is of considerable magnitude, and passes from left to right, along the great curvature of the stomach, distributing its branches more particularly to the stomach and omentum majus. It terminates, by joining the right gastro-epiploic.

The *GAS'TRO-EPIP'LOIC VEINS* are distinguished, like the arteries, into *right* and *left*. They empty themselves; — the former into the superior mesenteric; — the latter into the splenic vein.

GAS'TRO-EPIP'LOIC GANG'LIONS are the lymphatic ganglions or glands, situated towards the great curvature of the stomach, between the two anterior laminae of the omentum majus.

GAS'TRO-HEPAT'IC (*Anat.*) *Gas'tro-hepat'icus* or *Hep'ato-gas'tricus*; from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *ἥπαρ*, 'the liver.' Relating to the stomach and liver. This name has been given to several organs. See *EPIPLOON*, *GASTRO-EPIPLOIC*, &c.

GAS'TRO-MALAX'IA (*Path.*) from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *μαλασσω*, 'I soften.' Softening of the stomach.

GAS'TRO-PHREN'IC (*Anat.*) *Gas'tro-phren'icus*. Belonging to the stomach and diaphragm.

The *GAS'TRO-PHREN'IC LIG'A-MENT* is a reflection of the peritoneum, which descends from the inferior surface of the diaphragm to the cardia.

GASTRO'APHY (*Surg.*) *Gastror'aphia*, from *γαστήρ*, 'the belly,' and *ραφή*, 'a suture.' The suture, used for uniting wounds penetrating the abdomen, when they are too extensive or too unequal to be kept in contact by position, adhesive plaster, or appropriate bandages. The *interrupted* and *quilled* sutures are those chiefly employed.

(G) B a u c h n a h t.

GASTRO'SIS (*Nosol.*) A generic name for diseases, which are seated in the stomach. *ALIBERT*.

GASTROT'OMY (*Surg.*) from *γαστήρ*, 'the belly,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' Several different operations have been so called. 1. The *CÆSAREAN SECTION*, which see. 2. An incision, made into the abdomen for the purpose of removing some internal strangulation or volvulus; or to reduce hernia: and, 3. The opening made into the stomach, to remove a foreign body, which has passed into it through the œsophagus.

(G) B a u c h s c h n i t t, B a u c h ö f f n u n g.

GAT'AKER, THOMAS (*Biog.*) Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital;

died in 1769. *WORKS. Operations in surgery: from the French of LE DRAN.* Lond. 1749. *Observations on venereal complaints, and on the methods recommended for their cure.* Lond. 1754. 8vo. Second Part: 1755. 8vo. *Observations on the internal use of the solanum or nightshade.* Lond. 1757. 8vo. *A supplement.* Lond. 1757. 8vo. *An account of the structure of the eye: with occasional remarks on some disorders of that organ.* Lond. 1761. 8vo. *Essays on medical subjects: originally printed separately. To which is now prefixed an introduction, relating to the use of hemlock and corrosive sublimate, and to the application of caustic medicines in cancerous disorders.* Lond. 1764. 8vo.

GAU'BIUS, JER'OME DA'VID (*Biog.*) Professor of Medicine in the University of Leyden; born at Heidelberg in 1705; died in 1780. *WORKS. Dissertatio inauguralis de solidis humani corporis partibus.* Leyd. 1725. *Libellus de methodo concinnandi formulas medicamentorum.* Lugd. Bat. 1739. 8vo. *De regimine mentis, quod medicorum est.* Leyd. 1747. *Dissertatio altera.* Lugd. Bat. 1769. 4to. *Sermones ii. academici de regimine mentis, quod medicorum est.* Accessit à H. BOERHAAVE sermo acad. de iis quæ virum medicum perficiunt et exoriant. Edit. 3tia. 1777. 8vo. *Institutiones pathologicæ medicinalis.* Leyd. 1758. 8vo. It was translated into English by CH. ERSKINE. Lond. 1779. 8vo.

GAULTHE'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Moun'tain Tea, Par'tridge Berry, Ber'ried Tea, Grouse'berry, and Deer'berry.* An American plant, which is one of the principal articles of the *Materia Medica* of some Indian tribes. The infusion is stimulant and anodyne, and is said to have been used, with advantage, in asthma.

GAVARD, HYACINTH (*Biogr.*) A French physician and anatomist; born at Montmélian in 1753; died in 1802. *WORKS. Traité d'ostéologie, suivant la méthode de DESAULT.* Paris. 1791. 2 vols. 8vo. — *augmenté d'un traité des ligaments.* 1795. *Traité de myologie.* Ibid. 1802. 8vo. *Traité de splanchnologie.* Ibid. 1802.

GAZ (*Phys.*) *Air.* *VAN HELMONT* first designated by this name, — the etymology of which is unknown, — the carbonic acid developed in vinous fermentation. Afterwards, the term was appropriated to every permanently

elastic fluid; that is, which preserves its aëriform state at all temperatures: and, ultimately, it was extended to all aëriform bodies, which were divided into *permanent* and *non-permanent gazes*. The latter are generally termed vapors:—they return to the liquid state, when a portion of their caloric is abstracted.

The permanent gazes, or *Gazes* properly so called, are numerous, and may be divided into four sections with regard to their effects on the animal economy.

1. *Respirable gaz'es*:—as oxygen, which, however, cannot be breathed long.

2. *Nonrespirable gaz'es*:—azote, protoxide of azote, hydrogen, and carburetted hydrogen, carbonic acid, and the gaseous oxide of carbon.

3. *Irritating gaz'es*:—phosphuretted hydrogen, ammonia, sulphuric, and nitrous acid gazes; chlorine, chloric acid, muriatic, fluoric, fluoboric, and hydriodic, &c.

4. *Delete'rious gaz'es*:—as the deut-oxide of azote, sulphuretted hydrogen, arsenuretted hydrogen, &c.

It is proper to remark, that the term *respirable* has been very differently employed by different writers. Sometimes it has meant, as above, the power of supporting life, when applied to the blood in the lungs. At others, all gazes have been esteemed irrespirable, which are incapable of being introduced into the lungs by voluntary efforts,—without any relation to their power of maintaining vitality; and this is perhaps the best sense.

The gazes were, at one time, employed in Medicine, under great expectations,—especially by the enthusiastic BEDDOES; but they are now never had recourse to. They differ, considerably, in their effects on the animal economy. Some, as oxygen, exciting; others, as nitrogen, depressing;—whilst others, again, as the *Protoxide of azote* or *laughing gaz*, produce the most singular effects.

WRITERS on gazes as medicinal agents, &c. TH. BEDDOES and JAS. WATT, Bristol, 1796. T. CAVALLO, Lond. 1798. R. PEARSON, Birmingham, 1795.

GAZ, PUL'MONARY (*Phys.*) *Gaz of the Lungs*. A name given to the expired air; which contains,—besides common air, with a portion of its oxygen abstracted,—carbonic acid, water, and some animal matter.

GEACH, FRANCIS M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) First a surgeon, afterwards physician, at Plymouth, England: died in 1798. WORKS. *Medical and chirurgical observations on inflammation of the eyes: on the venereal disease: on ulcers and gunshot wounds*. Lond. 1766. 8vo. *Some observations on Dr. BAKER'S essay on the endemical colic of Devonshire: to which are added some remarks on the same subject by the Rev. Mr. ALCOCK*. Lond. 1767. 8vo. *Reply to Dr. LOUNDER'S pamphlet, relating to the dispute concerning the Devonshire cyder*. Lond. 1769. 8vo. *Some observations on the present epidemic dysentery*. Lond. 1781. 8vo.

GEISMAR, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The mineral waters of Geismar, in Bavaria, are acidulous chalybeates.

GEL'ATINE (*Chem. &c.*) *Gelati'na, γαλακτινι*, from *gelu*, 'gelly or jelly.' An immediate animal principle. It is semitransparent, insipid, inodorous, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot, which it thickens, and transforms into gelly on cooling. Gelatine is a very nutritious substance; and, when dissolved in a considerable quantity of water, forms an emollient fluid, much used in therapeutics, but not the most easy of digestion.

(G) Gallerte, Sulze.

GEL'ATINE OF WHAR'TON (*Anat.*) *Gelati'na Whartonia'na*. A soft, dense, fluid, gelatinous substance, which envelops the umbilical cord.

GEL'LY or JEL'LY (*Mat. Alim.*) *Jus gela'tum, Gelu, Jus coagula'tum*. A substance of a soft consistence, tremulous, and transparent, which is obtained, by an appropriate treatment, from vegetable or animal matters: hence the distinction into *animal* and *vegetable gelly*. The former is merely a concentrated solution of gelatine, left to cool.

Veg'etable Gelly is found in the juice of the currant, mulberry, and of almost all acid fruits, when ripe. It is of itself colorless, but almost always retains a little coloring-matter of the fruit which has furnished it. It has an agreeable taste: is scarcely soluble in cold water, but boiling water dissolves it readily: the gelly is, however, almost all deposited on cooling. If this aqueous solution be boiled for a long time, it becomes analogous to mucilage, and loses the property of being gellied on cooling.

(F) *Gelée*.

GELSEMINUM NITIDUM (*Toxicol.*) *Yellow Jes'samine*. The flowers, root, &c. of this shrub are narcotic, and the effluvia from the former are said sometimes to induce stupor.

GEMELLUS (*Obst.*) *Geminus*, διδυμος, 'a twin.' One of two children, born at the same accouchement.

(F) *Jumeau, Jumelle, Besson, Besonne.*

(G) *Zwilling, (Zwillingsbruder, 'a twin-brother,' Zwilling's-schwester, 'a twin-sister.')*

GEMELLUS MUSCULUS (*Anat.*) *Cowper* applies this name to the long portion of the triceps brachialis united to the inner portion.

GEMMA, CORNELIUS (*Biogr.*) Son of Reinier, afterwards noticed, and Royal Professor of Medicine at Louvain; died in 1577. *WORKS. De arte cyclognomica* Tom. iii, *philosophiam HIPPOCRATIS, GALENI, PLATONIS et ARISTOTELIS in unam methodi speciem referentes.* Antwerpæ. 1569. 4to.

GEMMA, JOHN BAPTIST (*Biogr.*) A native of Venice, and a physician of considerable repute about the end of the 15th century, was physician to SIGISMUND III., King of Poland. He wrote a *Treatise containing a history of pestilential epidemics; with a detail of the effects of contagion, &c.* Printed in 1584. *De ratione curandi bubones et carbunculos pestilentiales.* Lips. 1598. 4to.

GEMMA, REINIER (*Biog.*) A Dutch physician, who practised at Louvain; born in 1508 at Dockum in Friesland, whence he is sometimes called **GEMMA FRISIUS**: died in 1555. He was particularly celebrated for his mathematical works.

GEMURSA (*Path.*) A name given by the antients to a disease, seated between the toes; — the nature of which is unknown to us.

GENA (*Anat.*) *The Cheek*, γενυς, *Pareia*, παρεια, *Gamphele*. γαμφηλη, γναθος, *Mala*. The cheeks form the lateral parts of the mouth. *Externally*, they have no precise limits: they are continuous, *above*, with the lower eyelid: *below*, they descend as far as the base of the jaw: *before*, they terminate at the alæ nasi, and at the commissures of the lips; and *behind*, at the ear. Their thickness varies, according to the degree of fatness of the individual. They are formed of three layers; — one dermoid, another muscular, and the third mucous.

(F) *Jouc.* (G) *Wange.*

GENEAS (*Anat. & Surg.*) γενεας, *Lanugo prima*. The downy hairs, which first cover the cheek. Also, a bandage which passes under the chin.

GENERATION (*Phys.*) *Generatio*, γενεσις, *Gen'esis*, from γίνομαι, 'I arise.' Under this name, physiologists comprehend the aggregate of functions, which concur, in organized beings, towards the production of their kind; — viz. conception, gestation, accouchement; and, in the mammalia, lactation. The *act of generation* means the union of the sexes. See **CORTION**.

On the mode in which generation is accomplished, there have been a number of systems. According to the doctrine of **HIPPOCRATES** and of the ancient philosophers, the ovaries of the female furnish a prolific fluid, similar to that of the male; and the fœtus results from the mixture of the two seeds in copulation. **STENO** and others conceived, that the ovaries contain ova, which are not developed until vivified by the male sperm. **BONET** and **SPALLANZANI** believed in the preëxistence of germs, created since the origin of the world, but encased in each other; and becoming developed in succession; whence it would follow, that the ovary of the first female must have contained the germs of all subsequent generations; and that the number of these germs would go on always diminishing, until ultimately extinct. Such is the system of the *evolution of germs*. According to **LEEUENHOCK**, the ovaries do not contain eggs, but vesicles destined to receive animalcules; which, according to him, live in the sperm. Thousands of these animalcules are thrown into the uterus during copulation, and the most expeditious and vigorous reaches the ovary, after having scattered and destroyed its competitors. **BUFFON** — admitting the hypothesis of the two seeds — supposed that they were formed of molecules proceeding from every part of the body of each parent; and that, by a kind of respective affinity, those which were furnished by the head, the trunk, or the extremities of the male parent could only unite with those proceeding from the same parts of the female. Before him, **MAUPER-TUIS**, admitting, with many of the ancient philosophers, the system of *Epi-genesis*; and adopting, as regarded the composition of the sperm, a theory analogous to that of **BUFFON**, had supposed that the molecules, capable of

being organized, were attracted towards a centre; that the nose attracts the two eyes; the body, the arms; the arms, the hands, &c., nearly as the particles of a salt, dissolved in a liquid, arrange themselves in regular crystals around the same nucleus.

All these and various other systems have been successively proposed and rejected, and the mystery of generation

continues impenetrable. There are, in all organized bodies, three chief modes of reproduction. 1. The *Vivip'arous*. 2. The *Ovip'arous*: and, 3. Generation by shoots, called *Gemmip'arous*. The last is the most simple kind of generation, as it is nothing more than an extension of the immediate life of the maternal stalk in the new individual.

TABLE OF THE CHIEF MODES OF REPRODUCTION.

<i>Gemmiparous or engendering by Shoots.</i>	. . . . .	}	Some vermes.
			Zoophytes and polypi.
<i>Oviparous.</i>	. . . . .	}	The greater part of the infusory animalcules.
			Plants not annual.
<i>Oviparous.</i>	. . . . .	}	Several reptiles.
			Cartilaginous fish and some others.
<i>Oviparous.</i>	. . . . .	}	Some insects, conchylia, worms.
			<i>Viviparous plants.</i>
<i>Truly Viviparous or Suckling Mammalia.</i>	. . . . .	}	Birds, reptiles, fish.
			Crustacea, conchylia, insects, and worms.
<i>Truly Viviparous or Suckling Mammalia.</i>	. . . . .	}	Echinodermatous zoophytes.
			<i>Vegetables in general.</i>
<i>Truly Viviparous or Suckling Mammalia.</i>	. . . . .	}	Man, quadrupeds, the cetacea.

TABLE OF THE VARIETIES IN THE GENERATION OF ORGANIZED BEINGS.

Capable of engendering	}	}	Without visible sexes.	. . . . .	}	<i>Algæ, Fungi, &c.</i>	
			Hermaphrodites; — both sexes in each individual.	United.		The greater part of the zoophytes, and imperfect animals or infusory animalcules.		
			One sex only in each individual, — male or female.	Separate.		<i>Hermaphrodite Flowers.</i>		
Incapable of engendering individually.	}	}	. . . . .	}	}	Bivalve and multivalve shells, worms, ascidia, &c.	
						Sexes null, or incomplete.	}	<i>Monoic Plants.</i>
								Sexes complete, but inactive.	}	Univalve shells, worms, &c.
Sexes complete, but inactive.	}	}	. . . . .	}	}	<i>Dioic Plants.</i>	
						}	}	Vertebrated animals.
}	}	}	}	}			Crustacea, insects, sepia, &c.
						}	}	}
}	}	}	}	}			
						}	}	}

(G) Erzeugung.

WRITERS. A. M. VENUSTI, Venez. 1562 (I). W. HARVEY, Lond. 1651 (L). M. MALPIGHI (*of the chick in ovo*), Lond. 1666 and 1673. S. ALDES (*against HARVEY*), Amst. 1667 (L). W. NEEDHAM, Lond. 1667 (L). JUSTUS SCHRADER, Amstel. 1674 (L). C. FALCONET, Paris, 1709 (L). R. J. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1715 (L). G. BOSIUS (*G. in the frog*), Lips. 1724 (L). CH. D. DELAUNAY, Paris, 1726 (F). C. J. A. OTTO, Jenæ, 1736 (L). F.

IMBERT Monsp. 1745 (L). A. VON HALLER (*on the system of generation of BUFFON*), Genev. 1751 (F). J. A. MILLOT, Paris, (F). W. MALLINKRODT, Giess. 1758 (L). H. A. TESSIER, Paris, 1775 (L). P. COUTEAU, Montpellier, 1780 (F). HALLER, Paris, 1774 (F). R. COUPER, Edinb. 1789. SPALLANZANI, by J. SENEBIER, Genev. 1785 (F). LUCE, Gotting. 1794 (G). N. TRASTOUR, Paris, 1804 (F). J. F. BLUMENBACH, translated by A. CRICHTON, Lond. 1792. TH. DENMAN (*engravings*

illustrating *G.*), Lond. 1767. T. ROBERTON (*on the generative system*), Lond. 1816.

GEN'EROUS (*Pharm.*) *Genero'sus*. A name given to wines, which contain a great quantity of alcohol.

GENETHLIACUS; γενεθλιακος. A name given, by the ancients, to certain astrologers; who, from the state of the heavens at the time of the birth of an individual, predicted his future character and the events of his life.

GENETICA (*Nosol.*) γενετικα, from γενεσις, 'origin,' 'rise.' Diseases of the sexual functions: the 5th class in Good's Nosology.

GEN'NIAN (*Anat.*) *Genia'nus*, from γενειον, 'the chin,' The *Gen'nian apophysis* or *Proc'ess*, (F) *Apophyse génienne* ou *gèni*, is situated at the posterior part of the symphysis menti, and is formed of four small tubercles.

GÉNIE (F) (*Path.*) *Ge'nius*. The Fr. sometimes apply this term, to diseases, nearly synonymously with *nature*; as *Génie inflammatoire*, *G. bilieux*, *G. adynamique*. Some use it in the same sense as type; as *Génie intermittent*.

GEN'IO-GLOS'SUS (*Anat.*) *Gen'io-hyoglos'sus*, from γενειον, 'the chin,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' *Mesoglos'sus*, *No'nus lin'guæ mus'culus*. The name of a flat, triangular muscle, which extends from the genian apophysis to the inferior surface of the os hyoides and tongue, which it carries forward.

GEN'IO-HYOIDE'US (*Anat.*) from γενειον, 'the chin,' and ροειδης, 'the os hyoides.' A muscle, which arises from the genian apophysis, and is inserted at the anterior part of the body of the os hyoides. Its use is to raise the os hyoides, and carry it forwards. It may, also, contribute to depress the lower jaw in contracting towards the os hyoides.

GEN'IO-PHARYNGE'US (*Anat.*) from γενειον, 'the chin,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' A name given, by some anatomists, to a bundle of fibres, which pass from the lower jaw to the sides of the pharynx, and form part of the *constrictor pharyngis superior*.

GENIS'TA SPINO'SA IN'DICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Bahel Schulli*. An Oriental tree, a decoction of the roots of which is diuretic. The leaves, boiled in vinegar, have the same effect. RAY.

GEN'ITAL (*Anat.*) *Genita'lis*, γεννητικός, from γινωμαι, 'nascor.' That which belongs to generation.

The GEN'ITAL OR'GANS, *Sexual organs*, *Puden'da*, *Natura'lia*, *Ædæa*, *αιδοια*, *Genital parts*, *No'ble parts*, *Natural parts*, *Priv'ate parts*, *Priv'ities*, *Priv'y parts*, *Priv'y Members*, *the Parts*, *Partes genitales*, *Partes generatio'ni inservientes*, *Genita'lia*, *Organa generatio'ni inservientia*, (F) *Organes genitaux*, *Parties génitales*, *P. honteuses*, *P. génitaires*, *P. nobles*, *P. sexuelles*, *P. naturelles*, *les Parties*, (G) *Zeugungstheile*. These parts are inservient to the reproduction of the species, and are very different in the male and female. In MAN, they are numerous: some *secreting the sperm*, as the testicles and their appendages; others *retaining it*, as the vesiculæ seminales; and another for carrying it into the organs of the female, — the penis. In the FEMALE, the parts of generation form an apparatus, perhaps more complicated than that of the male. Some are inservient to copulation, as the vulva, vagina, &c.; others to conception and the preservation of the product for a determinate time; — as the uterus and its appendages; whilst others concur in the alimentation of the infant after birth, viz. the mam-
mæ.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE GENITAL ORGANS.

1st CLASS. ORGANS FOR PREPARING AND PRESERVING THE SEMINAL FLUIDS. THESE CONSIST,—	1. In the Male.	Of the testicles, scrotum, and other envelopes of those glands. Vas deferens. Vesiculæ seminales. Prostate gland. Glands of Cowper. Ejaculatory ducts.
	2. In the Female.	Of the ovaries and their proper membranes.

	1. <i>In the Male.</i>	The penis — i. e.	Glands, Corpora cavernosa, &c. Urethra.
2d CLASS. ORGANS OF COPULATION. THESE ARE, —	2. <i>In the female.</i>	The vulva or pudendum. Mons veneris. Labia majora. Nymphæ. Clitoris. Vestibule. Meatus urinarius. Orifice of the vagina. Hymen. Carunculæ myrtiformes. Fossa navicularis. Vagina.	
	3d CLASS. EDUCATING ORGANS. THESE ARE PROPER TO THE FEMALE. THEY MAY BE DIVIDED INTO, —	1. <i>Internal,</i> as	The uterus and its ligamentous reflections.
	2. <i>External,</i>	The fallopian tubes or oviducts. The mammæ.	

WRITER. JAMES WILSON (*structure and functions of*), Lond. 1821.

GENITUR'A (*Anat.*) from γονη, or γορός, 'sperm,' 'seed,' 'race.' That which is fecundated or engendered in the maternal womb. This word has been used synonymously with *embryo*, *fœtus*, and *infant*. Also, the sperm: the penis.

GENNETICŌSI (*Nosol.*) from γεννητικός, 'genital,' and νόσος, 'disease.' Diseases of the genitals.

GENTIANA LU'TEA (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the official gentian: γεντιανη, *Gentiana major*, *G. veterum*, *Gentiana rubra*, *Yellow Gentian*, *Felwort*, *Gentiana*. This is a plant common in the mountains of Europe. The root is almost inodorous, extremely bitter, and yields its virtues to ether, alcohol, and water. It is tonic and stomachic; and, in large doses, aperient. Dose, gr. x to ℥ij. It is most frequently, however, used in infusion or tincture.

(F) *Gentiane jaune.* (G) *Rother Enzian.*

GENTIANA CATESBÆ'I; *Blue Gentian*, U. S. It is a pure and simple bitter, and the root may be used wherever that of the *Gentiana lutea* is proper.

GENTIANI'NA (*Pharm.*) *Gentiane*, *Gentianin*, *Gentia*. An alkali, obtained from gentian, and which is its active principle. It is intensely bitter. Dose, gr. j to iv.

GENU (*Anat.*) γοῦν. The articulation of the leg with the thigh: — the *Femoro-tibial* joint. It is the most complicated in the body. It is formed by the inferior extremity of the femur, the superior extremity of the tibia, and the rotula. The articular surfaces of the bones are covered by layers of cartilage — more or less thick — and by

the synovial membrane of the articulation.

The soft parts of this joint are, — the *ligamentum patellæ*, two lateral ligaments, distinguished by the names *internal* and *external*: a posterior ligament; two crucial ligaments; — the one anterior, and the other posterior; two interarticular fibro-cartilages; some albugineous fibres, which form an imperfect capsule, &c. The knee receives its arteries from the femoral and popliteal. They bear the name *articular*. Its veins have the same distribution as the arteries, and discharge their blood into the saphena and crural veins. Its nerves are furnished by the sciatic, popliteal, and crural. The joint is protected by the tendons and muscles which surround it.

The French use the term *Articulation en genou* for the joints, in which the head of one bone is received into a bony cavity, where it rolls and moves in all directions.

(F) *Genou.* (G) *Knie.*

WRITER. JAS. RUSSEL (*diseases of the knee-joint*), Edinb. 1802.

GENUS (*Classification.*) A collection or group of species, analagous to each other; and which can be united by common characters. When a species cannot be referred to a known genus, it constitutes a distinct one.

(F) *Genre.* (G) *Geschlecht*, *Gattung.*

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Geoffræa*, *Geoffroya*, *Cab'bage Tree*, *Cab'bage-Bark Tree*, *Geoffræa Jamaicensis*, *Worm-Bark Tree*. The odor of the bark is very unpleasant. It is anthelmintic and cathartic. Dose, of the powder, ℥j to ℥ij.

(G) *Kohlbaumrinde*, *Jamaicanischer Wurmrindenbaum.*

The *GEOFFRJE'A SURINAMEN'SIS* has similar properties. HUTTENSCHMID has separated their active principles, to which he has given the names *Jamaïcine* and *Surinamine*. They are alkaline.

GEOF'FROY or GEOF'FROI, STEPHEN FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated physician and chymist; born at Paris in 1672; died in 1731. WORKS. *Tractatus de materiâ medicâ, sive de medicamentorum simplicium historiâ, virtute, delectu, et usu*. Paris. 1741. 3 vols. 8vo. ARNAULT DE NOBLEVILLE and SALERNE, physicians of Orleans, published a continuation of this work, under the title, *Histoire naturelle des animaux*. Paris. 1756, 1757. 6 vols. 12mo. Translated into English by DR. G. DOUGLAS. Lond. 1786. 8vo. Just before his death, he completed a Pharmacopœia, entitled, *Le Code Médicamentaire de la Faculté de Paris*.

GEOFFROY, STEPHEN LOUIS (*Biogr.*) Son of STEPHEN FRANCIS. A French physician; born at Paris in 1725; died in 1810. WORKS. *Dissertation sur l'organe de l'ouïe de l'homme, des reptiles et des poissons*. Amsterdam and Paris. 1778. 8vo. In German, with notes. Leipz. 1780. 8vo. *Hygiene, sive ars sanitatem conservandi, poema*. Paris. 1771. 8vo. In French prose by DR. LAUNAY. Ibid. 1774. 8vo. *Manuel de médecine pratique à l'usage des chirurgiens et des personnes charitables qui s'adonnent au service des malades dans les campagnes*. Ibid. an. ix. (1801) 2 vols. 8vo.

• GEOG'RAPHY, MED'ICAL (*Med.*) *Geographia Medica*. The description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants—vegetable and animal; but principally on those of man.

WRITER. ZIMMERMANN, Paris, 1784 (F).

GEORGET, N. (*Biogr.*) An eminent young physician of Paris; born at Vernon (Indre-et-Loire) in 1795; died at Paris in 1828. WORKS. *De la folie, considérations sur cette maladie, &c.* Paris. 1820. 8vo. *De la physiologie du système nerveux et spécialement du cerveau, &c.* Ibid. 1821. 2 vols. 8vo. *Traité des névroses, ou maladies nerveuses*. Paris. 1827. 1 vol. 8vo.

GER'ANIS (*Surg.*) γερανίς, from γερανός, 'a crane,' which it resembled. A bandage, used by the ancients in cases of fractured clavicle. Some au-

thors attribute it to HIPPOCRATES; others, to PERIGENES.

GERA'NIUM (*Mat. Med.*) γερανίον; same etymon. The Crane's Bill.

GERA'NIUM ROBERTIA'NUM;—*Stinking Crane's Bill, Herb Robert*. This plant was, at one time, used as an antispasmodic and slight stimulant; as well as for an external application in various painful sores and inflammations.

(F) *Herbe à Robert, Bec de Grue Robertin*.

(G) Robertskraut, Rupertskraut.

WRITER. G. C. HINDERER, Gissæ, 1774 (L).

GERA'NIUM MOSCHA'TUM; *Erodium Moschatum*. A European plant, esteemed to be excitant and diaphoretic.

(F) *Bec-de-grue musqué*.

(G) Bisamstorchschnabel.

Most of the species of geranium have been used as astringents. In some of the Northwestern parts of the United States, the root of the *Geranium maculatum*, is called *Racine à BECQUET*, after a person of that name. It is highly extolled by the Western Indians as an antisyphilitic.

GERM (*Physiol.*) Ger'men, βλαστίμα. The rudiment of a new being, not yet developed, or which is still adherent to the mother. Physiologists give the name *embryo* to the fecundated germ.

(G) Keim.

GEROCO'MIA (*Hyg.*) *Gerocomicæ, γηροκομική, γηροκομία, γεροντοκομική, Gerontocomica*, from γηρον, 'an aged person,' and κομειν, 'to take care of.' The part of Medicine, whose object is the preservation of the health of the aged:—the hygiene of old people.

WRITERS. G. ZERBI, Rom. 1489 (L). GILBERT FUCHS, Colon. 1545 (L). A. PLANER, Tubing. 1585 (L). AUR. ANSELM, Venet. 1606 (L). FR. RANCIIN, Lyons, 1627 (L). B. STAINER, Wirceburg, 1631 (L). J. E. LIEBCHEN, Lugd. Bat. 1711 (L). SIR J. FLOYER, Lond. 1725. J. A. MILLOT, Paris, 1806 (F).

GEROTOX'ON (*Path.*) *Gerontox'on, Gerontotox'on, Ar'cus senilis*; from γηρον, 'an old person,' and τόξον, 'a bow.' A bow-shaped opacity at the under margin of the cornea, common to old people.

(G) Altersbogen, Greisenbogen.

GESENIUS, WILLIAM (*Biogr.*) A German physician of eminence at Nordhausen and Walkenried; born at

Schöningen in 1760; died in 1801. WORKS. *Handbuch der prakt. Heilmittelchre*. Stendal. 1791, 1796. 8vo. *Medicinish-moralische Pathematologie*. Ib. 1786. 8vo. *Tabellar Verzeichniss der einfachen Arzneimittel des Gewächsreichs*. Ib. 1790. 8vo.

GESNER, CONRAD (*Biogr.*) Surnamed, "the German PLINY"; a celebrated naturalist, philosopher and physician; born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1516; died in 1565. WORKS. *Tabula succedaneorum medicaminum*. Basil. apud Rob. WINTER. 1540. 8vo. *Historia et vires plantarum ex Dioscoride, &c.* Panorm. Basil. et Venet. 1541. 12mo. Lat. Gr. Germ. et Gall. Tigur. 1542. 8vo. *De Lacte*. Zurich. 1541. 8vo. EUONYMI PHILIATRI *Theaurus de remediis secretis*. Tig. 1544. 8vo. Translated into English. *The newe jewell of health; wherein is contained the most excellent secretes of phisicke and philosophic, divided into fouer bookes. In the whiche are the best approved remedies for the diseases, as well inward as outward, of all the partes of man's bodie: treating very amplye of all the dystillations of waters, of oyles, balmes, quintessences, with the extraction of artificiall saltes, the use and preparation of antimonie and potable gold. Gathered out of the beste and most approved authors, by that excellent Doctor GESNERUS. Also the pictures and maner to make the vessels, furnaets, and other instruments therunto belonging. Faithfully corrected and published in Englishe, by GEORGE BAKER, Chirurgion*. Lond. 1576. 4to. *De chirurgiæ scriptores optimi veteres et recentiores*. Tigur. 1555. fol. *Enchiridion rei medicæ triplicis*. Tig. 1555. 12mo. *Epistolæ medicinales*, 3. libr. Tig. 1577. 4to. Liber 4. Wirteb. 1584. 4to.

GESTA (*Hyg.*) τα ποικίμενα. Things done; from *ger'ere*, 'to do,' 'carry.' A Latin term, introduced by HALLÉ into medical language, to designate, among the objects which belong to hygiène, the functions which consist in the voluntary movements of muscles and organs. In the class of *Gesta* are found, *sleep, the waking state, movements or locomotion, and rest.*

GESTATION (*Physiol.*) *Gestatio*, γογα, from *gesta're*, 'to carry.' The time, during which a female, who has conceived, carries the embryo in her uterus. *Gestation*, likewise, signifies the bearing or carrying of an individual; a kind of exercise, easier than that in which he moves by virtue of his own

powers. Thus we speak of *gestation on horseback, in a carriage, &c.*

GESTICULATION (*Path.*) *Gesticulatio*. The act of making many gestures, a symptom in disease, which always indicates very vivid sensations. It is met with in numerous affections.

GEUM RIVALE (*Mat. Med.*) *G. palustrè, Watera'rens*. The root of this plant is astringent. It has been much extolled in the cure of intermittents, diarrhœas, hemorrhages, &c.

(F) *Benoite aquatique*, *B. des Ruisscaux*. (G) *Wasserbenediktenwurzel*, *Sumpfwasserswurzel*, *Wiesengarraffel*.

GEUM URBA'NUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Caryophyllata, Caryophyllus vulgaris, Siamun'da, Lagophthalmus, Caryophylla, Janamun'da, Com'mon A'rens, Herb Ben'net, Herba benedicta*. The root of this plant has a smell, not unlike that of cloves. Taste bitterish, austere; virtues yielded to water and alcohol. It has been used in intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, debility, &c. Dose ʒss to ʒj of the powder.

(F) *Benoit*. (G) *Benediktenwurzel*, *Benediktenkraut*, *Nelkenwurzel*.

WRITERS. BUCHHAVE, 1781; another work, Marp. 1786 (L). WEBER and KOCH, Kilon. 1784 (L). ANJOU (L).

GEUSIONOSI (*Nosol.*) from γευσίς, 'taste,' and νόσος, 'disease.' *Geusion'si*. Diseases of the organ or sense of taste.

(G) *Geschmackskrankheiten*.

GIBAR (*Pharm.*) Every kind of medicine, containing metallic substances. RULAND and JOHNSON.

GIBBOSITAS (*Path.*) *Gibberositas, zuqoosis*, from (F) *Gibbeux*. (L) *Gibbus*, (Hebrew) *Gib*, גיב, something arched or vaulted, prominent. *Gibbosity*, *Gibbousness*. *Curvature of the spine*, *Hybo'ma, iβουα*. A symptom, which occurs in different diseases; particularly in rickets and caries of the vertebræ.

(G) *Höcker*, *Buckel*, *Rückgratskrümme*.

GIB'LETS (*Mat. Alim.*) According to MINSHU, from *Gobbet, Goblet*; but, according to JUNIUS, from (F) *Gibier*, 'game.' The word seems to be the old (F) *Gibelz, Gibelet, Giblet, &c.* i. e. *Gibier*, (L) *Cibarium*, food. It means, generally, the parts which are cut off from a goose before it is roasted. Also, the extremities of fowls, such as

the head, wings, feet: to which are sometimes added, the liver, gizzard, &c.

Soup, made from these, is nutritious and agreeed with weak stomachs.

(F) *Abattis*.

GILBERT, NICHOLAS PETER (*Biogr.*) A French physician; born at Brest in 1751; died in 1814. *WORKS*. *Plan d'un cours d'institutions de médecine pratique sur les maladies les plus fréquentes chez les gens de guerre, classées par familles; précédé d'un discours sur la médecine morale*. Paris. An. vi. 8vo. *Tableau hist. des malad. internes de mauv. caract. qui ont affligé la grande armée dans la campagne de Prusse et de Pologne* (en 1806 and 1807); *suivi de réflexions sur les divers modes de traitement adoptés par les médecins Franc. et Allem.* Berlin. 1808. 8vo. in German by Dr. BOCK, with a preface and notes by LOUIS FORMEY, Erfurt. 1808. 8vo. *Hist. medic. de l'armée Franc. à St. Domingue en l'an x, ou mémoire sur la fièvre jaune, avec un aperçu de la topogr. médic. de cette colonie*. Paris. An. xi (1803) in 8vo. in German, with notes, by J. E. ARONSON. Berlin. 1806. 8vo. *Les théories médicales modernes comparées entre elles et rapprochées de la médéc. d'observation*. Paris. An. vii.

GILCHRIST, EBENEZER (*Biogr.*)

A physician at Dumfries, Scotland, of considerable eminence; born in 1707; died in 1774. *WORKS*. *On the usc of sea voyages in medicine*. Lond. 1756. 8vo.

GILBERT, JOHN EMANUEL (*Biogr.*)

A celebrated French physician and naturalist; born at Lyon in 1741; died at Paris in 1814. *WORKS*. *Anarchie médicale, ou la médecine considéré comme nuisible à la société*. Neuchatel. 1772. 3 vols. 12mo. *Adversaria medico-practica prima, seu annotationes clinice*, &c. Lyons. 1791. 8vo. in German, with notes, by Professor E. B. G. HEBENSTREIT. Leipz. 1792. 8vo. fig. *Le médecin naturaliste, ou observations de médecine et d'histoire naturelle*. Lyon et Paris. 1800. 12mo. fig. in German. Nuremberg. 1807. 8vo. fig. *Eloge de M. GILBERT, par le Dr. E. SAINTE-MARIE*. Lyon. 1814.

GILLE'NIA TRIFOLIA'TA (*Mat. Med.*)

Spiræa trifolia'ta, Com'mon Gille'nia, Indian Physic, Beau'mont root. The root of this shrub, which grows plentifully in the United States, is a safe and efficacious emetic, in the dose of about 30 grains. It resembles, in its properties, the ipecacuanha.

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GIM'BERNAT's *Ligament* (*Anat.*) A fibrous, triangular, expansion, which is detached from the posterior and inner part of the crural arch, and is inserted into the crest of the pubis. This ligament forms the inner part of the superior aperture of the crural canal. It is one of the most frequent causes of strangulation in crural hernia.

GIN (*Hyg.*) *Hollands, Gene'va*. This spirit, which is distilled from corn and juniper berries or from some substitute for them, is largely used in Great Britain; and is extremely detrimental to the lower classes particularly. It possesses the properties of other spirituous liquors; but is, in popular medicine, more used than other varieties, in cases of colic or intestinal pain of any kind.

GINGIBRA'CIUM (*Path.*) A name given to the scurvy, because the gums and arms are chiefly affected by it; from *gingivæ*, 'the gums'; and *brachium*, 'the arm.' It has, also, been called *Gingepidium*, because the lower limbs are in many cases the seat of scorbutic spots.

GINGI'VE (*Anat.*) from *gig'nere*, 'to beget,' because the teeth are, as it were, born in them; the gums, *ουλα, carnacula*. The portion of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which covers the maxillary bones to the level of the alveolar arches. The gums are formed of a red tissue; more or less solid, and of a fibro-mucous nature, which adheres strongly to the necks of the teeth, and transmits, between their roots and the alveoli a very thin expansion; the *alveolo-dental periosteum*. The gums fix the teeth and contribute greatly to their solidity. In the aged, after the loss of the teeth, they become fibrous and very solid and are inservient to mastication.

(F) *Gencives*.

(G) *Zahnfleisch*.

GING'GLYMUS (*Anat.*) *Cardinamentum, Car'do, γγγλυμος*, 'a hinge.' (F) *Charnière*, (G) *Wechselgelenk*. A species of diarthrodial articulation, which only admits of motion in two directions; like a hinge, — as the knee-joint or elbow-joint.

(F) *Articulation en charnière*.

GING'LYMOID (*Anat.*) *Ginglymorde'us*, from *γγγλυμος*, 'a ginglymus,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling a ginglymus or hinge. An epithet applied to joints, which resemble a hinge, as a *ginglymoid joint*.

(G) *Wechselgelenkartig*.

GIRARDI, MICHAEL (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Italian physician; Professor at Padua and Parma; born at Limone di Benaco, in the Brescian territory in 1731; died in 1797. WORKS. *De urâ ursinâ*. Padov. 1764. 8vo. fig. *Lettera sul ritorno del vajuolo dopo l'inserto*. Ibid. 1766. *Illustratio tabularum* JOANNIS DOMINICI SANTORINI. Parma. 1775. *De origine urvi intercostalis*. Flor. 1791. *Prolusione sulle cose anatomiche*. Parm. 1781.

GIRL (*Phys.*) This seems, formerly, to have been an appellation, common to both sexes; and from the Su. Goth. Karl, 'a man,' many etymologists deduce the word. It means a young female, (L) *Fillia*, from *γαίειν*, 'to love,' *Vir'go*.

(F) *Fille*. (G) *Mädchen*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFMANN (*De diata virginum*), Hal. 1729 (L). P. NIRDÉ (*on the health of nubile girls*), London and Paris, 1776 (F). VENEL, (*Do.*), Yverdon, 1776 (F). W. A. CRESPIN (*De regimine virginum*), Monspel. 1780 (L).—*Writers on the diseases of young females*. FR. RANCHIN, Lugd. 1627 (L). J OTTMANN, Argent. 1770 (L).

GIRTANNER, CHRISTOPHER (*Biogr.*) An eminent German physician; born at St. Gallen, in 1760; died in 1800. WORKS. *Abhandlung über die venrischen Krankheiten*. 3 bde. Götting. 1793. 8vo.

GLAND'OLUS COMMUNIS (*Mat. Med.*) *G. vulgaris*, *Victoria'lis rotunda*, *Corn'flag*, *Victoria'lis feminea*. The root of this plant has been considered aphrodisiac. Applied in cataplasm, it has been extolled against scrophulous tumors.

(F) *Glazeul*. (G) *Siege wurz*, *Siegmannswurz*.

GLAND (*Anat.*) *Glandula*, from *glans*, 'an acorn,' *ἀδύρ*. The ancient anatomists gave this name to a number of organs, of a texture generally soft and a shape more or less globular, but differing greatly in their nature and functions. They applied it, for instance, 1. To those organs, which separate from the blood any liquid whatever. When such organs were composed of several lobules, united by common vessels, they received the name, *conglomerate glands*, as the parotid, pancreas, &c. 2. To the reddish and spongy, knot-like bodies, which are met with in the course of the lymphatics. These they called *conglobate glands*. See GAN-

GLION, *lymphatic*; and 3dly and lastly, to various other organs, whose intimate texture and functions are still unknown, as the *Pincal gland*, *Pituitary gland*, *Glands of Pucchioni*, *Thyroid gland*, *Thymus gland*, *Supra-renal glands*, &c.

CHAUSSIER restricts the word *gland* to those softish, granular, lobated organs, composed of vessels, and a particular texture, of which there are but 8 kinds in the human body, viz. the *lachrymal salivary, and mammary glands*—the *testicles*—the *ovaries*,—the *liver, pancreas*, and *kidneys*. These are all destined to draw from the blood the molecules necessary for the formation of new fluids; and to convey these fluids externally, by means of one or more excretory ducts. Several glands, besides their excretory ducts, have especial reservoirs, in which the fluids, secreted by them, collect; remain for a greater or less space of time, and undergo slight modifications before being evacuated;—such are, the gall-bladder for the liver, the urinary bladder for the kidneys, &c. Each gland has an organization peculiar to it, but we know not the intimate nature of the glandular texture. MALPIGHI believed that the vessels terminate in small, solid masses, to which he gave the name—*glandular grains*. In these, he considered, the excretory ducts originate. RUYSCH thought, that the glands are entirely vascular, and that the excretory ducts are immediately continuous with the *vasa afferentia*, &c.

(G) *Drüse*.

WRITERS *on the anatomy of the glands*. WARTON, Amst. 1669 (L). NUCK, Leyd. 1691 (L).

The term *glande* (F) is sometimes appropriated to the tumor, formed by inflammation or engorgement of a lymphatic ganglion.

GLAND'DORP or GLANDOR'PIUS, MATTHIAS (*Biogr.*) A German physician; born at Cologne in 1595; died about 1640. WORKS. *Speculum chirurgorum*. Bremen. 1619. 8vo. *Tractatus de polypo narium affectu gravissimo*. 1628. *Methodus medendæ paronychiæ*. Brem. 1623. 8vo. *Gazophylacium polyplusium fonticulorum et setonum, reseratum*. Brem. 1632. 4to. *Opera omnia chirurgica, in quatuor partes divisa*. Lond. 1724—29. 4to.

GLAND'DULAR (*Anat.*) *Glandula'ris*, *Glandulo'sus*. Having the appearance, form, or texture of *glands*; as a *glandular body*, a *glandular texture*, &c.

(F) *Glandulaire, glanduleux.*(G) *Drüsig.*GLANDULO'SO-CAR'NEUS (*Anat.*)

RUYSCH gives this epithet to fleshy excrescences, which he found in the bladder.

GLANS (*Anat.*) *Ballanus, βαλανος, ζυττωρος, Cus'pis.* The extremity of the penis and of the clitoris. The *glans penis* is of a conical, slightly flattened shape. It is continuous with the urethra, which opens at its apex; and is circumscribed by a projecting edge called the *Corona glandis*. It is covered by a thin mucous membrane; is furnished, at its base, with sebaceous follicles, called *glandula odorifera TYSONI*, the secretion from which is termed *Smeq'ma preputii*; and can, almost always, be covered by a reflection of the skin, called *prepuce*. Lastly, it is formed of a spongy texture, susceptible of being thrown into erection.

The *GLANS CLITOR'IDIS* is smaller. It is imperforate, and likewise covered with a sort of prepuce, formed by the mucous membrane of the vulva.

(F) *Glund.* (G) *Eichel.*GLASS, THOM'AS, M. D. (*Biogr.*)

A physician at Exeter, England, about the middle of the last century. *WORKS. Commentarii xii. de febris ad HIPPOCRATIS disciplinam accommodati.* Lond. 1742. 8vo. *An account of the ancient baths and their use in physic.* Lond. 1752. 8vo. *A letter to DR. BAKER on the means of procuring a distinct and favorable kind of small pox, and on the use of cold air and cold water in putrid fevers.* Lond. 1767. 8vo. *Second letter to DR. BAKER on certain methods of treating the small pox, during the eruptive stage.* Lond. 1768. 8vo.

GLAU'BER, JOHN RO'DOLPH (*Biogr.*) A celebrated chymist of Amsterdam, and the discoverer of the salt, which bears his name; born in Germany at the commencement of the 16th century. Time of his death not known. *WORKS. Pharmacopœia spagyrica.* Amst. 1654. 8vo. His works are chymical.

GLAUO'MA (*Path.*) from *γλαυκος, 'sea-green.' Glauco'sis, Cæ'sius, Plithar'ma glauco'ma, Pærop'sis glauco'sis, Apoglauco'sis, απογλαυκωσις.* Amongst the older pathologists, this word was used synonymously with cataract. It is now ordinarily applied to opacity of the vitreous humor or of the tunica hyaloidæ; which manifests itself by a grayish or greenish spot, apparent through the pupil. The diagnosis is generally

difficult; and it is almost always incurable.

(G) *Grüner staar.*

WRITER. J. TAYLOR, Lond. 1736.

GLECHONI'TES (*Pharm.*) *γληχοριτης.* Wine, impregnated with the glechon, *γληχων, mentha pulegium* or pennyroyal.

GLECO'MA HEDERA'CEA (*Mat. Med.*) *Heder'ula, Chamæcle'mu, Calamin'ta humill'ior, Chamæcis'sus, Hed'era ter-res'tris, Ground ivy, Gill, Gill-go-by-ground.*

This plant has a strong smell, and a bitterish, somewhat aromatic, taste. It has been considered expectorant and tonic.

(F) *Lierre terrestre, Terrette.*(G) *Gunderrebe, Gundermann, Erdepheu gundermann, Erdepheu.*

WRITERS. CH. A. HEDER, Altorff, 1736. (L). CH. B. BENDER, Erlang. 1787 (L).

GLE'NĒ (*Anat.*) *γληνη,* the pupil of the eye. *Gl'enoid* or *Glenoid'ul,* from *γληνη,* 'the pupil,' and *ειδος,* 'resemblance.' Any shallow, articular cavity, which receives the head of a bone; such as, 1. The *gl'enoid cavity* or *fos'sa* of the scapula. *Fos'sa glenoid'e'a, Omocol'ylē, ομοκοτυλη, Entypo'sis, ετυπωσης,* is situated at the anterior angle of the scapula; and is articulated with the head of the humerus. 2. The *glenoid cavity* or *fossa* of the temporal bone. It is seated between the two roots of the zygomatic process and receives the condyle of the lower jaw.

(F) *Gl'noidē or Gl'noïdale.*

The *GLE'NOID LIG'AMENT* (F) *Ligament Glen'oidicu* is a fibro-cartilaginous ring or *bourrelet,* which seems formed by the expansion of the tendon of the long head of the biceps brachialis, and surrounds the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the depth of which it increases.

GLEUCI'NUM (*Pharm.*) *γλευκινον, Mus'teum,* from *γλευκος, 'must.'* An ointment, in the preparation of which must was used. GALEN.

GLEUX'IS (*Pharm.*) *γλευξις* or *γλυξις,* from *γλυκυσ, 'sweet.'* A sweet wine. LINDEN.

GLISCHRAS'MA (*Path.*) *γλισχροσμα, γλισχροτης,* from *γλισχραιω, 'I become glutinous.'* Lentor, viscosity. HIPPOCRATES.

GLISCHROCH'OLOS (*Path.*) *γλισχροχολος,* from *γλισχρος, 'viscid,'* and *χολη, 'bile.'* Excrements, which are glutinous and bilious.

GLISSON, FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician and anatomist of London; born in Dorsetshire in 1597; died in 1677. *Works. Tractatus de rachitide seu morbo puerili, rickets dieto, &c. &c.* Lond. 1650. 8vo. Translated into English by PH. ARMIN. 1651. 8vo. by CULPEPER. Lond. 1668. 12mo. *Anatomia hepatis; cui ad calcem operis subiunguntur nonnulla de lymphæ ductibus nuper repertis.* Lond. 1654. 8vo. *De naturâ substantiæ energeticæ, sive de viâ vitæ, naturæ ejusque tribus primis facultatibus perceptivâ, appetitivâ, et motivâ.* Lond. 1672. 4to. *Tractatus de ventriculo et intestinis, et de partibus continentibus in genere; in specie de iis adominibus.* Lond. 1676. 4to. *Opera medica anatomica.* Lugd. Bat. 1691. 3 tom. 12mo.

GLOBULA'RIA AL'YPUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Globula'ria, Montpellier Turbith.* The leaves of this plant are bitter; and have been used in intermittents and in constipation.

(F) *Globulaire purgative, Turbith blanc,* (G) *Kügelblume.*

GLOB'ULE (*Phys.*) *Globulus,* a small globe, *aquator.*

(G) *Kügelchen.*

The GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD (F) *Globules du sang; Globuli, Vesiculæ, seu Folliculi sanguinis,* are small, spherical bodies, which are particularly observable, when the transparent parts of cold-blooded animals are examined by the aid of the microscope. They were first seen by MALPIGHI, and are met with in the blood of all animals.

TABLE OF THE DIAMETER OF THE GLOBULES OF HUMAN BLOOD, ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT OBSERVERS.

OBSERVERS.	Diameter in parts of an	
	Inch.	Millimetre
JURIN,	1-3240th	1-119th
According to fresh experiments revised and approved by LEE- WENHOECK,	1-1940th	1-71th
BLUMENBACH,	1-3300th	
SPRENGEL,	1-3000th	
YOUNG,	1-6060th	1-221th
WOLLASTON,	1-5000th	1-184th
BAUER,	1-6700th	1-244th
KATER,	1-6000th	1-221th
Do.,	1-4000th	1-147th

The globules of blood are circular in the mammalia, and elliptical in birds and cold-blooded animals. They are, also, flat in all animals, and composed of a central nucleus inclosed in a membranous sac. The following Tables exhibit the Diameters of the circular and elliptical globules in the different animals, according to M. M. PREVOST and DUMAS.

ANIMALS WITH CIRCULAR GLOBULES.

ANIMAL.	Diameter	
	in vulgar fractions.	in decimal fractions.
Callitrichus or green Monkey of Africa, } Man, the Dog, Rabbit, Hog, Hedgehog, Guinea-Pig, } Dormouse, } The Ass, } The Cat, gray and white Mouse, Field Mouse, } Sheep, Bat, Horse, } Mule, Ox, } Chamois, Stag, . . } Goat, }	M. M. 1-120th 1-150th 1-167th 1-171th 1-200th 1-218th 1-288th	M. M. 0.00833 0.00666 0.00617 0.00583 0.00500 0.00456 0.00386

ANIMALS WITH ELLIPTICAL GLOBULES.

ANIMAL.	Diameter		Diameter	
	in vulgar fractions.		in decimal fractions.	
	Long.	Short.	Long.	Short.
	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
Osprey, Pigeon,	1-75th	1-150th	0.01333	0.00666
Turkey, Duck,	1-79th	. . . . .	0.01266	. . . . .
Common Fowl,	1-81th	. . . . .	0.01223	. . . . .
Peacock,	1-85th	. . . . .	0.01173	. . . . .
Goose, Goldfinch, Crow, Sparrow,	1-86th	. . . . .	0.01156	. . . . .
Titmouse,	1-100th	. . . . .	0.01000	. . . . .
Land Tortoise,	1-48th	1-77th	0.0205	0.0128
Viper,	1-60th	1-100th	0.0165	0.0100
Orvet,	1-66th	1-115th	0.0150	0.0866
Coluber or Couleuvre de Razoumouky,	1-51th	1-100th	0.0193	0.8100
Gray Lizard,	1-66th	1-111th	0.0151	0.0090
Salamandre ceinturée, Salamander, crested,	1-35th	1-56th	0.0283	0.0176
Common Frog, Common Toad, Frog with red temples,	1-45th	1-75th	0.0228	0.0133
Eelpout, Minnow, Eel,	1-75th	1-125th	0.0133	0.0813

N. B. A Millimetre is equal to In. 0.039.

(G) *Blutkügelchen, Blutbläschen.*

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS (*Path.*) A sensation, experienced by hysterical persons, as if a round body was rising from the abdomen towards the larynx, and producing a sense of suffocation.

GLOBUS UTERINUS (*Obstet.*) A term, applied by accoucheurs to the round tumor, formed by the uterus in the lower part of the abdomen, immediately after delivery.

GLOSSAL'GIA (*Path.*) *Gloss'agra*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the tongue.

(G) *Zungenschmerz*.

GLOSSANTHRAX (*Path.*) from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *αρθραξ*, 'a carbuncle.' *Carbuncle of the tongue*. A disease more common in cattle than man.

GLOSSITIS (*Path.*) from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' *Inflammation of the Tongue*. When confined to the mucous membrane, it is of slight importance. That, which affects the whole of the tongue, is a serious disease, and requires the vigorous use of antiphlogistics. It is rare.

(G) *Zungeneutzündung*.

WRITERS. CH. FR. ELSNER, *Regiom.* 1788 (L). G. CH. BEIREIS, *Helmst.* 1791 (L). E. BLOEDAU, *Jenæ*, 1795 (L). OTTO, *Francof.* 1803 (L). AJ-CARDI, *Genuæ*, 1810 (L). P. A. VIOLAUD, *Paris*, 1815 (F). J. PL. MARCOUL, *Strasburg*, 1815 (F).

GLOSSOCAT'CHUS (*Surg.*) *γλωσσοκατοχος*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *κατεχο*, 'I arrest.' *Lingua Detentor*, *Speculum Oris*, (F) *Abaisseur de la langue*. An instrument, the invention of which is attributed to PAULUS of Ægina, and which was employed to depress the tongue, in order to examine diseases of the fauces. It was composed of two branches; one of which had, at its extremity, a plate for depressing the tongue; whilst the other, shaped like a horse-shoe, was applied under the chin. The finger, or the handle of a spoon, or a spatula, is now alone used in similar cases.

(G) *Zungenhalter*.

GLOSSOCE'LE (*Path.*) from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *κλη*, 'hernia,' 'tumor.' *Hernia of the Tongue*. Projection of the tongue from the mouth. It depends, generally, on an inflammatory swelling of the organ. At times, however, a chronic *glossocèle*, or sort of œdematous engorgement is met with; which proceeds to a great length; and deforms the dental arches, the lips, &c.

The inflammatory *glossocèle* must be

combated by antiphlogistics. In the œdematous kind, such as is sometimes caused by excessive salivation, the infiltrated fluid may be pressed back by the hand of the practitioner, to get the tongue behind the teeth; and it may be kept there by a piece of gauze tied over the mouth.

The chronic, elongated kind sometimes requires amputation of a portion of the organ.

(G) *Zungenvorfall*.

GLOSSOCOMON (*Surg.*) *Glossocomum*, *Glossocomion*, *γλωσσοκομιον*, *γλωσσοκομιον*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *κομιει*, 'to guard.' The ancients gave this name to a small case for holding the tongues of their wind-instruments. By extension, it was applied to the box or cradle, in which fractured limbs were kept. We find, in the ancient writers, a *Glossocomon* of HIPPOCRATES, of NYMPHODORUS, GALEN, &c.

(G) *Beinlade*.

GLOSSO-EPIGLOT'TICUS (*Anat.*) That which belongs to the tongue and epiglottis. Some anatomists have so denominated certain fleshy fibres, which pass from the base of the tongue towards the epiglottis. These muscles are more evident in some of the mammalia than in man; and their use seems to be,—to raise the epiglottis, and to remove it farther from the glottis. SANTORINI, who described them after EUSTACHIUS, calls them *Retractores Epiglottidis*.

GLOSSOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Glossographia*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the tongue.

(G) *Zungenbeschreibung*.

GLOSSOH'AL (*Anat.*) A name given, by GEOFFROY-SAINTE-HILAIRE, to the posterior cornua of the os hyoides.

GLOSSOLOGY (*Anat.*) *Glossologia*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise,' 'a discourse.' A treatise of the tongue.

(G) *Zungenlehre*.

GLOSSOLYSIS (*Path.*) *Glossoplegia*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *λυσις*, 'solution.' Paralysis of the tongue.

(G) *Zungenlähmung*.

GLOSSON'CUS (*Path.*) from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *ογκος*, 'tumor.' Swelling of the tongue.

(G) *Zungengeschwulst*.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGE'US (*Anat.*) from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Belonging to the tongue and the pharynx. Some anatomists thus designate certain fleshy bundles, which arise from the lateral parts of the

base of the tongue, and are inserted into the parietes of the pharynx. They form part of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

GLOSSO-STAPHYLINUS (*Anat.*) from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and σταφυλή, 'the uvula.' *Glossopalatinus*, *Constrictor Isthmi Fauccium*. A small, thin, narrow, and long muscle, which arises from the base of the tongue, and is inserted at the inferior and lateral part of the velum palati, in the anterior pillar of which it is situated. Its use is to contract the isthmus faucium, by depressing the velum palati, and raising the base of the tongue.

GLOSSOLOGY (*Anat. & Surg.*) *Glossologia*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and τέμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the tongue. Amputation of the tongue.

(G) *Zungenzergliederung*.

GLOTTIS (*Anat.*) γλωττις, *Ligula*. A small oblong aperture, situated at the upper part of the larynx. This aperture is comprised between the *chordæ vocales*. It is narrow, anteriorly; wider, posteriorly; and is capable of being modified by muscular contraction, according as the voice may require. It is by the *chordæ vocales*, that voice is produced. The glottis is nearly an inch long in the adult male:—less in the female and child.

Glottis is, by some, used synonymously with ventricle of the larynx: with others, it includes the whole of the larynx.

(G) *Stimmritze*.

GLUTEAL (*Anat.*) *Gloutius*, *Glutæus*, γλουταίος, from γλουτος, 'the nates or buttocks.' That which belongs, or relates to, the nates. This name has been given to many parts, which compose the nates.

(F) *Fessier*, (G) *Gesäss* (in composition).

The **GLUTEAL ARTERY**, or *Posterior Iliac Artery*, is one of the largest branches of the hypogastric. It makes its exit from the pelvis at the upper part of the superior sciatic foramen; gains the posterior part of the pelvis, and divides into two branches;—the one *superficial*, the other *deep-seated*. The last subdivides into three secondary branches, whose ramifications are distributed particularly to the *Glutæi*, *Longissimus Dorsi*, *Sacro-lumbalis*, &c. and anastomose with the sciatic and internal and external circumflex arteries.

(F) *Artère fessière*.

The **GLUTEAL VEIN** follows the

same march as the artery of the same name.

(F) *Veine fessière*.

The **GLUTEAL NERVE** is a large branch, furnished by the 5th pair of lumbar nerves. It is chiefly distributed to the glutæi muscles.

(F) *Nerf fessier*.

GLUTÆUS MAXIMUS (*Anat.*) *Glutæus major*, *Maximus et extimus gloutius*, *G. magnus*, *Ilio-sacro-fémoral*; *Sacro-fémoral* (CII.), (F) *Muscle grand fessier*. This muscle is situated at the posterior part of the pelvis, and at the upper and posterior part of the thigh. It is large, thick, and quadrilateral; and is attached, *above*, to the posterior part of the crista illi, to the part of the ilium comprised between the crista and the upper curved line, to the posterior surface of the sacrum, coccyx, and great sacro-sciatic ligament; and *below*, it terminates, by a broad aponeurosis, which is inserted into the rugged surface, that descends from the trochanter major to the linea aspera of the femur. This muscle extends the thigh on the pelvis, and rotates the thigh outwards. It is powerfully concerned in station and progression.

GLUTÆUS MEDIUS (*Anat.*) *Gloutius secundus et medius*, *Ilio-trochantérien*; *Grand Ilio-trochantérien* (CII.), (F) *Moyen Fessier*. This muscle is situated, in part, beneath the preceding: it is broad, very thick, radiated, and triangular; attached, *above*, to the crista illi, and to the part of the outer surface of that bone comprised between the three anterior fourths of its crista, its upper curved line, and its lower; and, *below*, it ends by a tendon, inserted at the upper edge of the great trochanter. It is an abductor of the thigh; but can turn the thigh outwards or inwards, according as its posterior or inferior fibres are thrown separately into contraction.

GLUTÆUS MINIMUS (*Anat.*) *Glutæus minor*, *Ilio-ischii-trochantérien*, *Ter'tius et Intimus Gloutius*, (F) *Petit Fessier*;—*Petit Ilio-trochantérien*, (CII.) This muscle, which is situated beneath the preceding, is flat, triangular, and with radiated fibres. It is attached, *above*, to the external surface of the os ilium, from the inferior curved line to the acetabulum; and, *below*, is inserted into the anterior part of the great trochanter. It has the same uses as the preceding.

GLUTEN; κόλλα, *Glutinum*, *Gluc*, *Lewtor*. An immediate principle of

vegetables. It is soft, of a grayish-white, viscid consistence, and very elastic. Exposed to the air, it becomes hard, brown, and fragile; and, in moist air, putrefies. Water and alcohol do not dissolve it. It is soluble in vegetable and in weak mineral acids, at a high temperature. The Farinæ, in which it is found, are those preferred for the preparation of bread; on account of the property it has of making the paste rise.

(G) Klebestoff, Leimstoff.

GLUTINOUS (*Pharm.*) *Glutinosus*, *κολλωδης*, from *gluten*, 'glue.' An epithet given to substances taken from the animal or vegetable kingdom, and endowed with unusual viscosity. The decoctions of marsh-mallows, and figs, and the jelly of hartshorn, are said to be glutinous.

(F) *Glutineux*, *Gluant*.

(G) Kleberig.

GLUT' TONY (*Path.*) from *glutio*, 'I swallow.' *Limosis Helluonum*. Excessive appetite, owing to habitual indulgence.

(F) *Gourmandise*. (G) *Gefräs-sigkeit*.

GLYCAS'MA (*Pharm.*) *γλυκασμα*, *γλυκασμος*, from *γλυκυσ*, 'sweet.' A sweet wine, prepared from must. LINDEN.

GLYCYRRHIZA (*Mat. Med.*) from *γλυκυσ*, 'sweet,' and *ριζα*, 'a root.' *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*, *Liquoritia*, *Scythica* (*Radix*), *Glyceraton*, *Glycyphyton*, *Liquorice*, *Adipos*, *αδιψος*, *Alcas*, *Alimos*. The root of this southern European plant is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is mucilaginous; and leaves, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth. It is used as a demulcent, and chiefly in catarrh. The extract, made from it and sold in the shops, is known under the name *Spanish Liquorice* or *Liquorice Juice*, (F) *Jus de Réglisse*.

(F) *Réglisse*. (G) *Süssholz*, *Lakritzenholz*.

The *PECTORAL BAL'SAM OF LIQUORICE*, — a quack preparation, — is said, by Dr. PARIS, to consist chiefly of *Paregoric Elixir*, strongly impregnated with *Oil of Aniseed*.

GLYS'TER HERBS (*Pharm.*) *Herbæ pro Enemate*. The herbs, ordinarily sold by the English apothecary under this title, are; — *mallow leaves*, one part; *chamomile flowers*, one part; $\frac{3}{4}$ iss to $\frac{1}{2}$ j of water.

GME'LIN, JOHN GEORGE (*Biog.*) An eminent German physician and botanist; born at Tubingen in 1709; died

in 1755. *WORKS. Dissertatio rhabarbarum officinarum, &c.* Tubing. 1752. 4to. *Diss. de coffea*. Tubing. 1752. 4to.

GNATH'OS (*Anat.*) *γναθος*, from *γναπτω*, 'I bend.' The *cheek*; the *upper jaw*. Also, the part of the jaws in which the teeth are fixed. HIPPOCR., FOËSIUS.

GOB'LET, EMET'IC (*Pharm.*) *Poculum emeticum*, *Calix vomitoria*. A vessel, made by pouring melted antimony into a mould. By putting wine into this, and allowing it to stand some time, it acquires the property of producing vomiting. This kind of emetic has been long rejected; as the practitioner could never be certain of the dose he exhibited.

(F) *Gobelet émétique*.

GOCLE'NIUS, RODOLPH (*Biogr.*) Professor at Marburg in Germany; born in 1572; died in 1621. *WORKS. Physiologia crepitus ventris et risus*. Francf. et Lips. 1607. 8vo. *De peste, febrisque pestilentialis causis, &c.* Marburg. 1607. 8vo. *De vitâ prorogandâ, id est, animi et corporis vigore conservando et salubriter producendo*. Francf. et Mogunt. 1608. 8vo. *Uranoscopia, chiroscopia, metoposcopia, ophthalmoscopia*. Francf. 1608. 12mo. *Tractatus de magneticâ curatione vulnerum, citra ullum dolorem et remedii applicationem*. Marp. 1608. 8vo. *Enchiridion remedium facile parabilem*. Francf. 1610. 8vo. *Loimographia et quid, in specie, in peste Marburgensi anni 1611 evenerit*. Francf. 1613. 8vo. *Assertio medicinæ universalis adversus universalem vulgo jactatam, &c.* Francf. 1620. 4to. *Tractatus physicus et medicus de sanorum diætâ*. Ibid. 1621. 8vo. *Chyromantica et physiognomica specialis*. Marp. 1621. 8vo. *Mirabilium naturæ liber, sive defensio magneticæ curationis vulnerum*. Francf. 1625. 8vo.

GOD'DARD, JON'ATHAN, M. D. (*Biog.*) A physician, chymist, botanist, and original promoter of the Royal Society of London; born about 1617; died in 1674. *WORKS. A discourse, setting forth the unhappy condition of physic in London, and offering means to put it in a better*. Lond. 1669. 4to. After his death, his formulæ — *Arcana Goddardiana* — were published at the end of the *Pharmacopœia Bateana*.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL (*Pharm.*) A celebrated nostrum, for which Dr. PARIS has given the following formula. Infuse $\frac{3}{4}$ iss of *sassafras* and of the

seeds of *carraway*, *coriander*, and *anise*, of each ζj , in six pints of *water*. Simmer the mixture until reduced to $\text{℥}iv$: then add $\text{℥}vj$ of *treacle*, and boil the whole for a few minutes. When cold, add ζij of *tincture of opium*. It is anodyne.

GODMAN, JOHN D., M. D. (*Biog.*)

An eminent anatomical lecturer and writer of America: Professor in Rutgers Medical College, New York; born at Annapolis, in Maryland, in 1798; died in 1830. WORKS. *Anatomical investigations, comprising descriptions of various fasciæ of the human body*. Philad. 1824. At the time of his death he was engaged in a work on *Myology*. His medical essays were collected and published in one volume. Philad. 1829. Dr. GODMAN was an excellent natural historian; and published some valuable works on natural science.

GODRONNÉ (CANAL) (*Anat.*) *Canalis Petiti'anus, Couronne ciliaire, Canal de PETIT, Canal godronné*. PETIT gave this name (from (F) *godron*, 'a plait or fold,') to the semicircular canal, formed by the tunica hyaloidea around the edge of the crystalline; because it appears, as it were, plaited or festooned.

(G) der Petitsche Augengang.

GOELICKE, ANDREW OTTO (*Biog.*)

A German physician of note at the beginning of the 18th century, and a great supporter of the doctrines of STAHL. He was Professor at Halle, and likewise at Frankfort on the Oder. WORKS. *Epistola quæ refutat præjudicium medicos Romanos omnes servos fuisse*. Lips. 1708. 4to. *Historia anatomia nova æque ac antiqua*. Hal. 1713. 8vo. *Historia chirurgiæ antiquæ*. Hal. 1713. 8vo. *Historia chirurgiæ recentioris*. Ibid. 1713. 8vo. *Historia medicinæ universalis, quæ celebriorum medicorum, qui a primis artis natalibus ad nostra usque tempora inclaruerunt, vitæ, nomina, dogmata singularia &c. accurate pertractantur*. Hal. 1717-20. 3 vols. 8vo. *Historia litteraria scriptorum qui medicinam forensem commentariis illustrarunt*. Francf. ad Viadr. 1723. 4to. *Spiritus animalis è foro medico relegatus*. Ibid. 1725. 4to. (He denies the existence of the nervous fluid.) *Medicina practica clinica et forensis*. Lips. 1735. 4to. *De meninge arachnoideâ cerebri*. Francf. ad Viadr. 1734. 4to. *Institutiones medicæ secundum principia organico-mechanica*. Ib. 1735. 4to. *Introductio in historiam*

litterariam anatomes, seu conspectus plerorumque qui operibus suis anatomiam illustrarunt. Francf. ad Viadr. 1738. 4to.

GOLD (*Mat. Med.*) *Aurum, χρυσός, Obryzum, Obvizum, Orogamo, Seb, Secur, Sol, Tricor, Zoras, Cab, Chiffir, Chifir, Chrysos, Daib, Dcheb, Dchebeb*. A solid, yellow, very brilliant, hardish, very ductile, malleable, tenacious, and heavy metal; found in nature, either in its native state, or combined with a little silver, copper, or iron. S. G. 19.25.

The MURIATE OF GOLD has been admitted into the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and into that of Paris, &c. The formulæ, however, differ. That of the U. States is a muriate with two bases; and is prepared, according to the form of Dr. CHRESTIEN, by dissolving the gold in a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, and adding muriate of soda to the residuum after evaporation; then redissolving and evaporating slowly to dryness. The Parisian formula for the *Muriate d'or, Mu'rias seu Chlorure'tum Au'ri*, consists in simply dissolving the gold in the acids, and evaporating to dryness. It has been recommended as an antisyphilitic in old, rebellious, venereal affections, exostoses, and in venereal or cancerous glandular enlargements. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ th to gr. ss, rubbed on the tongue or gums. Internally, one-sixteenth of a grain in pill.

(F) Or. (G) Gold.

WRITER. NIEL (*on Dr. CHRESTIEN'S preparations of gold*), Paris, 1821, 8vo.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN (*Surg.*) The intestina recta of the ox, which have been beaten quite smooth, for the manufacture of gold leaf. Used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts, &c.

GOLD LEAF, *Aurum folia'tum, Aurum in libellis*. Used to gild pills, and to plug carious teeth.

GOMPHIASIS (*Path.*) *Gomphias'mus, γομφιασις, γομφιασμος*, from *γομφος*, 'a nail.' A disease of the teeth, and particularly of the molars: looseness of the teeth in their sockets.

GOMPHOSIS (*Anat.*) *Cardinamen'tum, Clava'tio, Gompho'na, Inclava'tio, γομφωσις*, from *γομφος*, 'a nail.' *Engompho'sis, εγγομφωσις*. An immovable articulation, in which one bone is received into another, like a nail or peg into its hole. Gomphosis is only met with in the articulation of the teeth with the alveoli. It is, also, called *Articulation par implantation*.

GONA'GRA (*Path.*) γοναγρα, from γονυ, 'the knee,' and αγρα, 'a prey.' That, which attacks the knees. Gout in the knees. PARACELsus calls it *Genugra*.

(G) Kniegicht.

GONAL'GIA (*Path.*) from γονυ, 'the knee,' and αλγος, 'pain.' *Pain in the Knee.* *Gonyal'gia*, γοναλγια. This is almost always produced by gout. It may, however, depend on some other disease, either of the knee or of another part; — particularly of the hip-joint.

GO'NĒ (*Anat.*) γονη, γονος, *Genitura*. The semen; — the uterus. HIPPOCR.

GONIO'SIS (*Path.*) γωνιωσις. ARCHIGENES gave this name to an incompletely developed kind of pulse; the character of which is not very intelligible. He conceived it to be merely raised in height instead of possessing the round form proper to arterial pulsations. See CASTELLI.

GONOIDES (*Path.*) γονοειδης, from γονη, 'the seed,' and ειδος, 'appearance.' *Genituræ similis*. Similar to sperm. A term appropriated to any substance, which resembles sperm.

GONORRHŒA (*Path.*) Erroneously called from γονη, 'the sperm,' and ροη, 'I flow,' because the older writers believed it to be a flux of semen. *Blenorrhæ'gia*, *Blenorrhæ'a*, *Blennurethria*, *Phallorrhæ'a*, *Catar'rhus Gonorrhæ'a*, *Urethrit'is*, *Blenorrhæ'a urethra'lis*, *Catar'rhus urethra'lis*, (F) *Écoulement*. An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra in both sexes; and from that of the prepuce in man, and the vagina in woman. It may be excited spontaneously, or by irritants applied directly to the membrane; but is, usually, produced by impure connexion.

Two great varieties have been generally reckoned: —

1. The **GONORRHŒA PURA** or **BENIG'NA**. That which does not follow an impure connexion; (F) *Échauffement*; the *Blenorrhægia benigna*: — and

2. The **GONORRHŒA IMPU'RA**, *malig'na*, *syphilit'ica*, *et virulent'a*; *Flu'or albus malig'nus*, *Fluxus venereus*, *Blenorrhæ'a lu'ædes*, *Clap*, (F) *Chaude-pisse*, (G) *Tripper*. That which is the result of impure commerce. The French, also, distinguish the *Chaude-pisse sèche*, or that, unaccompanied with discharge; and the *Chaude-pisse cordée*, *Gonorrhæ'a corda'ta*, or that accompanied with chor-

dee, and which, of course, occurs only in the male.

The **GONORRHŒA VIRULENTA**; the kind, which will most frequently engage the attention of the practitioner, is characterized by mucous discharge from the urethra or vagina, intermixed with specific matter, and accompanied by burning pain on micturition. It is produced by impure coition; and is decidedly infectious. It is, however, a distinct disease from syphilis, and never produces it. Its duration is various, but the inflammatory symptoms usually subside in four or five weeks; leaving behind the gonorrhœa mucosa or gleet.

Gonorrhœa virulenta; — indeed gonorrhœa of every kind, attended with any inflammatory symptoms — is best treated by the antiphlogistic regimen; avoiding every kind of irritation, and keeping the body cool by small doses of salts; and the urine diluted by the mildest fluids. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, the balsam of copaba, exhibited in the dose of a teaspoonful, three times a day, will be found effectual: indeed, during the existence of the inflammatory symptoms, it generally affords decided relief. Injections are rarely required.

Sometimes, gonorrhœa affects the glands; when it is called **GONORRHŒA SFURIA**, *G. Ballani*, (F) *Blenorrhægie du gland*, *Gonorrhée bâtarde*, *Fausse Blenorrhægie*. It requires only cleanliness and cooling lotions. Some other varieties of gonorrhœa have been enumerated, but they are of little moment.

The **GONORRHŒA LAXO'RUM**, *libidino'sa*, *Spermorrhæ'a aton'ica*, consists of a pellucid discharge from the urethra, whilst awake, without erection of the penis, but with venereal thoughts: — and

The **GONORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM**, *G. Oneirog'onos*, is that seminal discharge, which occurs during sleep, and is occasioned by libidinous dreams.

In consequence of repeated attacks of gonorrhœa, or of the debility induced by a single attack, it not unfrequently happens, that a constant, small discharge occurs, or remains behind, after all danger of infection is removed. The great difference between it and gonorrhœa is, that it is uninfected. The discharge consists of globular particles, contained in a slimy mucus, and generally devoid of that

yellow color, which characterizes the discharge of gonorrhœa virulenta. It is unattended with pain, scalding, &c. To this state the names *Gleet*, *Gonorrhœa mucosa*, *Blennorrhœa chronica*, *Blennorrhœa*, &c. have been given. It is commonly a disease of some duration, and demands the use of the copaiba, astringent injections: and, if obstinate, the introduction of the bougie.

WRITERS on *Gonorrhœa*. SLEVOGT (G. *virulenta*), Jenæ, 1704 (L). J. F. STAEBEL, Argent. 1695 (L). W. COCKBURN, Lond. 1728. J. B. MUSCULUS, Erford 1751 (L). J. ALLEN, Lugd. Bat. 1751 (L). J. ANDREE, Lond. 1777. J. NEVILL, Lond. 1754. W. CRIBB (*uses of injections in G. virulenta*), Lond. 1772. S. F. SIMMONS, Lond. 1780. W. THOMAS, Lond. 1780. TODE, Copenhagen, 1790 (G). W. ROWLEY (*against injections*), Lond. 1800. ECKSTEIN, Erford. 1801 (L). REIL, Hal. 1802 (L). FARBER (*on the use of injections in G.*), Gotting. 1802 (L). BUCHOLZ, Hal. 1802 (L). W. BUTTER, Lond. 1802. B. BELL, Edinb. 1793. ROBT. BARKER, Lond. 1802. WHATELY, Lond. 1801. F. J. P. LE CORDIER, Paris, 1803 (F). F. CHARRY, Paris, 1803 (F). J. B. B. LARRIEU, Paris, 1807 (F). I. B. PUCHEU, Paris, 1807 (F). F. VIRICEL, Paris, 1807 (F). J. C. M. P. ANSIAUX, Paris, 1807 (F). C. H. WILKINSON, Lond. 1821.

GOOCH, BENJAMIN (*Biogr.*) An English surgeon of Shottisham near Norwich, about the middle of the last century. WORKS. *Cases and practical remarks in surgery; with sketches of machines of simple construction, easy application, and approved use*. Lond. 1758. 8vo. *Practical treatise on wounds and other chirurgical subjects:—to which is prefixed a short historical account of the rise and progress of surgery and anatomy. Addressed to young surgeons*. Norwich. 1767. 2 vols. 8vo. *Medical and chirurgical observations, as an appendix to a former publication*. Lond. 1773. 8vo.

GOOD, JOHN MA'ISON, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) An ingenious and learned writer and physician; born in 1764; died in 1826. WORKS. *Dissertation on the diseases of prisons and poor-houses: to which is added a singular case of preternatural fatation*. Lond. 1795. 12mo. *On the history of medicine as far as it relates to the profession of the apothecary, from the earliest accounts to the present period: the origin of druggists, their general encroachments*

on compound pharmacy, and the evils to which the public are thence exposed; as also from the unskilful practices of ignorant medicasters: and the means which have lately been devised to remedy these growing abuses. Lond. 1795. 12mo. *An essay on medical technology*. 1810. 8vo. *A physiological system of nosology*. Lond. 1817. 8vo. *Study of medicine, comprising its physiology, pathology, and practice*. Lond. 1825. 5 vols. 8vo.: by SAM'L. COOPER (1825). *Memoirs of*, by OLINTHUS GREGORY, LL.D. Lond.

GOR'DON, BER'NARD (*Biogr.*) A native of Scotland, who practised at Montpellier. He died early in the 14th century. He appears to have been one of the earliest medical writers in Britain whose works have descended to us. WORKS. *Lilium medicinale de morborum prope omnium curatione, cum aliquot aliis ejus libellis. De phlebotomiâ, vitæ humanæ conservatione, et floribus dietarum, per Bauldisium editus*. Leyd. 1474. 8vo. The original was written in 1312. *De urinis et pulsibus*. Ferrar. 1486. fol. Included in the edition *Lilium medicinale*. Leyd. 1550. 8vo. *De febribus*. Ven. 1576.

GOR'GET (*Surg.*) from (F) *gorge*, 'the throat.' *Canallis, Ductor canaliculatus*. An instrument, representing a long gutter, in the shape of a throat, and which is especially employed in the operations of lithotomy and fistula in ano.

(F) *Gorgeret*.

(G) *Wegweiser*.

The LITHOTOMY GOR'GET, (F) *Gorgeret Lithotome, Cut'ling Gor'get*, is the one used in the operation for the stone; for the purpose of dividing the prostate and the neck of the bladder, so as to enable the surgeon to introduce the forceps, and extract the stone. At the end of this gorget is a crest or beak, which fits the groove of the staff, and admits of the gorget's being passed along it into the bladder.

Besides cutting, there are also *Ulunt, gorgets*, intended to be introduced into the wound;—their concavity serving as a guide for the forceps into the bladder.

The chief modifications in the gorget have been made by ANDOUILLET, BELL, BLICKE, BRONFIELD, CLINE, DESAULT, FOUBERT, HAWKINS, LARREY, LEFEVRE, MICHAELIS, THOMAS, &c.

WRITERS. A. SCARPA (*on the gorget of HAWKINS*), in English by WISHART. Edinb. 1816.

The *GORGET FOR FISTULA IN ANO* consists of a semi-cylindrical, wooden staff; four inches long, without including the handle, and furnished with a wide groove. This is introduced into the rectum to prevent the point of the bistoury from injuring the intestine; when the internal orifice of the fistula is deeply situated, and it is desirable to perform the operation by incision. This instrument, invented by MARCHETTI, has been modified by PERCY, RUNGE, &c.

DESALUT invented an instrument, for conducting the wire by the anus, in the operation for fistula by ligature. He called it *Gorgeret à repoussoir*.

GORGONEI FONTES. Fountains, described by LIBAVIUS, as containing water, which possessed a petrifying property: probably, water holding in solution super-carbonate of lime.

GORTER, DAVID DE (*Biog.*) Son of the following, and Professor of Physic and Botany in the Dutch University of Harderovick; born in 1717; died in 1783. *WORKS. Materia medica, exhibens virium medicamentorum simplicium catalogos.* Amst. 1740. 4to.

GORTER, JOHN DE (*Biogr.*) A Dutch physician, father of the preceding; born at Eickhuysen in 1689; died in 1762. *WORKS. De perspiratione insensibili.* Lugd. Bat. 1725. 4to. *De dirigendo studio in medicinæ praxi, seu, de tabulis pro disciplinâ medicâ concinnandis.* Harderovic. 1726. 4to. *De secretione humorum e sanguine, ex solidorum fabricâ præcipue et humorum indole, demonstratâ.* Lugd. Bat. 1727. 4to. *Medicinæ compendium in usum exercitationis domesticæ digestum.* Lugd. Bat. Pars prima, 1731. Pars secunda, 1737. *Exercitationes quatuor medicæ.* I. *De motu vitali.* II. *De somno et vigiliâ.* III. *De fume.* IV. *De siti.* Amst. 1737. 4to. *Medicina Hippocratica exponens aphorismos HIPPOCRATIS.* Amst. Liber primus, 1739: II, 1740: III and IV, 1741: V and VI, 1742: VII, 1747. 4to. 1755. *Medicina dogmatica, tres morbos particulares, delirium, vertiginem, et tussim, exhibens.* Harderovic. 1741. 4to. *Chirurgia repurgata.* Leidæ. 1742. 4to. *Praxis medicæ systema.* Harderov. 1749. 8vo. *Opuscula varia medicæ theoreticæ.* Patav. 1751. 4to. *Formulæ medicinales cum indice virium.* Amstel. 1755. 8vo.

GOSYP'IUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Gossypium Herba'ceum*; — γοσσιπιον, *Gossipion Xylon, Bom'bar, Cot'ton.* The seeds

of the *Cotton Tree* (*Gossypium arbo'reum*, δειδρον εριοφορον (*Nelmus caluens molli la'nâ*)), have been administered in coughs, on account of the mucilage they contain. The cotton wool is used in medicine for making moxas, &c.

(F) *Coton.* (G) *Baumwolle.*
GÖTTLING, JOHN FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (*Biog.*) A German physician: Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Technology at Jena; born at Dornburg in Halberstädt in 1755; died in 1809. *WORKS. Praktische vorthteile und verbesserungen verschiedener pharmaceutisch-chemischer gerationen für apotheker.* 2 Samml. Weimar. 1783. 8vo. His chief works were chemical.

GOULARD, THOMAS (*Biog.*) Surgeon-major to the Royal and Military Hospital of Montpellier, about the middle of the last century. *WORKS. Sur la preparation &c. du plomb.* 1760 (F). *Treatise on the effects and various preparations of lead, particularly of the extract of saturn, &c.:* translated by G. ARNAUD, M. D. Lond. 1775. *De lue veneredâ.* 1774. 4to. *Remarks and practical observations on venereal complaints and disorders of the urethra; with the composition of the bougies or medicated candles for the cure of these complaints.* Lond. 1772. 8vo.

GOULSTON, GOULSON or GULSON, THOMAS (*Biogr.*) A native of Northamptonshire, England, and an eminent London physician, founder of the lectureship which bears his name; died in 1632. *WORKS. Versio, variae lectiones, et annotationes criticae in opuscula varia GALENI.* Lond. 1640. 4to. Edited by the Rev. THOMAS GATAKER.

GOUT (*Path.*) *Arthritis, Morbus articularis, Gut'ta, Arthrosia Poda'gra, Poda'gia, Poda'gra, Arthriticus velrus, Arthritis Poda'gra, Poda'gra arthritica, Flur'io arthritica, Felbris arthritica, Flerecin, Gastro-arthritis, αρθριτις, Misoptochos, μισοπτοχος.* The gout was formerly regarded as a catarrh, and received its name from the (F) *goutte*, (L) *gut'ta*, 'a drop'; because it was believed to be produced by a liquid, which distilled, *goutte à goutte*, 'drop by drop,' on the diseased part. This name, which seems to have been first used about the year 1270, has been admitted into the different languages of Europe.

Gout is an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints. It almost always attacks, first, the great toe; whence it passes to the smaller joints,

after having produced, or been attended with, various sympathetic effects, particularly in the digestive organs; after this, it may attack the greater articulations. It is an affection, which is extremely fugitive, and variable in its recurrence. It may be acquired or hereditary. In the former case, it rarely appears before the age of 35; in the latter, it is frequently observed earlier. It is often difficult to distinguish between it and rheumatism. A combination is indeed supposed to exist sometimes — hence called *Rheumatic gout*. During the paroxysm or fit, a burning, lancinating pain is experienced in the affected joint, attended with tumefaction, tension, and redness. One or more joints may be attacked, either at the same time or in succession; and, in either case, the attack terminates by resolution in a few days. This is the *Arthritis acuta, inflammatoria vel regularis, Regular gout, Arthrosia podagra regularis, Goutte régulière chaude*.

WRITERS on regular gout. TODE, Hafniæ, 1784 (L). GRAVES, Edinb. 1803 (L).

At other times, pains in the joints exist, of a more or less acute character; the swelling being without redness. These pains persist, augment, and diminish irregularly, without exhibiting intermission, and consequently without having distinct paroxysms. The disease is then called *atonic gout* or *asthenic gout, imperfect or irregular gout, Chronic G. Arthritis atonica vel asthenica, Arthrosia Podagra larvata*. It is, also, commonly called in France, *Goutte froide, Goutte blanche*. It may appear primarily or succeed attacks of regular gout.

WRITERS on atonic gout. LANDRÉ BEAUVAIS, Paris, 1800 (F).

The gout does not always confine itself to the joints. It may attack the internal organs; when it is called *Arthritis aberrans, erratic, Podagra aberrans, Vareni*, (F) *Goutte vague*, and *Wandering, misplaced, or anomalous gout*.

WRITERS. VESTI, Erford, 1700 (L). LEIDENFROST, Duisb 1775 (L). DE LIMBOURG, Liege, 1763 (F).

Retrograde gout, Arthritis retrograda, Podagra retrograda, Arthrosia Podagra complicata, Recc'dent, misplac'd gout, (F) *Goutte renouée, G. malplacée, G. rentrée*, is when it leaves the joints suddenly, and attacks some internal organ, as the stomach, intestines, lungs, brain, &c.

WRITERS. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1747 (L). R. J. CAMERARIUS, Tubing, 1716 (L).

Gout is also called, according to the part it may affect, *Podagra, Gona'gra, Chira'gra, &c.* Gout may be acute or chronic and may give rise to concretions, which are chiefly composed of urate of soda. See CALCULUS, ARTHRITIC. It may, also, give occasion to nodosities, when it is called *Arthritis nodosa*, (F) *Goutte nouée*.

WRITER. BORN, Leid. 1699 (L).

The treatment of gout is of the anti-phlogistic kind, and the local disorder should be but little interfered with. The colchicum seems to have great power over the disease. It forms the basis of the *Eau médicinale d'Insson*; a celebrated French gout remedy. The bowels must be kept regular by rhubarb and magnesia; and a recurrence of the disease be prevented by abstemious habits.

(F) *Goutte*. (G) *Gicht*.

WRITERS on gout in general. DEMETRIUS PEPAGOMENUS, Paris, 1558 (L). S. CORNEJO, Madrid (S). J. AUBRY, Paris, 1620 (F). BARTHOLIN, Hafu. 1664. O. TACHENIUS, Bren. 1668 (L). BORRICHUS, Hafu. 1679 (L). H. BUSSCHOFF, Sen. Lond. 1676. J. COLBATCH, Lond. 1697. G. E. STAHL, & TIEFFENBACH, W. MUSGRAVE, Oxon. 1726 (L). G. CHEYNE, Lond. 1753. P. DESAULT, Paris, 1738 (F). C. L. LIGER, Paris, 1753 (F). N. ROBINSON, Lond. 1756. LOUBET, Paris, 1758 (F). COSTE, Paris, 1764 (F). PONSART, Paris, 1770 (F). S. WOOD, Lond. 1775. W. CADOGAN, Lond. 1772. J. G. PIETSCH, Halle, 1774 (G). W. GRANT, Lond. 1779. W. ROWLEY, Lond. 1792. FORBES, Lond. 1793. THOS. DAWSON, Lond. 1781. T. GARDINER, Edin. 1792. J. LATHAM, Lond. 1796. G. WALLIS, Lond. 1798. J. SCOTT, Lond. 1780. T. PARKINSON, Lond. 1805. P. J. BARTHEZ, Paris, 1802 (F). TAVAREZ (*Cinchona in gout*), Lisb. 1802 (L). KINGLAKE, Lond. 1804. R. HAMILTON, Lynn, 1806. JONES (*Eau médicinale in G.*), Lond. 1810. RING, Lond. 1811. SCUDAMORE, Lond. 1816. J. JOHNSON, Lond. 1818. P. P. P. MYDDLETON, Bath, 1827.

GOUTTIERE (F) (*Anat.*) *Collie'ia*. A groove in a bone, like that used for carrying off rain. Some of these cavities are intended to facilitate the sliding of tendons, such as the *Gouttière Bicipitale* or *Bicipital groove*. Others,

as the *Gouttière sagittale* or *Sagittal groove*, lodge bloodvessels and especially veins. Others, again, are merely intended for the support of certain organs; as the *Gouttière busiluire* or *Basiliary groove*, which supports the medulla oblongata.

GRAAF, RÉGNIER DE (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Dutch physician; born at Schoonhoven in 1641; died in 1673. WORKS. *De succo pancreatico*. Lugd. Bat. 1663. 12mo. Translated into English by CHRISTOPHER PACK. Lond. 1676. 8vo. *De rirorum organis generationi inservientibus, de clysteribus, et de usu siphonis in unatomia*. Lugd. Bat. 1668. 12mo. *Epistola de nonnullis circa partes genitales inventis novis*. Lugd. Bat. 1668. *Tractatus de mulierum organis generationi inservientibus*. Lugd. Bat. 1672. 12mo. *Tractatus de partibus genitilibus defensione*. Lugd. Bat. 1673. 12mo. His works, with his life prefixed, were published at Leyden. 1577. 8vo.

GRAC'ILIS (*Anat.*) *Rectus interior femoris, sive Grac'ilis interior, Sous-pubio-creti-tibial, Sous-pubio-pretibial* (CH.) *Droit ou grêle interne de la cuisse*. This muscle is situated at the inside of the thigh. It is thin and very long; and arises from the descending ramus of the pubis, to be inserted at the inner and inferior part of the tuberosity of the tibia. It bends the leg and causes adduction of the thigh.

GRAIN (*Pharm.*) *Grainum*; the 60th part of a Troy, and the 72d part of an Avoirdupois, drachm.

GRAINDORGE, ANDREW (*Biogr.*) An ingenious French surgeon; born in 1616; died in 1676. WORKS. *In futili figuli exercitacionem medicam de principis fatus animadversiones*. Narbon. 1658. 8vo.

GRAIN'GER, JAMES, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A poet and physician; born at Dunse in Scotland, about 1723; resided chiefly in the West Indies, where he died in 1767. WORKS. *Historia febris anomale Butavæ, annorum 1746, 7, 8, &c.* Edinb. 1753. 8vo. *An essay on the more common West India diseases and the remedies which that country itself produces; to which are added some hints on the management of negroes*. Lond. 1764. 8vo.

GRA'MEN CRUCIS CYPERIO'DIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Gr'amen Ægyptiacum, Ægyptian Cock's foot grass*. The roots and plants possess the virtues of the *Triticum repens* and have been recommended in the earlier stages of dropsy. They

were, formerly, considered to possess many other properties.

GRAM'MĒ (*Pharm.*) γραμμα, an ancient weight, equivalent to the 24th part of an ounce, or to 24 grains, or a scruple, Avoirdupois. At the present day, the gramme is equal in weight to a cubed centimeter of water; or to 18 grains, Poid de Marc — 15.444 grains, Troy.

GRANDE'ALÆ (*Anat.*) The hair, which grows in the arm pits.

GRANT, WILLIAM (*Biogr.*) An English physician, who lived towards the end of the last century. WORKS. *An inquiry into the nature, rise, and progress of the fevers most common in London, as they have succeeded each other in the different seasons for the last twenty years; with some observations on the best method of treating them*. Lond. 1771. 8vo. Second edition under the title of — *Observations on the nature and cure of fevers*. Lond. 1773. 2 vols. 8vo. *Essay on the pestilential fever of Sydenham, commonly called the gaol, hospital, ship, and camp fever*. Lond. 1775. 8vo. *Short account of the present epidemic cough and fever*. Lond. 1776. 8vo. *A short account of the fever and sore throat which began to appear in and about London, Sept. 1776*. Lond. 1777. 8vo. *Some observations on the origin, progress, and method of treating the urabillious temperament and gout*. Lond. 1780. 8vo. *Observations on the late influenza febris catarrhalis epidemica of HIPPOCRATES, as it appeared in 1775 and '82*. Lond. 1782.

GRANULA'TION (*Puth.*) *Granulatio*, from *grainum*, 'a grain.' *Gen'ma*. Granulations are the reddish, conical, fleshlike shoots, which form at the surface of suppurating wounds and ulcers. They are the product of inflammatory excitement, and may be produced in indolent ulcers, by exciting the parts by proper stimulants. They form the basis of the cicatrix.

(F) *Bourgeons, B. charnus*.

GRANULATION is, likewise, a name given, by the modern French physicians, to an organic lesion, consisting in the formation of small, round, firm, shining, semi-transparent tumors, of the size and shape of millet seed or of a pea; which are met with in the lungs particularly, and in considerable quantity; often without materially interfering with their functions.

GRAPHIS'CUS (*Surg.*) γραφισκος, γραφισκος διοκληος, *Graphiscus DIOCLIS*. An instrument, invented by DIOCLIS

for extracting darts. It is described in CÆLUSUS.

GRAPHITES (*Mat. Med.*) *Plumbago*, *Supercarburetum Ferri*, *Carburetum Ferri*, *Carburet of iron*, *Black lead*, *Wad*. This substance has been esteemed slightly astringent and desiccative. It has been advised by WEINHOLD in the cure of herpes.

(F) *Crayon noir*, *Plombagine*.

(G) *Graphit*, *Reissblei*.

GRAS-FONDURE, (F) (*Path.*) *Diarrhæa adiposa*, literally *moll'eu-greuse*. A species of diarrhæa, referred to by older writers; accompanied with great emaciation, and in which the evacuations contain fatlike matter. According to SAUVAGES, the *Gras-fondure* differs from colliquative diarrhæa in not being attended with hectic fever.

(G) *Fettschmelzen*.

GRASSEYEMENT (F) (*Path.*) *Sou'us blê'sus*, *Rottacis'mus*, from (F) *gras*, 'thick,' 'speaking thick.' According to SAUVAGES, a vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*. They who speak thick, like the inhabitants of Newcastle in England or of Havre in France, have difficulty in pronouncing the *r*, and they frequently substitute for it the letter, *l*; but this does not properly constitute *Grasseyement*. It consists in this: that in words in which the letter *r* is joined to another consonant, a sort of *burring* or guttural rolling is heard, nearly like that produced by gargling.

GRATAROLUS, WILLIAM (*Biogr.*)

An Italian physician, of learning; born at Bergamo in 1510; died, according to some, in 1562; according to others, in 1568. *Works. De predictione uorum naturarumque hominum facili, et inspectioe partium corporis, liber*. Basil. 1554. 8vo. *Liber de memoriâ reparandâ, augendâ, conservandâque, ac de reminiscentiâ; tutiora omni modo remedia et præceptiones optimas continens*. Tiguri. 1554. 8vo. Translated into English by W. FULWARD, under the title of *Castle of memorie, wherein is conteyned the restoring, augmenting, and conserving of the memorye and remembrance, with the safest remedies and best precepts thereunto in any wise appertayning*. Lond. 1562. 16mo. *Pestis descriptio*. Lugd. 1555. 8vo. *Artis alchymia secretissima et certissima defensio*. Basileæ. 1561. fol. *De laudibus medicinæ, ejus origine, progressu, utilitate, empiricis, et medicorum laudibus*. Argent. 1563. 8vo. *De vini naturâ, artificio, et usu, deque omni re potabili*. Basil. 1565. 8vo.

GRATIO'LA OFFICINA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Digitallis minima*, *Gratiâ deli*, *Gratiola Centaurioides*. *Hedge hys'sop*. *Herb of græc*. It is a native of the South of Europe. The plant is inodorous; taste strong, bitter, nauseous. It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, emetic, and diuretic properties. Dose, 10 grains.

(F) *Gratiolè*, *Herbe au pauvre homme*.

(G) *Erdgalle*, *Gnadenkraut*.

WRITERS. J. J. BUERCKEL, Argent.

1738 (L). J. KOSTRZEWSKI, Vienn.

1775 (L). ZOBEL, Erlang. 1782 (L).

B. SOMMER, Regiom. 1796 (L). G. F. DELAVIGNE, Erlang. 1799 (L).

GRAVEL (*Path.*) *Lithia renalis arenosa*, *Lithiasis nephritica*, *L. renalis*,

(F) *Gravelle*, (G) *Gries*. A disease

occasioned by small concretions, similar to sand or gravel, (F) *Gravier*, which form in the kidneys, pass along the uterus to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine. These concretions, which are commonly composed of uric acid and an animal matter, are deposited at the bottom of the vessel, immediately after the excretion of the urine; and by their hardness, and resistance under the finger, differ considerably from the ordinary sediment of that liquid. A vegetable diet and alkaline drinks are the best prophylactics. See CALCULI, URINARY.

WRITERS. F. MAGENDIE, Paris 1818 (F), in Engl. Lond. 1818. SIR C. SCUDAMORE. Lond. 1823.

GRAVES, ROBERT, M. D., F. L. S.

(*Biogr.*) A physician at Sherborne in Dorsetshire. *Works. An experimental inquiry into the constitutional principles of the sulphureous water at Nottingham, near Weymouth; with observations relative to its application in the cure of diseases*. Lond. 1792. 8vo. *A pocket conspectus of the New London, Edinburgh, and Dublin pharmacopæias; wherein the virtues, uses, and doses of the several articles and preparations contained in those works are concisely stated; their pronounciation, as to quantity, is strictly marked, and a variety of other particulars respecting them given, calculated more especially for junior practitioners*. Lond. 1796. 12mo. 4th edit. 1810.

GRAVITY, SPECIFIC (*Pharm.*) *Gravitas specifica*. The relation between the weight of a body and its bulk: thus, supposing four bodies to be of the same size, but which weigh, one 4, another 3, another 2, and the fourth 1; the specific gravity of the first will be four times greater than that of the

last. The specific gravities of different bodies are therefore as the weights, bulk for bulk. For solids and liquids water is taken as the unit; atmospheric air for the gases. Thus, water is 1.000;

mercury at the common temperature, 13.58. Whence, we conclude, mercury is between 13 and 14 times heavier than water.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

Note. D. E. L. and A. mean, the Dublin, Edinburgh, London, and American Pharmacopœias.

Acid, Acetic,	1.062 _a	Metals, Iron, cast,	7.248
— Arsenic,	3.391	— — barhardened or not,	7.788
— Arsenious,	3.728	— Lead,	11.35
— Benzoic,	0.667	— Mercury at 60° F.,	13.58
— Citric,	1.034	— Platinum,	21.47
— Muriatic,	1.200 _b	— Potassium, 59° F.,	0.865
— Nitric,	1.271	— Silver,	10.47
— — highly concentrated,	1.583 _c	— Sodium at 59° F.,	0.972
— Phosphoric, liquid,	1.558	— Steel, soft,	7.833
— Sulphuric,	1.850 _d	— — tempered,	7.816
— Tartaric,	1.596	— — hardened,	7.840
Alcohol, absolute,	0.797	— Tin,	7.291
— highly rectified,	0.809 _e	— Zinc,	7.191
— of commerce,	0.835 _f	Milk,	1.032
Aloes, Socotrine,	1.379	Mineral Pitch or Asphaltum, from }	1.650
Alum,	1.714	0.905 to }	1.360
Ambergris,	0.926	Myrrh,	0.847
Ammonia Gas (Air being 1.000),	0.590	Naphtha, from 0.700 to	1.900
— liquid,	0.875	Nitre,	0.868
Ammoniacum,	1.217	Oils, essential, Amber,	0.986
Assafetida,	1.327	— Aniseed,	0.904
Barytes, Carbonate of, from 4.100 to	4.600	— Carraway-seed,	1.043
Benzoin,	1.092	— Cinnamon,	1.036
Blood, human,	1.053	— Cloves,	0.929
— Crassamentum of,	1.245	— Fennel,	0.911
— Serum of,	1.030	— Juniper,	0.894
Borax,	1.714	— Lavender,	0.898
Camphor,	0.988	— Mint, common,	0.948
Caoutchouc,	0.933	— Nutmegs,	0.978
Catechu,	1.457	— Pennyroyal,	0.934
Chalk, from 2.252 to	2.657	— Roscmay,	0.870
Crystalline Lens,	1.100	— Turpentine,	0.907
Dragon's Blood,	1.204	— Wormwood,	0.932
Elemi,	0.866	— expressed, Almonds, sweet,	0.940
Ether, Acetic,	0.729	— Linseed,	0.915
— Muriatic,	0.908	— Olives,	0.923
— Nitric,	0.775	— Whale,	1.173
— Sulphuric, from 0.632 to	1.124	Olibanum,	1.336
Euphorbium,	0.923	Opium,	1.622
Fat of Beef,	0.936	Opoponax,	0.784
— Hogs,	0.923	Peruvian Bark,	1.770
— Mutton,	0.934	Phosphorus,	0.923 _g
— Veal,	1.212	Proof Spirit,	1.200
Galbanum,	1.222	Sagapenum,	1.274
Gamboe,	1.228	Scammony of Smyrna,	1.235
Guaiaicum, G.	1.452	— Aleppo,	0.943
Gum Arabic,	1.481	Spermaceti,	1.606
— Cherrytree,	1.450	Sugar, white,	1.990
Honey,	1.111	Sulphur, fused,	0.941
Isinglass,	1.218	Tallow,	1.816
Jalap, Resin of,	1.186	Tragacanth gum,	1.080
Labdanum,	0.947	Vinegar, from 1.013 to	1.000
Lard,	2.390	Water, distilled,	1.028
Lime,	2.612	— Sea,	0.964
Magnesia, Carbonate of, from 2.220 to	1.074	Wax, Bees'	0.968
Mastic,	6.702	— White,	0.993
Metals, Antimony,	5.763	Wine, Bourdeaux,	0.991
— Arsenic,	8.900	— Burgundy,	0.997
— Copper,	19.25	— Port,	19.35
— Gold, cast,	19.35	— White Champagne,	
— — hammered,			

a 1.070, D.

b 1.170, D. and E., 1.160, L. and A.

c 1.500, D. L. A. 1.520 E.

d 1.845, D. and E.

e .815, L. and D.

f .540, D.

g .930, D. and L., .935, E.

(F) *Pesanteur spécifique.*

(G) *Specifische Schwere.*

GREAVES, SIR EDWARD (*Biogr.*) Phys. in ordinary to King CHARLES II. of England; born in Surry; died in 1680. **WORKS.** *Morbis epidemicis.* Ann. 1643: or the new disease, with causes, signs, remedies, &c. Oxf. 1643. 4to. *Oratio habita in ædibus collegii medicorum Londinensium, 25 Jul. die Harveii memoria dicato.* Lond. 1667. 4to.

GREG'ORY, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A learned professor of physic in the university of Edinburgh; born at Aberdeen, in 1724; died in 1773. **WORKS.** *Comparative view of the state and faculties of man with those of the animal world.* Lond. 1776. 12mo. *Observations on the duties, offices, and qualifications of a physician, and on the method of prosecuting inquiries into philosophy.* Lond. 1770. 8vo. *Elements of the practice of physic for the use of students.* Edinb. 1772. 8vo. *Whole works, with life of the author.* Edinb. 1788. 4 vols. 12mo.

GREGORY, JAMES, M. D. (*Biogr.*) Professor of the practice of physic in the university of Edinburgh, son of the preceding and not less distinguished; born in 1753; died in 1821. **WORKS.** *Dissertatio medica de morbis calii mutatione medendis.* Edinb. 1774. 8vo. *Conspectus medicinæ theoreticæ in usum academikum.* Edinb. 1780-2. 2 vols. 8vo. **CULLEN'S first lines of the practice of physic, with notes.** 7th edit. 2 vols. 8vo.

GRELE (F) (*Anat.*) *Grac'ilis*, long and thin. This epithet is given by the French to various parts, as the

APOPHYSE GRELE DU MARTEAU, the slender apophysis or process of the malleus, a long process, situated at the anterior part of the neck of the malleus and which passes out by the fissure of GLASERIUS. It is also called the *apophysis of RAW*, although it was already known to FABRICIUS AB ACQUAPENDENTE and to CÆCILIUS FOLLIUS.

GREN, FRED'K ALBERT CHARLES, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent natural philosopher and professor of medicine at Halle, in Germany; born in 1758; died in 1790. **WORKS.** *System der Pharmakologie.* Hal. 1798. 3 vols. 8vo.

GREVIN, JAMES (*Biogr.*) A French poet and physician; born at Clermont, in Beauvoises, in 1538; died in 1573. **WORKS.** *Deux livres des venins, où il est discours des bestes venimeuses, thériacques, poisons et contrepoisons; ensemble les œuvres de NICANDRE.* Paris. 1567. 8vo. It was translated into Latin by

JEREM. MARTIUS. *Partium corporis humani, tam simplicium tam compositarum, brevis elucidatio.* Lutet. 1565. fol. Translated into French. Paris. 1569. fol.

GREW, NEHEMIAH, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) A physician and eminent botanical philosopher; born at Coventry, Eng.; died in 1711. **WORKS.** *Museum Regalis Societatis; or a catalogue of natural and artificial rarities belonging to the Royal Society and preserved at Gresham's college. To which is added the comparative anatomy of the stomach and guts; with 31 plates.* Lond. 1681. fol. *Tractatus de salis cathartici amari, in aquis Ebeshamensibus et hujusmodi aliis contenti, naturâ et usu.* Lond. 1695. 12mo.

GRIPHOM'ENOS (*Path.*) γριφομενος, from γριφος, 'a net,' because it surrounds the body like a net. A pain which surrounds the præcordia. **HIPPOCRATES.**

GRIPPE (F) (*Path.*) from gripper, 'to gripe'; catch hold of; a vulgar name for several catarrhal diseases, which have reigned epidemically; as the **INFLUENZA**, which see.

WRITERS. **MARIGNÉ**, Montauban, 1776 (F). **SAILLANT**, Paris, 1780 (F). **CABIRAN**, Toulouse, 1806 (F).

GROATS (*Hyg.*) Sax. ζριττα, ζριτ, Germ. Grütze. *Avena excorticata gl'umis exempta.* **Gratum.** Oat/ineal, (*Yorkshire*). Oats, hulled but unground (*Lancashire*). Hulled oats, half ground. Oats that have the hulls taken off, **Grits.**

A decoction of these is administered as a diluent and demulcent.

GROENEVELT, or GREENFIELD, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A physician of the 17th century; born at Deventer in Holland. **WORKS.** *Dissertatio lithologica variis observationibus et figuris illustrata.* Lond. 1684. 8vo. Translated into English. Lond. 1710. 8vo. *Practica quæ humani morbi describuntur.* Francf. 1688. 8vo. *Arthritology, or a discourse of the gout.* Lond. 1691. 8vo. *Tractatus de tuto cantharidum in medicina usu interno.* Lond. 1691. 12mo. Translated by **MARTIN**, under the title — *Treatise on the safe internal use of cantharides.* Lond. 1701. 8vo. *Fundamenta medicinæ, &c.* Lond. 1715. 8vo. Translated into English. Lond. 1753. 8vo.

GROOVE (*Anat. Surg.*) Icelandic, *grafa*, Sax. ζραφαν, to dig. A channel or gutter, in a bone or surgical instrument.

(F) *Rainure.*

GROO'VED (*Anat. & Surg.*) Same etymon. *Sulca'tus*, *Stria'tus*, *Cana'licula'tus*. Having a small channel or gutter.

(F) *Cannelé* ou *Canelé*.

GROWTH (*Phys.*) from Dutch *groeyen*, *Crescentia*. The development of the body; particularly in the direction of its height. It is, also, applied to any adventitious tissue: thus, we speak of a *morbid growth* or *formation*.

(F) *Croissance*.

(G) *Wachsthum*.

GRUBE, HER'MAN (*Biog.*) A German physician; born at Lubeck in 1637; died in 1698. **WORKS.** *Analysis mali citrei compendiosa*. Hafn. 1668. 8vo. *Commentarius de modo simplicium medicamentorum facultates cognoscendi*. Hafn. et Francof. 1669. 8vo. *De arcanis medicorum non arcanis commentatio*. Hafn. 1673. 8vo. *De transplantatione morborum analysis nova*. Amstel. et Hamburg. 1674. 8vo. *De ictu tarantulæ et vi musices in ejus curatione*. Francof. 1679. 8vo.

GRU'TUM (*Path.*) 'Groats.' *Grutium Milium*, *Milium*. A hard, white tubercle of the skin, resembling, in size and appearance, a millet-seed. It is confined to the face.

GRYALI COLLY'R'IUM (*Pharm.*) The antient name of a detergent collyrium, described by AËTIUS.

GRY'PA (*Pharm.*) An ointment, no longer employed, described by N. MYREPSUS.

GRYP'H'US PES (*Surg.*) The *Griffon's Foot*, (F) *Pied de Griffon*. An instrument of which AMBROSE PARÉ speaks, and which was used for extracting moles from the uterus.

GRYPO'SIS (*Path.*) γρυπώσις, from γρυπώω, 'I incurvate.' *Incurvatio*. It is used particularly for crookedness or incurvation of the nails. *Un'guium adunca'tio*.

GUACO (*Mat. Med.*) The name of a plant, described by HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND under the name *Mikania Guaco*, which grows in the valleys of Madalena, Rio-Cauca, &c. of South America. The negroes use the juice against the bites of poisonous reptiles; — both in the way of prevention and cure.

GUAIACUM (*Mat. Med.*) *G. officina'lē*, *G. America'num*, *Lig'num vitæ*, *L. sanctum*, *L. benedictum*, *Pa'lus sanctus*, *Lig'num India'um*, *Hagioz'ylum*. The resin and wood are both used in medicine. Their odor is slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, of the resin more so than of the wood. The resin

is concrete, brittle; color, externally, greenish; internally, grayish. Water dissolves about one-tenth; alcohol 95 parts. It is soluble, also, in *liquor potassæ* 15 parts, *liquor ammoniæ* 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air. The base of the guaiacum is a peculiar resin, called *Guaiacine*.

The guaiacum is stimulant and diaphoretic; and, in large doses, purgative. It is administered in chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose, of resin, gr. v to xx: — to purge, gr. xx to xl.

(F) *Gayac*, *Gaïac*; *Gomme Guaiac*.

(G) Guajakholz, Franzosenholz, Pockenholz, Guajakgummi, Guajakharz.

WRITERS. L. SCHMAUS (*G. in syphilis*), August. Vindel. 1518 (L). ULRICH VON HUTTEN (*Do.*), Mogunt. 1519 (L). J. DE BETHENCOURT (*Do.*), Paris, 1527 (L). FR. DELGADO (*Do.*), Venice, 1529 (I). N. POLL (*Do.*), Venet. 1535 (L). A. FERRI, Rom. 1537 (L). A. LECOQ, Paris, 1540 (L). R. FUCHS (*G. in syphilis*), Paris, 1541 (L). M. A. BIONDO (*Do.*), Venet. 1542 (L). L. RETTORI (*Do.*), Bonon. 1594 (L). J. JUNCKER, Erford. 1624 (L). J. A. FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1662 (L). PH. SHORT, Lugd. Bat. 1719 (L). CHR. G. GRUNER (*G. in gout*). Jenæ, 1778 (L). J. FR. ACKERMANN (*Do.*), Kilon. 1782 (L).

GUAS'EM (*Path.*) A name, given by the Arabian physicians to certain blackish spots on the skin, with the nature of which we are unacquainted. **AVICENNA.**

GUBERNAC'ULUM TES'TIS (*Anat.*) *Ligamentum suspensorium Testis*. A triangular, fibro-cellular cord; which, in the fœtus, arises from the ramus of the ischium and the skin of the scrotum, and proceeds to the posterior part of the testicle, before this organ issues from the abdomen. It is a continuation of the fascia superficialis, and, by contracting to occasion the descent of the testicle, it lengthens the fibres of the lesser oblique muscle; so as to produce the cremaster, and is itself expanded to constitute the dartos.

(F) *Gouvernail du testicule*.

GUIDOT or **GUIDOTT**, THOMAS (*Biogr.*) Born at Leamington in Southampton, England, in 1638. Time of his death not known. **WORKS.** *An appendix concerning the antiquity of Bath; and an account of the nature of*

the hot waters there. Lond. 1669. 8vo. *A querie concerning drinking Bath waters resolved.* Lond. 1673. *Observations lately made at Bath.* Lond. 1674. 4to. *Discourse of the Bath and the hot waters there: with some inquiries into the nature of the waters of St. Vincnt Rock near Bristol, and that of Castle Cary. To which is added a century of observations: with an account of the lives and characters of the physicians of Bath.* Lond. 1676. 8vo. *Liber de thermis Britannicis; accedunt observationes hydrostaticæ, chromaticæ, et miscellanæ uniuscujusque balnei apud Batoniam, naturam ornatus exhibentes.* Lond. 1681. 4to. *On Islington waters.* Lond. 1684. 4to. *The register of Bath, in 200 observations, containing an account of cures performed and benefit received by the use of the famous hot wells of Bath.* Lond. 1694. 8vo. He published two or three other works on the Bath waters. *De urinis prelegomena.* Leyd. 1703. 8vo.

GUILANDINA MORINGA (*Mat. Med.*) A plant, which affords the Ben nut, and the Lignum nephriticum. It is also called *Moringa Oleifera*, *M. Zeylanica*. — *Ben*, *Glans unguenta'ria*, *Ben Nux*, *Balanus Myrep'sica*; the *Oily Alcorn* or *Ben Nut*, βαλανος Αιγυπτια, βαλανος Μυρεψικη. This West India nut furnishes an oil, *Oleum Balani'num*, which does not become rancid by age, and is hence used by perfumers. It is purgative.

The wood of the guilandina is called *Lignum Nephriticum*, and has been used, in decoction, in affections of the urinary organs.

GUILLÉMEAU, JAMES (*Biog.*) A very celebrated medical character of the 16th century: Surgeon to CHARLES IX. and HENRY IV. of France; born at Orleans in 1550; died in 1612. *WORKS.* *A Latin translation of the works of AMBROSE PARÉ.* Paris. 1582. fol. *Tables anatomiques avec les portraits et declaration d'iceux.* Paris. 1586. fol. *Histoire de tous les muscles du corps humain, où leurs noms, nombre, situation, origine, insertion et action sont démontrées. Traité de la génération de l'homme, recueilli des leçons de M. COURTIN, M. D., de la Faculté de Paris. L'heureux accouchement des femmes.* Paris. 1609. 8vo. In English, Lond. 1612. 4to. *La chirurgie Française, recueillie des anciens médecins et chirurgiens.* Paris. 1594. fol. Translated into English by A. M. DORT. 1597. fol. *Opérations de chirurgie,*

recueillies des anciens médecins et chirurgiens. Traité des maladies de l'œil. Paris. 1585. 8vo. Translated into English by A. H. Lond. 1586. 24mo. *Traité de la parfaite méthode d'embaumer les corps.* Œuvres de chirurgie. Paris. 1598. et augmentées de plusieurs traitez, pris des leçons de M. G. COURTIN. Rouen. 1649.

GUIN'THIER, or GUIN'THER, or GUIN'TIER, or GUINTE'RIUS, or GON'THIER, or WINT'HER, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A celebrated anatomist, and physician to FRANCIS I.; born at Andernach, in Germany, in 1487; died at Strasburg in 1574. *WORKS.* *Anatomicarum institutionum, secundum GALENI sententiam, libr. iv.* Basil. 1536. 8vo. *Item cum THEOPHILI PROTOSPATARII de corpore humano lib. v.* Basil. 1539. 4to. *Item cum opusculo G. VALLÆ de partibus humani corporis.* Venet. 1555. 16mo. *Item ab ANDREA VESALIO auctiores redditi.* Patav. 1558. 8vo. *De victüs et medendi ratione, tum alio, tum pestilentia maximè tempore observandâ.* Argent. 1542. 8vo. *Item cum MARSILII FIGINI de vitâ libris duobus.* Paris. 1549. 8vo. *Item cum thesauro sanitatis J. LIEBAULTII.* Paris. 1577. 16mo. *Avis, régime et ordonnance pour connoître la peste, &c.* Strasburg. 1564. 4to. *De pestilentia commentarius, in quatuor dialogos distinctus.* Argent. 1565. 8vo. *Commentarius de balneis et aquis medicatis.* Argent. 1565. 8vo. *De medicina veteri et novâ tum cognoscendâ, tum faciendâ, commentarii duo.* Basil. 1571. 2 vols. fol. *Gynæciorum commentarius de gravidarum, parturientium, puerperarum, et infantium curâ, &c.* 1606. 8vo. *Syntaxis Græca nunc recens et nata et edita.* Lutet. 1527. 8vo. He published, likewise, several treatises of the older writers, — HIPPOCRATES, PLATO, GALEN, PAULUS of Ægina, ALEXANDER of Tralles, &c., with commentaries.

GUM-LAN'GET; *Dentis Scalpium*, οδορογυφορ. An instrument for separating the gum from the cervix of the tooth, prior to extraction. It is formed much like a fleam.

(F) Déchaussoir.

(G) Zahnschaber.

The operation itself is called *Lancing the gums*, *Dentium sculptura*, (F) Déchaussement.

GUMMA (*Path.*) An elastic tumor, formed in the periosteum; occupying particularly the cranium and sternum, and produced by the syphilitic virus,

when it has been long in the constitution. It is so called, because, when opened, it contains a matter like gum.

GUMMI (*Mat. Med.*) *gummi*, *Gisisim*. An immediate principle of vegetables. It is a solid, uncrystallizable, inodorous substance, of a mawkish taste, unchangeable in the air, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water, with which it forms a mucilage. It is obtained from various species of the *mimosa* and *prunus*; and, consequently, there are many varieties of gum. They are used in medicine as demulcents, emollients, and relaxants, particularly in catarrh, intestinal irritations, &c.; and in *Pharmacy*, they are employed in the formation of emulsions, pills, &c.

(F) *Gomme*.

(G) *Gummi*.

GUMMI-NOSTRAS, (F) *Gomme du Pays*; *Indig'neous Gum*. These generic names are given to several species of gum, which flow spontaneously from certain European fruit trees, — such as the almond, cherry, peach, apricot, &c. The indigenous gums have nearly the same properties as gum arabic, but they are inferior to it.

GUMMI-RESTINA (*Mat. Med.*) *Gum-Res'in*. A milky juice, obtained by making incisions into the branches, stalks, and roots of certain vegetables. Gum-resins are compounds of resin, gum, essential oil, and different other vegetable matters. They are solid, opaque, brittle, of a strong odor, acrid taste, variable color, and are heavier than water. Water dissolves a part of them, and alcohol another: hence proof spirit is the proper menstruum.

The generality of the gum-resins are powerful stimulants to the whole or to parts of the Economy.

The chief are *assafetida*, *gum ammoniac*, *euphorbium*, *galbanum*, *cambooge*, *myrrh*, *olibanum*, *opoponax*, *scammony*, *aloes*, &c.

GUTTA (*Pharm.*) A *Drop*, *σταγμα*, *Alun'sel*, *Stilla*. A quantity of liquid, generally valued, in *Pharmacy*, at the weight of a grain. It is clear, however, that the weight must vary according to the nature of the liquid: — a drop of ether, e. g., cannot weigh as much as one of sulphuric acid. The form of the mouth of the phial likewise alters the size of the drop. These and other circumstances have induced the London College to institute the *minim*, which is the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

(F) *Goutte*. (G) *Tropfen*.

GUTTA ROSEA (*Path.*) *Gutta Rosacea*, *Ion'thus corymb'ifer*, *Ac'nē rosacea*, *Bacchia*, *Butiga*, *Carbuncled Face*, *Ro'sy Drop*, *Welk*. An eruption of small, suppurating tubercles, with shining redness, and an irregular granular appearance of the skin of the part of the face which is affected. The redness commonly appears first at the end of the nose, and then spreads on both sides. It is often produced by hard drinking. Its cure must be attempted by regular regimen, and cooling means internally: weak spirituous or saturnine lotions externally. The affection is usually very obstinate.

(F) *Couperose*, *Goutte Rose*, *Bourgeons*.

(G) *Kupferhandel*.

WRITERS. CH. HARDER, Argent. 1648 (L). J. E. KIRCHHOF, Altdorf, 1659 (L): A. H. FASCH, Jenæ, 1669 (L). J. BRAUN, Argent. 1681 (L). J. R. FUCHS, Altdorf, 1688 (L). G. THIESEN, Regiom. 1730 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1745 (L).

GUTTE NI'GRÆ (*Pharm.*) *Common Black Drop*. (*Opi* $\frac{z}{3}$ viij, *aceti distillat.* $\frac{ssj}{ij}$. *Infuse*.) It is milder than the tincture of opium. GRAY.

The celebrated **BLACK DROP**, *Lancaster* or *Quaker's Black Drop*, is made as follows: — take half a pound of *opium*, *sliced*; three pints of *good verjuice* (juice of the wild crab), and one and a half ounce of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron. Boil to a proper thickness, and add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonfuls of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place, near the fire, for 6 or 8 weeks, then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrup. Lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop is equal to 3 of laudanum: and it is nearly devoid of all the unpleasant exciting effects of the latter.

GUTTUR (L) (*Anat.*) The throat; the larynx; the trachea.

GUTTURAL (*Anat.*) *Gutturalis*, from *guttur*, 'the throat.' Relating or belonging to the throat.

The *Superior Thyroideal Artery* is sometimes called *Guttural Artery*.

A *Guttural Cough* is one occasioned by irritation of the larynx or trachea.

A *Guttural Sound* is one pronounced, as it were, in the throat.

GYMNASIUM (*Hyg.*) *gymnasion*, from *γυμνος*, 'naked.' *Palæstra*. An establishment, amongst the ancients, intend-

ed for bodily exercises, as wrestling, running, &c.

GYM'NAST (*Med.*) *Gymnas'tes*, γυμναστής, *Gymnas'ta*; same etymon. The manager of a gymnasium. One, whose profession it was to prevent or cure diseases by gymnastics.

GYMNAS'TICS (*Med. Hyg.*) *Gymnas'tica*, *Somacel'tics*, γυμναστική; same etymon. That part of Hygienic Medicine, which treats of bodily exercises. It is called *Medical Gymnas'tics*. The ancients had, also, *Athlet'ic Gymnas'tics*, and *Military Gymnas'tics*. **HERODICUS** of Selivra first proposed gymnastics for the cure of disease.

(G) *Gymnastik*, *Uebungskunst*, *Turnkunst*.

WRITERS. J. MERCURIALI, 1569, 4to. (L). M. CAGNATUS, Rom. 1591, 4to. (L). P. S. FABER, Lugd. 1592, 4to. (L). G. WEST (translated from LUCIAN), Lond. 1753, 8vo. P. GERIKE, Helmst. 1748 (L). FR. BÖRNER, Helmst. 1748 (L). CL. J. TISSOT (*medical G.*), Paris, 1781 (F). GUTSMUTHS, Schnepfenthal, 1793 (G). CH. LONDE (*medical gymnastics*), Paris, 1821 (F).

GYNÆCEIA (*Phys.*) *Gynæcia*, γυναικεία, from γυνή, 'a woman.' The cata-

menia;—also, the lochia. **HIPPOCR.**, **GALEN**, **FOËSIUS**.

GYNÆCOLO'GIA (*Anthrop.*) from γυνή, 'a woman,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doctrine of the nature, diseases, &c. of women.

WRITER. C. G. CARUS, Leipz. 1828 (G).

GYNÆCOMA'NIA (*Path.*) γυναικομανία, from γυνή, 'woman,' and μανία, 'mania,' 'rage.' That species of insanity, which arises from love for women. Some have used the word synonymously with nymphomania.

GYNÆCOMAS'TUS (*Anat.*) γυναικομαστός, from γυνή, 'woman,' and μαστός, 'a breast.' A man, whose breasts are as large as those of a woman. **GALEN**, **INGRASSIAS**.

A considerable enlargement of the breasts of a female was, formerly, called *Gynæcomas'ton*, γυναικομαστόν.

GYNÆCOMYS'TAX (*Anat.*) γυναικομυστάξ, from γυνή, 'woman,' and μυστάξ, 'the beard.' The hair on the pubes of women. **ROLFINK**.

GYNANTHRO'PUS (*Med.*) γυνανθρωπος. A hermaphrodite, who belongs more to the male than to the female sex.

H

HAB'E'NA (*Surg.*) *A Bridle*: τελακίον. A bandage for uniting the lips of wounds; and which, in many instances, replaced the suture. **GALEN**.

HAB'ICOT, **NICHO'LAS** (*Biog.*) A French physician; born at Bonny in Gâtinois. He died in 1624. **WORKS.** *Problèmes sur la nature, préservation et cure de la maladie pestilentielle*. Paris. 1607. *Semaine anatomique*. Paris. 1610. 4to. *Problèmes médicaux et chirurgicaux*. Paris. 1617. 4to. *Paradoxe mythologiste, par lequel est démontré que le diaphragme n'est un seul muscle*. Paris. 1610. 8vo. *Gigantostéologie*. Paris. 1613. 8vo.

HABIL'LA DE **CARTHAGE'NA** (*Mat. Méd.*) *Bejuio*, *Carthage'na Bean*. A kind of bean of South America, famed as an effectual antidote for the poison of all serpents, if a small quantity be eaten immediately.

(F) *Fève de Carthagène*.

HAB'IT (*Med. & Path.*) *Habitu'do*, *Assuetu'do*, *Mos*, *U'sus*, *Consuetu'do*, εθος, ἔξις, εθιμοσύνη. Habit is the aptitude for repeating certain acts:—or, a disposition, which results from the frequent repetition of the same acts. It is, according to vulgar expression, "a second nature." Habit may predispose to certain diseases, or it may protect us against them. It ought not to be lost sight of, in attending to the progress of disease, or its treatment.

(F) *Habitude*, *Accoutumance*.

(G) *Gewohnheit*.

WRITERS. L. LEMNIUS, Francf. 1596 (L). E. BARTHOLIN, Hafn. 1674 (L). J. P. BRUNO, Altdorf, 1677 (L). MELBOMIUS, Helmst. 1681 (L). FR. BAYLE, Tolos. 1701 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1706 (L). SCHULZE, Hal. 1734 (L). STENZEL, Vitte'mb. 1737 (L). KIPPING, Helmst. 1750 (L). RICHTER, Gotting. 1756 (L). WISNER, Vienn. 1777 (L).

W. CULLEN, Edinb. 1780 (L). SEEGER, Stuttgart. 1786 (L). JORDENS, Harde-
rovic. 1793 (L). SCHÆFFER, Stuttg.
1794 (L). BOUTTEMOTTE, Paris, 1812 (F).

HABIT OF BODY, Constitutio, Habitus, Habitus Corporis, καταστασις, ἔξις. The aggregate of the physical qualities of the human body.

(F) *Habitude extérieure, Habitude du corps.*

(G) *Leibesbeschaffenheit.*

HADEN, CHARLES THOMAS (Biog.) An intelligent and zealous medical practitioner of Chelsea; born at Derby in 1791; died in the Mediterranean, whither he had proceeded for his health, in 1823. **WORKS.** *Practical observations on the colchicum autumnale in inflammatory diseases.* Lond. 1820. 8vo. He was conductor of a *Journal of popular medicine*, and for some time editor of the *Medical intelligencer*. He published a translation of the Formulary for the preparation of new medicines by MAGENDIE. Lond. 1823. 12mo. Some of the essays, contained in his popular journal, and connected with childhood, were collected by his friend Mr. T. ALCOCK, after his death, and accompanied by a biographical sketch.

HÆMADON'OSOS (Nosol.) from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' Disease of the blood-vessels. *Hæmatangion'osos.*

(G) *Blutgefässkrankheit.*

HÆMADOSTO'SIS (Path.) from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *οστωσις*, 'a bony tumor.' Ossification of the blood-vessels.

(G) *Blutgefässverknocherung.*

HÆMAGO'GUS (Mat. Med.) from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *αγω*, 'I drive off.' A medicine, which promotes the menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges.

HÆMALO'PIA (Path.) *Hæmalops, αἱμαλωπ*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ωπ*, 'the eye.' An effusion of blood into the eye. GALEN. A blood-shot eye.

HÆMAPH'OBUS; Hæmoph'obus. One, who has a dread of blood: — who cannot look at it without fainting; — from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *φοβος*, 'dread.'

HÆMOP'ORIA (Path.) *Oligæ'ma*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *απορος*, 'poor.' Paucity of blood.

(G) *Blutmangel.*

HÆMATA'ICĒ (Med.) from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ἵστημι*, 'I remain,' 'reside.' A science, which treats of the strength of the blood-vessels. *Hymastat'ics.*

WRITER. STEPHEN HALES, Lond. 1733.

HÆMATAPOR'IA (Path.) from *αἷμα*,

'blood,' and *απορία*, 'want of.' A disease, in which there is want of blood. Synonymous with *Anæmia*. SAGAR.

HÆMATEM'ESIS (Path.) from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *εμεω*, 'I vomit.' *Vomitus cruentus: Hemorrhæ'gia Hæmatem'esis, Vomitus Sanguinis, Vomiting of Blood.* Hæmatemesis is generally preceded by a feeling of oppression; weight; and dull or pungent pain in the epigastric, and in the hypochondriac regions; by anxiety, and, occasionally, by syncope. Blood is then passed by vomiting, and sometimes, also, by stool: the blood being generally of a grumous aspect.

Hæmatemesis may be active or passive; acute or chronic. The blood effused proceeds, almost always, from a sanguineous exhalation at the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is often observed in females; whose menstrual secretion is irregularly performed.

On dissection of those, who have died from protracted hæmatemesis, — for the acute kind is comparatively devoid of danger, — the mucous membrane of the stomach is found red and inflamed, or black, and the vessels considerably dilated. Complete abstinence from food; rest; the horizontal posture; bleeding, if the hemorrhage be active; cold, acidulous drinks, &c., constitute the usual treatment.

(F) *Vomissement de sang.*

(G) *Blutbrechen.*

WRITERS. H. CONRING, Helmst. 1636 (L). SCHEID, Argent. 1709 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1718 (L). DE HASSELT, Argent. 1719 (L). F. HOFMANN, Hal. 1729 (L). LUTHER, Erfurt. 1732 (L). EDEL, Argent. 1742 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1752 (L). DUNCKER, Lips. 1776 (L). MARCUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1790 (L). SCHMIDT, Helmst. 1792 (L). BEDNARCZYK, Francf. ad Viadr. 1793 (L). WARBURG, Ibid. 1803 (L). P. S. I. DALCHÉ, Paris, 1803 (F). C. M. SIMON, Paris, 1809 (F). B. LEMONNIER, Paris, 1812 (F).

HÆMAT'ICA (Nosol.) *αἱματικά*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Diseases of the sanguineous function: — the third class in the Nosology of GOOD.

HÆMATI'TES (Mat. Med.) *αἱματιτης*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' so called from its color or from its fancied powers of stopping blood. *Lapis Hæmatites.* A beautiful ore of iron, called, also, *Blood'stone.* When finely levigated, and freed from the grosser parts, by frequent washings with water, it has been long recom-

mended in hemorrhage, fluxes, uterine obstructions, &c., in doses of from one scruple to three or four.

HÆMATIT'INOS or HEMATIT'INOS (*Pharm.*) αἱματιτινος. A collyrium, of which the hæmatites was an ingredient. GALEN.

HÆMATOCE/LĒ (*Path.*) αἱματοκίλη, from αἷμα, 'blood,' and κίλη, 'tumor.' A tumor, formed by blood. By some, this term has been applied to a tumor, formed by blood effused into the cellular texture of the scrotum. Others have used it for tumors, arising from the effusion of blood into the tunica vaginalis: — hæmatocele, according to them, differing from hydrocele only in the character of the effusion. HEISTER. Others, again, have applied it to effusions of blood into the interior of the tunica albuginea itself. RICHTER. The first is the usual acceptation. It is, most commonly, caused by wounds or contusions; and requires the use of antiphlogistics, discutients, &c. Sometimes it is necessary to evacuate the effused blood. (G) Blutbruch.

HÆMATO'DES or HEMATO'DES (*Path.*) αἱματώδης, *Sanguineus*, from αἷμα, 'blood,' and εἶδος, 'appearance.' That, which contains blood, or has the color of blood.

FUNGUS HÆMATO'DES, *Spongoid inflammation, Pulpy or Medullary Sarcoma, Carcinoma Hæmatodes, Carcinoma spongiosum, Bleeding Fungus, Soft Cancer*, (F) *Carcinome sanguante*, — *Hématonie fongôide*. An extremely alarming, carcinomatous affection, which was first described, with accuracy, by Mr. JOHN BURNS of Glasgow.

It consists in the development of cancerous tumors, in which the inflammation is accompanied with violent heat and pain, and with fungous and bleeding excrescences.

Even when the diseased part is extirpated, at a very early period, — and this is the only wise plan that can be adopted, — a recovery rarely follows: other organs being generally implicated at the same time. Fungus hæmatodes was the first term applied to the disease by Mr. HEY of Leeds. Mr. J. BURNS called it *Spongoid inflammation*, from the spongy, elastic feel, which peculiarly characterizes it, and continues even after ulceration has taken place. The disease has, most frequently, been met with in the eyeball, the upper and lower extremities, testicle, and mamma: but it occurs in

the uterus, ovary, liver, spleen, brain, lungs, thyroid gland, and in the hip and shoulder-joints.

(G) Blutschwamm.

Some French surgeons designate, by this name, those tumors which were formerly termed *anormales, cavernæuses, variqueuses*, called *Erectiles* by DUPUYTREN, *Hématoncies* by ALIBERT, *Telangiectasia* by GRAFE.

WRITERS. J. WARDROP, Edinb. 1809. J. P. MAUNOIR, Paris, 1820 (F).

HÆMATOGRA'PHIA (*Anat.*) from αἷμα, 'blood,' and γραφή, 'a description.' A description of the blood.

(G) Blutbeschreibung.

HÆMATOLO'GIA (*Physiol.*) from αἷμα, 'blood,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' That part of Medicine, which treats of the blood. (G) Blutlehre.

HÆMATO'PHALOCE/LĒ (*Surg. Path.*) *Hæmatomphalum*, αἱματομγαλον, from αἷμα, 'blood,' ομγαλον, 'the navel,' and κίλη, 'a tumor.' Umbilical hernia, the sac of which incloses a bloody serum; or which has, at its surface, a number of varicose veins: — constituting the *Varicomphalus*. (G) Blutnabelbruch.

HÆMATO'CUS (*Nosol.*) (F) *Hématonie*, from αἷμα, 'blood,' and ογκος, 'a tumor.' ALIBERT has given this name to the *Nœvi mater'ni* or *varicous tumors*. He admits three varieties: — the *H. fongôide*, *H. framboisée*, and *H. tubéreuse*.

(G) Blutgeschwulst.

HÆMATOPHΛĒGES'TASIS (*Path.*) αἱματοφλοβοιστασις. Sudden suppression of a hemorrhage; — from στασις αἵματος φλεβων, 'suppression of the blood of the veins.' GALEN.

HÆMATOPS (*Path.*) (F) *Hématopisie*. M. CAPURON, of Paris, has applied the term *Hématopisie utérine*, from analogy with *Hydropisie utérine*, to a collection of blood which sometimes takes place in the uterus, when, owing to faulty conformation, the exit of the menstrual flux is prevented.

HÆMATO'SIS (*Phys.*) αἱματοσις, *Sanguificatio*, from αἷμα, 'blood.' The transformation of the venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration. *Aëration, Arterialization of the blood.* Formation of blood in general. *Sanguification*. (G) Blutmachung.

HÆMATOSTAT'ICA (*Doctrina*) (*Med. & Therap.*) from αἷμα, 'blood,' and στατική, 'statics.' *Ischæma, Hæmatistica*. The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies. Also, remedies for stopping blood.

(G) Blutstillende Mittel.

HÆMATOS'TEON (*Path.*) from αἷμα, 'blood,' and ὀστέον, 'a bone.' Effusion of blood into the joints.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIA'NUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Aca'cia Zeylon'ica*, *Log'wood*. The part of the tree, used in medicine, is the wood. *Hæmatoxyli Lig'num*, *Lig'num Campechen'sē*, *L. Campechia'num*, *L. Campeca'num*, *L. Indicum*, *L. Sap'pan*, *L. Brasilia'num rubrum*, *L. cæru'leum*. Logwood is almost inodorous; of a sweetish, substringent taste; and deep red color. Its virtues are extracted both by water and alcohol. It is astringent and tonic, and is used in the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery. (F) *Bois de Campêche*.

(G) *Kampeschholz*, *Blauholz*.

WRITER. G. A. WEINRICH, Erlang. 1781 (L).

HÆMATU'RIA (*Path.*) from αἷμα, 'blood,' and οὐρῶω, 'I make urine.' Voiding of blood by urine. *Hæmorrhæ'gia hæmatu'ria*, *Mictio cruen'ta*, *Hæmoure'sis Mictus cruentus*. Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages. Like other hemorrhages, it may be *active* or *passive*. It may proceed from the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. The essential symptoms are:—blood evacuated by the urethra; preceded by pain in the region of the bladder or kidneys, and accompanied by faintness. Wherever it proceeds from, hæmaturia always takes place by exhalation. Rupture of vessels is by no means common in the mucous membranes. *Active hæmaturia* requires general or local blood-letting; diluent and cooling drinks; absolute rest, and the horizontal posture. The *chronic* kind is more troublesome. It requires acidulated or aluminous drinks; chalybeates and tonics in general. When the hæmaturia is excessive, cold injections may be thrown into the rectum or into the vagina of women, and topical applications be made to the perinæum.

(F) *Pissement de sang*. (G) *Blutharnen*, *Blutharn*.

WRITERS. AMMANN, Lips. 1673 (L). J. VESTI, Erfurt, 1686 (L). GRUVIUS, Erfurt, 1692 (L). WILT, Lips. 1693 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1693 (L). SACHS, Erfurt, 1698 (L). SCHAPER, Rostoch, 1715 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1719 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1720 (L). KHELLE, Altdorf, 1721 (L). RUESSER, Marburg, 1721 (L). COTSWITZ, Hal. 1727 (L). SUCH, Erfurt, 1733 (L). JACWITZ, Lugd. Bat. 1736 (L). BRUNK, Argent. 1740 (L). HASSELMANN, Leid.

1768 (L). VAN DER BELEN, Lovan. 1782 (L). H. LATOUREFFE, Paris, 1810 (F). ARAN, Paris, 1811 (F). J. B. LAROCHE, Paris, 1814 (F).

HÆMOCERCH'NOS (*Path.*) αἱμοκερχ'νος. This term has received two acceptations, owing to the different sense in which κερχ'νος is employed; which signifies, sometimes, *hissing*; at others, *dry*. Consequently, the Hellenists have translated the compound word, at times, by spitting of blood, with hissing in the throat; at others, by the evacuation of dry matters.

HÆMO'DIA (*Path.*) αἱμωδία, from αἱμωδεω, 'I stupefy.' Pain of the teeth, —and more especially the *Agacement* (q. v.), or setting on edge of those bodies by acid or acerb substances. It is also called *Odon'tia Stupo'ris*, *Odon'tal'gia hæmo'dia*, *Do'tor den'tium a strido're*, *Tooth'edge*.

HÆMOPTYSIS (*Path.*) from αἷμα, 'blood,' and πτωω, 'I spit.' *Spitting of blood*. — *Hæmorrhæ'gia Hæmoptysis*, *Emp'toë*, *Hæmorrhæ'gia Bron'chica*, *Pneumorrhæ'gia*, *Emp'tysis*, *Hæmoptoë*, *Sputum cruentum*. Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs; characterized by the expectoration of more or less florid and frothy blood. It is generally preceded by cough; dyspnœa; sense of heat in the chest, &c.

It is important to discriminate between hæmoptysis, produced by some accidental cause acting irregularly or periodically on the lungs; and that which is, as it were, constitutional, and dependent on some organic affection of the lungs, or some faulty conformation of the chest. These two varieties differ as much in their prognosis and method of treatment, as in their causes. Constitutional hæmoptysis is a serious disease, almost always announcing phthisis pulmonalis. The accidental variety is chiefly dangerous by frequent recurrence, or too great loss of blood. The *general causes* of hæmoptysis are the same as those of other kinds of hemorrhage. It has, besides, *particular causes*; such as too great exercise of the lungs; — loud speaking, playing on wind instruments, breathing acrid vapors, &c. It usually occurs between puberty and the age of 35.

A sudden and terrific kind of Hæmoptysis is sometimes met with; consisting in a great afflux of blood into the lungs. This has been called *Pul'monory Ap'oplexy*. The treatment of hæmoptysis

must be like that of internal hemorrhage in general. (F) *Crachement de sang.*

(G) Blutspeien, Bluthusten.

WRITERS. PELSHOFER, Basil. 1624 (L). JAC. FABRICIUS, Rostoch, 1626 (L). G. HOFMANN, Altdorf. 1636 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1676 (L). RIVINUS, Lips. 1689 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1699 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1709 (L). J. PH. EYSEL, Erfurt. 1711 (L). H. FR. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1717 (L). G. D. COSCHWITZ, Hal. 1720 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1730 (L). F. HOFMANN, Hal. 1730 (L). A. VATER, Vittemb. 1732 (L). MICHAELIS, Do. 1732 (L). BUCHWALD, Havn. 1734 (L). WAGNER, Lips. 1742 (L). J. G. BRENDEL, Gotting. 1747 (L). BAUMES, Hal. 1748 (L). KRÜGER, Helmst. 1752 (L). CH. T. E. REINHARD, Glogau, 1762 (G). A. E. BUCHNER, Hal. 1762 (L). Hal. 1765 (L). C. LINNÆUS, Upsal, 1764 (L). SCHROEDER, Gotting. 1766 (L). LEIDENFROST, Duisburg, 1780 (L). SIGWART, Tubing. 1781 (L). VAN DER BELEN, Lovan. 1781 (L). LUTHER, Vittemb. 1783 (L). SLEURS, Lugd. Bat. 1788 (L). REMER, Helmst. 1798 (L). PIENITZ, Vittemb. 1798 (L). GUTBERLET, Wurceburg, 1798 (L). L. F. BIGEON, Paris, An. vii. (F) BAUR, Gotting. 1799 (L). ENGELHART, Lundæ, 1799 (L). BERENDS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1802 (L). J. J. P. GUILLEMAUT, Paris, 1802 (F) M. E. PONCET DE DYON, Paris, 1803 (F). S. PIGNOT, Paris, 1803 (F). N. WILLEMART, Paris, 1804 (F). G. REES, Lond. 1813.

HÆMORRHA'GIA (Path.) αἱμορραγία, from αἷμα, 'blood,' and ρρῆμι, 'I break forth.' *Sanguinis profusivum copiosum, Sanguifluxus, Hæmatoch'ysis, Aïorrhæ'a, Hæmorrhage. Loss of blood.* Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it; with or without rupture of their coats. Hemorrhages may be *spontaneous* or *traumatic*; the first belong to the domain of medicine, the latter to that of surgery. They may, also, be *internal* or *external*; *general*—as in scurvy,—or *local*.

The *hemorrhages by exhalation*; those which chiefly interest the physician, may be classed with PINEL as follows :

1. Hemorrhage of the Mucous Membranes.	Epistaxis. Hæmoptysis. Hæmatemesis. Hæmorrhoids. Hæmaturia. Uterine Hemorrhago.
2. Hemorrhage of the Tissues.	Cutaneous, Cellular, Serous, Synovial.

Hemorrhages have generally been distinguished into *active* and *passive*: in other words, into those dependent upon augmentation of the organic action and those dependent upon debility. According to BROUSSAIS, no spontaneous hemorrhage is passive; all are active, that is, produced by increased action and excess of irritation of the blood vessels. They may occur *with* debility, but not *from* debility. He calls those only *passive hemorrhages*, which are owing to an external lesion of the vessels. Hemorrhages have been, by some, divided into *constitutional*, or those depending on original conformation:—*accidental*, or those produced by some adventitious cause; *supplementary* or those which succeed others; *symptomatic*, *critical*, &c.

ACTIVE HEMORRHAGES, Hæmorrhæ'gia act'va, H. arterio'sa, Cau'ma hæmorrhag'icum, Angiorrhæ'gia, occurs chiefly in the young and plethoric. Good living; the use of fermented liquors; excessive exercise or too sedentary a life, may perhaps be ranked as predisponent causes. They are commonly preceded by heaviness and pulsation in the part,—owing to the afflux of blood,—and by coldness of the extremities. The blood, evacuated, is generally of a florid red. In such active hemorrhages, the great indications of treatment will be, to diminish plethora, where it exists, and to lessen the heart's action. Bleeding, purgatives, cold, will be the chief agents.

PASSIVE HEMORRHAGE, Hæmorrhæ'gia pass'va. H. veno'sa, Profus'io, P. hæmorrhag'ica, occurs in those of a weak constitution; or who have been debilitated by protracted disease, poor diet, long watching, excessive evacuations, &c.

The direct causes may be:—a previous active hemorrhage; scorbutus, or any thing capable of inducing atony of the small vessels. These hemorrhages are not preceded by excitement or by any sign of local determination. They are usually accompanied by paleness of the countenance; feeble pulse; fainting, &c. The indication of treatment will be:—to restore the action of the small vessels and the general tone of the system; hence the utility of styptics and cold externally; and of tonics and astringents internally.

(F) *Hæmorrhagic* or *Hæmorrhagicæ, Perte de sang.*

(G) *Blutfluss, Blutsturz, Blüten.*

WRITERS. P. AMMANN, Lips. 1667 (L). O. BORRICHIVS, Havn. 1682 (L). J. A. HELVETIUS, Paris, 1697 (F). FR. HOFMANN, Hall. 1697 (L). Another work. Hal. 1703 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1704 (L). BIERMANS, Leid. 1704 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1704 (L). (Another on critical H.) Hal. 1710 (L). Two other works, Hal. 1735 and 1752 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1718 (L). J. JUNCER, Hal. 1739 (L). GOELICKE, Francf. ad Viadr. 1741 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1750 (L). *On the signs of foretelling H.*, Hal. 1755 (L). *On the salubrity of H. in delirium*, Hal. 1756 (L). CALVET, Avenion. 1761 (L). KOCH (*Sp. of wine for arresting H.*), Hal. 1762 (L). GMELIN (*Sulphate of iron in H.*), Tubing. 1763 (L). STRUVE, Kilon. 1766 (L). H. A. KOSTER, Leyden, 1768 (G). E. G. BALDINGER (*Cure of H.*), Jenæ, 1772 (L). STEI-DELE, Vienna, 1776 (G). KRAUSE, Lips. 1777 (L). Another work, Leipz. 1783 (G). RITTER, Marburg, 1785 (L). ENGELHART, Lundæ, 1794 (L). FR. HUFELAND, Jenæ, 1797 (L). J. PANZANI, Venice, 1799 (I). S. G. VOGEL, Stendal, 1801 (G). N. PUZOS, Paris, 1801 (F). FR. GARNIER, Paris, 1802 (F). F. G. L. CHRETIEN (*Active H.*), Paris, 1803 (F). L. N. JOUSSE-RANDOT (*Active H. of the mucous system*), Paris, 1804 (F). C. J. MEYER, Vienna, 1804 (G). B. WOLLKOPF, Leipz. 1805 (G). G. A. SPANGENBERG, Brunswick, 1805 (G). DUPUCH-LA-POINTE, Paris, 1808 (F). F. M. V. LEGOUAS, Paris, 1808 (F). LORDAT, Paris, 1808 (F). D. LATOUR, Orleans, 1815 (F) and Paris, 1828 (F).

HÆMORRHAGE (*Surg.*) In *traumatic hemorrhages*, or in those, which are the consequence of wounds of arterial or venous trunks, the blood is of a florid red color and issues by jets and impulses, if it proceed from an artery: whilst it is of a deeper red, issues slowly and by a continuous jet, if from a vein.

If the capillary vessels are alone divided, the blood is merely effused at the surface of the wound. Of the means, used for arresting these traumatic hemorrhages, some act mechanically, as *absorbents*, *ligature*, and *compression*; others chymically, as *fire*, *caustics*, *astringents*, &c.

WRITERS. KALTSCHMID, (*on arresting H.*), Jenæ, 1756. TH. KIRKLAND (*Do.*), Lond. 1763. F. F. D. JONES, Lond. 1805. J. FR. ROUX, Paris, 1807 (F).

HÆMORRHŒ'A (*Path.*) from αἷμα, 'blood,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' *Loss of blood.* Some writers have proposed to give this name to passive hemorrhages.

HÆMORRHOÏDAL or **HÆMORRHOÏDAL** (*Anat. & Path.*) *Hæmorrhoidalis*, *Hæmorrhoidæus*. Relating to hemorrhoids; as *hemorrhoidal flux*, *hemorrhoidal tumors*, &c.

HÆMORRHOÏDAL VESSELS, *Va'sa seditia*, are those vessels which are distributed on the rectum — the seat of hemorrhoids.

The **HÆMORRHOÏDAL ARTERIES** have been distinguished into *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*. 1. The first is the termination of the inferior mesenteric artery, which assumes the name *superior hemorrhoidal*, when it reaches the upper and posterior part of the rectum. 2. The *middle hemorrhoidal* is furnished by the hypogastric or internal pudic. It ramifies on the inferior and anterior part of the rectum. 3. The *inferior hemorrhoidal* arteries are branches of the internal pudic, furnished to the inferior part of the rectum and to the muscles of the anus.

The **HÆMORRHOÏDAL VEINS** follow the same distribution, and generally empty themselves into the lesser mesenteric. Some of them assist in the formation of the hypogastric vein.

HÆMORRHOÏDAL NERVES. These emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses; and cover the rectum with their numerous filaments.

HÆMORRHOÏS (*Path.*) αἱμορροΐς, *Åimor'rhois*, from αἷμα, 'blood,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' *Åimor'rhois*, *Proctica Maris'tca*, *Maris'ea*, *Proctalgia Hæmorrhoidælis*, *Piles*. The essential symptoms of this affection are:—Livid and painful tubercles or excrescences, (*Hæmorrhoid'al Tu'mors*), usually attended with a discharge of mucus or blood (*Hæmorrhoid'al Flux*.) The most common causes of piles are:—a sedentary life, accumulation of fæces in the rectum; violent efforts at stool; pregnancy, &c. The precursory symptoms are:—Pains in the loins; stupor of the lower limbs; and uneasiness in the abdomen and rectum. To these follow, one or more round, smooth, renitent, painful, pulsating, and erectile tumors, around the margin of the anus, or within the anus; some pouring out blood occasionally. After having remained, for some time, tense and painful, they gradually shrink and disappear. The chief symptoms, occasioned by hemorrhoidal tumors, when much inflam-

ed, are — constant pain ; liable, however, to exacerbations, obliging the patient to preserve the horizontal posture, and becoming augmented by the least pressure, or by the passage of the fæces.

Hæmorrhoids have generally been distinguished into — *H. Fluxn'tes, Proctica Maris'ca crun'ta*, Bleeding or Open Piles ; and into *H. Nonfluxn'tes, Proctica Maris'ca cæ'ca, Hæmorrhoides cæ'ca*, Shut or blind piles. They have, also, been divided into *internal* or *occult* and *external*, according to their situation ; and into *accidental* or *constitutional*.

HEMORRHOID'AL TU'MORS are extremely troublesome, by their disposition to frequent recurrence ; and they are apt to induce Fistula. Otherwise, they are devoid of danger.

When anatomically examined, they are found not to consist in a varicose dilatation of the veins of the rectum ; but to be formed of a very close, spongy, texture ; similar to that which surrounds the orifice of the vagina ; and erectile, like it. They are surrounded by a delicate membrane, and have no internal cavity.

The treatment, in mild cases of hæmorrhoidal tumors, is simple. Rest ; the horizontal posture ; the use of mild laxatives, as sulphur, castor oil, and of emollient glysters, will be sufficient.

If they are much inflamed, leeches may be applied ; and warm cataplasms or cold lotions, according to circumstances ; with abstinence ; and cooling drinks. Afterwards, an ointment, composed of powdered galls and opium, will afford relief. It is in the relaxed kind, that such ointment, and the internal use of *WARD'S Paste*, can alone be expected to afford much benefit.

If, after repeated attacks, the tumors remain hard and painful, and threaten fistula, they may be removed.

These remarks apply to hæmorrhoidal tumors.

By **HEMORRHOID'AL FLUX, Fluxus hæmorrhoidalis, Proctorrhæ'gia**, is meant the hæmorrhage, which takes place from the rectum, owing to hæmorrhoids. It is a common affection. The quantity of blood discharged is various ; at times, it is very trifling ; at others, sufficient to induce great debility, and even death. It is announced and accompanied by the same symptoms, as precede and attend the hæmorrhoidal tumors. Like other hæmorrhages, it may be *active* or *passive* ; *accidental* or *constitutional*. The prognosis

is rarely unfavorable. The affection may, almost always, be relieved by properly adapted means. These resemble those, that are necessary in hæmorrhages in general. Perfect quietude, — mental and corporeal, — light diet, cooling drinks ; Bleeding, if the symptoms indicate it ; astringents, (if the disease be protracted and passive) such as the *Tinctura Ferri Murialis* ; aspersions of cold water on the anus ; astringent injections ; plugging and compression. Such will be the principal remedial agents.

When the hæmorrhage has become habitual or is vicarious, some caution may be required in checking it ; and, if inconvenience arise from a sudden suppression, its return may be solicited by the semicupium ; sitting over warm water ; aloetic purgatives, glysters, irritating suppositories, &c. ; or leeches may be applied to the anus.

Some authors have described a species of **LEUCORRHŒ'A AN'ALIS** ; or whitish discharge from the anus, which often attends ordinary hæmorrhoids. This they have called, *Proctica maris'ca mucosa, Hæmor'rhois al'ba, Hæmorrhæ'gia mucosa, Leucor'rhois*, &c. It requires no especial mention.

(F) *Hæmorrhoides*.

(G) Goldader, Guldene Ader.

WRITERS ON *Hæmorrhoids* in general. KELLERTHALER, Basil, 1582 (L). PUOLLAMER, Bamb. 1590 (L). CUNELIUS, Lips. 1591 (L). NYMMANN, Wytteb. 1594 (L). WAGNER, Basil, 1615 (L). SULZBERGER, Lips. 1616 (L). MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1670 (L). FRANCUS, Heidelb. 1672 (L). FAUSIUS, Leyd. 1675 (L). J. C. FROMMANN, Nurenb. 1677 (L). HARLIN, Tubing. 1677 (L). PINCKER, Lugd. Bat. 1691 (L). HECKHELER, Argent. 1693 (L). ANGUISOLA, Lautenbach, 1695 (L). MARCUS, Lugd. Bat. 1697 (L). SPIELMANN, Erford, 1702 (L). GOTTSCHED, Regiom. 1703 (L). WIRBIZ, Lugd. Bat. 1708 (L). KAST, Argent. 1716 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1719 (L). R. J. CAMERARIUS, Tubing, 1721 (L). WEDEL, Jenæ, 1727 (L). PISTOR, Tubing. 1729 (L). WASSERMANN, Erford. 1731 (L). KUBLER, Argent. 1742 (L). MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1743 (L). HANBERGER, Jen. 1745 (L). A. DEHAEN, Vindob. 1759 (L). TRNKA DE KRŠOWITZ, Vindob. 1794 - 5 (L). J. B. DE LARROQUE, Paris, 1812 (F). A. ROUSSEL, Paris, 1812 (F). SIR JAMES EARLE, Lond. 1807. SCHREGER, Nurnberg, 1811 (G). J. KIRBY, Lond. 1817. (*Additional observations*),

Dubl. 1825. MONTÈGRE, Paris, 1819 (F). GEO. CALVERT, Lond. 1824. — *On the Hæmorrhoidal Flux or open Piles.* SCHROETER, Lips. 1612 (L). SCHILLING, Argent. 1652 (L). FRIDERICH, Lips. 1658 (L). DE BERGER, Jen. 1700 (L). RUCHLER, RIVIVS, BRANDT, CARMANN, FISCH, PLATTENHARDT, AVENARIUS, FR. HOFMANN, (Hal. 1730), PRÆGER, NICOLAI, &c. (L). — *On external and internal piles.* STAHL (*external*), Hal. 1722 (L) (*internal*), Hal. 1722 (L). — *On Blind Piles.* MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1662 (L). BOHN, Lips. 1694 (L). CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1710 (L). WEDEL, Jenæ, 1732 (L). KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1760 (L). LANGGUTH, Wittemb. 1766 (L). FUNCCIUS, Altdorf. 1667 (L). HILDEBRANDT, Erlang., 1795 (G). *On the Hæmorrhoids Alba.* ALBERTI, Hal. 1717 (L). BAUMER, Giess. 1776 (L). SELIGMANN, Gotting. 1782 (L).

HÆMORRHOSCOPIA (*Med.*) *Hæmorrhoscopia*, *Hæmat'ico*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' *ρεω*, 'I flow,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.' The art of forming a judgment of the state of the system from blood drawn.

HÆMOSTASIA (*Path.*) *Hæmostasis*, *αἱμοστασία*, *αἱμοστασις*, *Epid'esis*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *στασις*, 'stagnation.' *Stagnation of the blood.* This name has, also, been given to any operation, the object of which is to arrest the flow of blood.

HÆMOSTATICA (*Mat. Med.*) Same etymon. Remedies, proper for arresting hæmorrhage. See HÆMATOSTATICA.

HAËN, ANTHONY DE (*Biogr.*) Aulic counsellor and physician to the Empress MARIA THERESA, and an able medical professor of Vienna; born at Leyden in 1704; died in 1776. WORKS. *De colicâ pietonum dissertatio.* Hagæ Comit. 1745. 8vo. *De deglutione vel deglutorum in carum ventriculi descensu impedito.* Ibid. 1750. 8vo. *Quæstiones super methodo inoculandi variolas.* Vindob. 1757. 8vo. *Theses pathologicae de hæmorrhoidibus.* Vienn. 1759. 8vo. *Ratio medendi in nosocomio practico.* Vindob. 1759. 8vo. *Theses sistentes febrium divisiones.* Vindob. 1760. 8vo. *Difficultates circa modernorum systema de sensibilitate et irritabilitate corporis humani.* Vienn. 1761. 8vo. *Magiæ examen.* 1774. *De miraculis liber.* Francf. et Lips. 1776. 8vo. He published various other minor works.

HAGËNIA ABYSSINICA (*Mat. Med.*)

An Abyssinian tree, which the natives plant round their habitations, as an ornament. The infusion of its flowers, mixed with beer, is employed by them as an anthelmintic. It is called, there, *Cusso*.

HAG'GARD (*Path.*) (F) *Hagard*. The French use the term, *Air hogard*, *Œil hagard*, "*Haggard air*," "*Haggard Eye*," for a physiognomy, in which there is at once, an expression of madness and terror.

HAIR (*Phys.*) Sax. *hæp*, *Cri'nes*, *Pilus*, *ῥοῦξ*. A conical, corneous substance; issuing to a greater or less distance from the skin, to the tissue of which it adheres, by a bulb seated in the cellular membrane, — where, alone, it is sensible. The hair receives various names in different parts — as *Beard*, *Cilia*, *Eyebrows*, *Hair of the head* (*Capilli*), &c. (q. v.).

(F) *Poil*. (G) *Haar*.

HALA'TION (*Mat. Med.*) *ἄλατιον*, from *ἄλς*, 'salt.' A cathartic medicine, containing salt, the form of which is given by PAULUS of Ægina.

HALCHE'MIA (*Chym.*) The alchymists so called the art of fusing salts; from *ἄλς*, 'salt,' and *χεω*, 'I pour out,' *παρω τον ἄλα χεειν*. LIBAVIUS.

HALELÆON (*Pharm.*) *Halelæum*, *ἄλελειον*, from *ἄλς*, 'salt,' and *ελειον*, 'oil,' *O'leum salis mixtum*. A mixture of oil and salt, for removing swellings of the joints. GALEN.

HALES, STEPHEN, D. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) An eminent English natural philosopher; particularly in the physiology of plants; born in Kent in 1677; died in 1761. WORKS. *Vegetable statics, containing some statistical experiments on the sap of vegetables; being an essay towards a natural history of vegetation; also, a specimen of an attempt to analyze the air, &c.* Lond. 1727. 8vo. *Statistical essays; containing vegetable statics and hymastatics.* Lond. 1733. *Hymastatics; or an account of some hydraulic and hydrostatical experiments, made on the blood and bloodvessels of animals; with an account of some experiments on stones in the kidneys and bladder.* Lond. 1733. 8vo. *A friendly admonition to the drinkers of gin, brandy, and other spirituous liquors.* Lond. 1734. 8vo. Anon. *An account of some experiments and observations on Mrs. STEPHENS'S medicines for dissolving the stone.* Lond. 1740. 8vo. *An account of some experiments and observations on tar water: to which is added a letter from DR. REID to DR. HALES,*

concerning the nature of tar and its medical virtues. Lond. 1745. 8vo.

HALINA'TRUM (*Med.*) A name, given, by the ancients, to subcarbonate of soda, containing a little subcarbonate of ammonia, which is found, ready formed, on the plaster of damp walls, in places inhabited by man or animals; from *άλς*, 'salt,' and *natrum* or *natron*.

HALITUEUX (*F*) (*Path.*) *Halituo'sus*, from *halitus*, 'vapor.' The skin is said to be *halitueuse*, when covered with a gentle moisture. The vapor, exhaled in all the cavities of the body, so long as the blood is warm, is called *Halitus*. The odorous vapor ((*G*) *Duns*), exhaled by the blood itself whilst warm, is called *Halitus San'guinis*.

HALL, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An English physician of the 16th century. **WORKS.** *A moste excellent and learned worke of chirurgerie, called Chirurgia parua Lanfranci. Lanfranke of Milane, his briefe: reduced from dyvers translations to our vulgar or uenall frase, and now firste published in the Englishe prynte, by JOHN HALLE, chirurgien: who hath thereunto necessarily annexed a table, as well of the names of diseases and simples, with their virtues, as also of all other termes of the arte opened, &c.* Lond. 1565. 4to.

HALLÉ, JOHN NOEL (*Biogr.*) A distinguished French physician; professor of medicine in the college of France; born in Paris, in 1754; died in 1822. **WORKS.** *Recherches sur la nature et les effets du méphitisme des fosses d'aisance.* Paris. 1785. 8vo. *Rapport suivi de soixante-quatre expériences sur le remède PRADIER.* Ibid. 1811. 8vo. He published the work of LORRY, — *De præcipuis morborum mutat. et connexionibus, &c.* 1784. 12mo. and an edition of the *Œuvres complètes de TISSOT.* Paris. 1809–13. 11 vols. 8vo. There was likewise published, from his lectures, *Hygiène, ou l'Art de conserver la santé.* Paris. 1816. 8vo.

HALLER, ALBRECHT VON (*Biogr.*) An eminent Swiss physician, anatomist, and physiologist; and no less celebrated as a poet and man of general science; born at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1708; became prof. in the university of Gottingen; and died in 1777. **WORKS.** *Commentarii ad HERMANN. BOERHAAV. prælectiones academicas, &c.* 1789–1744. 7 vols. 8vo. *HIPPOCRATIS opera genuina.* 1740. 2 vols. 8vo. *Iconum anatomicarum quibus*

præcipuæ partes corporis humani delineatæ continentur. Fascic. Gotting. 1743. fol. *Enumeratio methodica stirpium Helvetiæ indigenarum, &c.* Gotting. 1768. 3 vols. in fol. Translated into English by TISSOT. Lond. 1755. 8vo. *Historia morborum, qui ann. 1699, 1700 et 1702, Vratislaviæ grassati sunt.* Lausann. 1746. 4to. *Prinæ lineæ physiologiae, in usum prælectionum academicarum.* 1747. 8vo. *Disputationes anatomicæ selectæ.* Gotting. 1746–51. 8 vols. 4to. *Methodus studii medici.* Amst. 1751. (An edition of BOERHAAVE's work with, numerous additions). *Opuscula anatomica de respiratione, de monstis, aliisque minorâ, quæ recensuit emendavit, auzit, &c.* Gotting. 1751. 8vo. *Dissertation sur les parties sensibles et irritables des animaux.* Laus. 1752. 12mo. In English. London. 1755. 8vo. *Mémoires sar la nature sensible et irritable des parties du corps animal.* Laus. 1756. 4 vols. 12mo. *Physiology, being a course of lectures upon the visceral anatomy and vital æconomy of human bodies, including the latest discoveries and improvements; with a history of medicine and a nosology or doctrine of diseases.* Lond. 1753. 2 vols. 8vo. *Opuscula pathologica, quibus sectiones eadaverum morbosorum potissimum continentur.* Laus. 1755. 8vo. *Disputationes chirurgicæ selectæ.* Laus. 1755–6. 5 vols. 4to. *Deux mémoires sur le mouvement du sang et sur les effets de la saignée, &c.* 1756. *Pathological observations, chiefly from the dissections of morbid bodies.* Lond. 1756. 8vo. *Disputationes medicæ ad morborum historiam et curationem, facientes.* Laus. et Lugd. Bat. 1757. 7 tom. 4to. *Elementa physiologie corporis humani.* Lugd. Bat. et Lausannæ. 1757–66. 8 vols. 4to. *Prinæ lineæ physiologiae.* Edinb. 1767. 8vo. Translated into English under the inspection of DR. WILLIAM CULLEN. Other translations have appeared. *Dissertation on the motion of the blood and on the effects of bleeding, &c.* Translated by a physician. Lond. 1757. 8vo. *A second dissertation.* Lond. 1757. 8vo. *Medical, chirurgicall, and anatomical cases and experiments, communicated by him and other eminent physicians, to the royal academy of science, of Stockholm: translated from the Swedish.* Lond. 1758. 8vo. *Opera anatomica minora.* Laus. 1762–68. 3 vols. 4to. *La génération ou exposition des phénomènes relatifs a cette fonction.* Paris. 1774. 2 vols. 8vo.

Bibliotheca anatomica. Zurich. 1774-5. 2 vols. 4to. *Bibliotheca chirurgica*. Bern. 1774. 2 vols. 4to. *Bibliotheca medicinae practicae*. Basil. 1776-88. 4 vols. 4to. *Anatomical description of the arteries of the human body, illustrated by several colored engravings, selected and reduced from the Icones of HALLER, exhibiting those parts as they appear on dissection*. 2d edit. Lond. 1811. 8vo. *Memoirs of*, by THOS. HENRY, Warrington. 1783.

HALLUCINATION (*Path.*) *Hallucina'tio*, *Alu'sia*, *Illu'sion*, *Allucina'tio*, *παρορασις*, from *allucinari*, 'to err'; to be deceived. A morbid error, in one or more of the senses. Perception of objects, which do not in fact exert any impression on the senses. Hallucination, almost always, if not always, depends on disorder of the brain.

HALMYRODES (*Path.*) *ἄλμυροδης*, *Salsugino'sus*, from *ἄλμυρις*, 'a salt liquor.' An epithet given to any affection, in which the heat feels acrid under the finger of the physician. HIPPOCRATES.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (*Mat. Med.*) The *witch hazel*. The bark of this tree, which is a native of the United States, is somewhat bitter and sensibly astringent; but it has not been much used. A cataplasm of the inner rind of the bark is said to have been found efficacious in painful inflammations of the eyes.

HAMBERGER, GEORGE EDWARD, M. D. (*Biogr.*) Professor of chymistry and of the practice of medicine at Jena, where he was born in 1697; died in 1755. **WORKS.** *De respirationis mechanismo et usu genuino*. 1727. *Disputatio de venesectione, quatenus motum sanguinis mutat*. Jenæ. 1729. *Dissertation sur la mécanique des sécrétions dans le corps humain*. Bordeaux. 1746. *Physiologia medica, seu de actionibus corporis humani sani doctrina*. Jenæ. 1751. 4to. *Elementa physiologiae medicæ, &c.* 1757. *Methodus medendi morbos, cum præfatione de præstantiâ theoriæ HAMBERGERI præ cæteris*. Jenæ. 1763. Published by professor BALDINGER.

HAMILTON, ALEXAN'DER, M. D., F. R. S., Edinb. (*Biogr.*) Prof. of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh. **WORKS.** *Elements of the practice of midwifery*. Lond. 1775. 8vo. *A treatise of midwifery, comprehending the whole management of female complaints and the treatment of children in early infancy*. Edinb. 1780. 8vo. *Outlines of*

the theory and practice of midwifery. Edinb. 1784. 8vo. *Treatise on the management of female complaints and of children in early infancy*. Edinb. 1792. 8vo. 5th edit. revised and enlarged by DR. JAMES HAMILTON. 1805. 8vo. *Letters to DR. WILLIAM OSBORNE on certain doctrines contained in his essays on the practice of midwifery*. Edinb. 1792, 8vo.

HAMILTON, ROBERT, M. D. (*Biog.*) An able physician and surgeon; born at Edinb. in 1721; practised at Lynn, in Norfolk, England, and died in 1793. **WORKS.** *A description of the influenza, &c.* Lond. 1782. 8vo. *Remarks on the means of obviating the fatal effects of the bite of a mad dog or other rabid animals, with observations on the method of cure when hydrophobia occurs and the opinions, relating to the worming of dogs, refuted, &c.* Ipswich. 1795. 8vo. *The duties of a regimental surgeon considered; with observations on his general qualifications, and hints relative to a more respectable practice and better regulations in that department. Wherein are interspersed many medical anecdotes, &c.* Lond. 1788. 2 vols. 8vo. *Practical hints on opium considered as a poison*. Ipswich. 1791. 8vo. *Observations on scrophulous affections, with remarks on scirrhus, cancer, and rachitis*. Lond. 1791. 8vo. *Rules for recovering persons recently drowned*. Lond. 1795. 8vo. *Observations on the marsh remittent fever, more particularly in regard to its appearance and return every autumn, after the inundation from the sea, on 1st January, 1795, and the five succeeding years, at Lynn and its environs; also on the water canker, or cancer aquaticus of VAN SWIETEN, with remarks on the leprosy*. Lond. 1801. 8vo. *Letters on the cause and treatment of the gout; in which some digressive remarks on other medical subjects are interspersed*. Lynn. 1806. 8vo.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biogr.*) Physician at Bury, St. Edmunds, Engl.; born in 1772; died in 1808. **WORKS.** *Observations on the preparation, utility, and administration of the digitalis purpurea or foxglove, in dropsy of the chest, consumption, hemorrhage, scarlet fever, measles, &c.; including a sketch of the medical history of this plant, and an account of the opinions of those authors, who have written upon it during the last thirty years. Illustrated by cases*. Lond. 1807. 8vo.

HAM'MA (*Surg.*) ἄμμα, *Nodus*. A knot, used for retaining bandages on any part. HIPPOCR.

HAMP'STEAD, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters, situated in the neighbourhood of London, are a good chalybeate.

HAM'ULUS (*Anat. &c.*) Diminutive of *hamulus*, 'a hook.' A hook or crook: — ἀγκύριον. Also, any hook-like process; as the hamulus of the pterygoid process.

(G) Hakchen.

HAN'NEMANN, JOHN LOU'IS (*Biog.*) Professor at Kiell in Holstein; born in 1640; died in 1724. WORKS. *Prodrum lexicæ utriusque medicinæ practicæ*, Hamburg. 1670. 12mo. *Orum Harveianum generationis animantium curiosum. Quo demonstratur adversus materialistas, quod generatio animalium fiat ex nihilo*. Kilon. 1675. 4to. *Exercitatio de vero et genuino sanguificandi organo*. Ibid. 1675. 4to. *Ætiologia philosophico-medica curiosa facultatis purgatricis. Quod ostenditur contra WILLISIUM et WILLISIANOS, in resinosis particulis non esse collocandum catharsin*. Hamburg. 1677. 4to. *Dissertatio pharmaceutico-therapeutica de usu et abusu inebriaminum*. Norimb. 1679. 4to.

HAPHON'OSI (*Nosol.*) *Haphonusi*; from ἄφη, 'the touch.' *Morbi tactus*. Diseases of the sense of touch.

HAPLOTOMIA (*Surg.*) ἀπλοτομία, *Simplex sectio*. A simple incision.

HAP'SUS (*Surg.*) A plug of lint, wool, &c. used by surgeons. HILDAKUS.

HARCHIES, J. MENTENSIS (*Biog.*) A physician of Mons, in Germany, in the 16th century. WORKS. *De causis contemptæ medicinæ*. Leod. 1567. 8vo. *Enchyridion medicum simplicium pharmacorum, quæ in usu sunt, nomenclaturam, historiam, facultatem, et usum elegantî poemate comprehendens*. Basil. 1573. 8vo.

HARD (*Anat.*) Sax. hearð, Dutch hard, Germ. hart. *Dur'rus*, ἀσκληρός. That, which offers much resistance. In Anatomy, the *hard parts* are those which compose the osseous basis of the body: in other words, the skeleton. See PULSE, HARD.

(F) Dur.

HARE-LIP (*Surg. Path.*) *Lagocheilus*, *Lagosto'ma*, *Labium Leporinum*, *Olophonia* *La'biî* *Loba'ta*, *Leporina* *la'bia*, *Leporinum* *ros'trum*. A fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips. It has been so called, in

consequence of the upper lip of the hare being thus divided.

The hare-lip is generally *congenital*; at other times it is *accidental*, or produced by a wound, the edges of which have not been brought into contact, and have healed separately. It is *simple*, when there is but one division; *double*, when there are two; and *complicated*, when there is, at the same time, a division or cleft of the superior maxillary bone and of the palate; or projection of the teeth into the separation of the lip.

In the *Hare-Lip Operation*, there are two indications to be fulfilled. First, To pare, with the knife or scissors, the edges of the cleft; and, afterwards, to preserve them in contact, in order to cause adhesion. This last object is accomplished by means of pins, passed through the edges of the division; in other words, by the twisted suture. The projecting teeth must, of course, be previously removed. If there be separation of the palate, it will become less and less after the union of the lip, or the operation of staphylography may be performed upon it.

(F) Bec de Lièvre. (G) Hasenscharte.

WRITERS. J. PH. HOFMANN, Heidelb. 1686 (L). CH. G. SCHWALBE, Helmst. 1744 (L). REIL, Hal. 1798 (L). F. CELLIER, Paris, 1802 (F). P. ROBIN, Paris, 1803 (F). P. N. HAGUETTE, Paris, 1804 (F).

HAR'MA (*Pharm.*) *Harmation*, ἄρμα, ἄρματιον. A collyrium, described by PAULUS of Ægina.

HAR'MONY (*Anat.*) *Harmo'nia*, ἁρμονία, from ἄρω, 'I adjust.' Anatomists have called — *Suture by Harmony* or simply *Harmony*, *False* or *superficial suture*, — an immovable articulation, in which the depressions and eminences, presented by the bony surfaces, are but slightly marked; so that it might be presumed, that the junction of the bones took place by simple apposition of their surfaces. An instance of harmony occurs in the union of the superior maxillary bones with each other.

(G) Liniennaht, Harmonische Knochenacht.

HARRIS or HAR'RIES, WALTER, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A learned English physician; born in Gloucestershire about the year 1651. WORKS. *Observations on the art of curing the venereal disease*. Translated from BLEGNY. Lond. 1676. 8vo. *Rational discourse of remedies*. Lond. 1683. 8vo. *Phar-*

macologia anti-empirica; or a treatise on chymical and Galenical remedies. Lond. 1683. 8vo. *De morbis acutis infantum.* Lond. 1689. 8vo. To some after editions were added — *Observationes aliquot de morbis gravioribus, unâ de luis venereæ origine, natura, et curatione.* Genev. 1696. 4to. Translated into English by J. MARTYN. Lond. 1742. 8vo. Also by W. COCKBURN. Lond. 1693. 12mo. *Observationes medicae.* Lond. 1720. 8vo. *Dissertatio de peste, cui accessit descriptio inoculationis variolarum.* Lond. 1721. 8vo. *De inoculatione variolarum.* Lugd. Bat. 1722. 8vo. *Dissertationes medicæ et chirurgicæ habitæ in Amphitheatro Collegii regalis medicæ.* Lond. 1725. 8vo.

HARROGATE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The villages of High and Low Harrogate are situated in the centre of the county of York, England, and near Knaresborough. Here are four valuable sulphureous springs, and one chalybeate. For the former, it is celebrated and frequented.

WRITERS. TH. GARNETT, Leeds, 1791. A. HUNTER, Lond. 1830.

ARTIFICIAL HARROGATE WATER may be formed of common salt $\frac{3}{4}$ v, water ℥iij, impregnated with the gas from sulphuret of potass and sulphuric acid, aā $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

HARTENKELL, JOHN JACOB (*Biog.*) A eminent German physician, Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery at Salzburg; born at Mainz in 1761; died in 1803. WORKS. *Dissert. inaug. de vesica urinariæ calculo.* Bamb. et Würceb. 1785. 4to. His literary reputation rests principally upon his "*Medicisch-chirurgischen Zeitung*," which he commenced in 1790. He also wrote a "*Hebammen-Katechismus*"; and, with SÖMMERING, published an improved edition of "*SCHAAERSCHMIDT'S Anat. Tabellen.*" Frankf. a M. 1803. 2 Bd. 8vo.

HARTFELL, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) This mineral water is near Moffat in Scotland. It is a chalybeate, and is much used.

HARTLEY, DAVID (*Biog.*) An ingenious physician and philosopher; born in Yorkshire in 1705; died at Bath in 1757. WORKS. *View of the present evidence for and against Mrs. STEPHENS'S medicine as a solvent for the stone, containing 155 cases, &c.* Lond. 1734. 8vo. *Supplement.* Lond. 1735. 8vo. *Observations upon ten persons, who have taken the medicament of Mrs. STEPHENS.* Lond. 1738. 8vo.

De lithonriptico A. J. STEPHENS, nuper invento, epistolar. Lugd. Bat. 1741. It was chiefly owing to Dr. H's evidence, that Mrs. S. obtained £5000 for her secret. *De sensû, motû, et idearum generatione.* Bathon. 1746. 8vo. *Account of some experiments on Mrs. STEPHENS'S medicine for dissolving the stone.* Lond. 1746. 8vo.

HARTMANN, JOHN (*Biog.*) Chymical Professor at Marburg; born at Amberg, in Bavaria; died in 1631. WORKS. *Philosophus, sive naturæ-consultus medicus, oratio.* *Accessit programma ad philosophiæ et veræ medicinæ studiosos, futuræ professionis chymiatricæ consilia, futuræ professionis chymiatricæ, &c.* Ibid. 1611. 4to. *Praxis chymiatrica.* Lips. 1633. 4to. *Diatribæ de usu medico microcosmi, id est, disquisitio quomodo et qualia è corpore humano vivente, ejusque manente integritate, medicamenta in usum medicum transferri queunt.* Erfurt. 1635. fol. *Tractatus physico-medicus de opio.* Witteb. 1635. 8vo. *Opera omnia medico-chymica.* Francf. 1664. fol. *Anthropologia physico-medico-anatomica.* Venet. 1696. 4to.

HARTMANN, PHILIP JAMES (*Biog.*) Medical Professor at Königsberg; born at Stralsund in 1648; died in 1707. WORKS. *Succincta succini Prussici historia.* Francf. 1677. 8vo. *De originibus anatomicis, peritiâque veterum anatomicâ.* *Dissertatio de bile, sanguinis ultimi alimenti excremento.* Regiom. 1700. 4to.

HARVEY, GIDEON, M. D. (*Biog.*) An English physician; born in Surrey; practised in London, as Physician to the Tower, above 50 years. His medical works have never been in any esteem. He was rude, sceptical, and perpetually at war with his contemporaries. He died in 1700. WORKS. *A discourse of the plague.* Lond. 1665. 4to. *Morbis Anglicus, or the anatomy of consumption, &c., to which is added some brief discourses on melancholy madness, and distraction occasioned by love, &c.* Lond. 1666. *The great Venus unmasked; or a perfect discovery of the French Pox, &c.* Lond. 1670. 8vo. *De febribus, — Tractatus theoreticus et practicus.* Lond. 1672. 8vo.: in English, Lond. 1674. 8vo. *A new treatise of the scorbutic pox; a second treatise of the mangy pox, altered of a heretic pox; and an appendix of the venereal gout.* Lond. 1675. 8vo. *Disease of London, or a new discovery of*

the scurvy. Lond. 1675. 8vo. *The family physician, and house apothecary. In four parts.* Lond. 1678. 8vo. *The conclave of physicians: detecting their intrigues, frauds, and plots against their patients. With a discourse on the Jesuit's bark.* Lond. 1683-86. 8vo. *The art of curing the most dangerous wounds by the first intention.* Lond. 1685. 12mo. *The French pox, with all its kinds, causes, signs, the running of the reins, schankers, bubo, gleet, and their cures, &c.* Lond. 1685. 8vo. *Of the small-pox and malignant fevers; with the various methods of curing them; and a discourse on the scurvy.* Lond. 1685. 8vo. *Ars curandi morbos per expectationem.* Lond. 1694. 12mo.: in English. Lond. 1689. 8vo. *Treatise of the small-pox and measles.* Lond. 1696. 8vo. *Particular discourse on opium, diacodium, and other sleeping medicines.* Lond. 1696. 8vo. *Discourse on the vanities of philosophy and physic.* Lond. 1699. 8vo.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) A distinguished English physician, and the illustrious discoverer of the circulation of the blood; born at Folkstone, in Kent, in 1578; died in 1658. *WORKS. Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis circulatione.* Francf. 1628. 4to. It was published in various places with and without commentary. *Exercitationes de generatione animalium: item de partu, de membranis et humoribus uteri, et de conceptione.* Lond. 1651. 4to.: — in English. Lond. 1623. 8vo. *Opera omnia.* Lugd. Bat. 1737. 2 vols. 4to. The best edition was published by the London College of Physicians, with a life of the author in Latin, by DR. LAWRENCE. Lond. 1766. 2 vols. 4to.

HARWOOD, SIR BU'SIC, Knight, F. R. and L. S. S. (*Biogr.*) Some time Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge; born at Newmarket; died in 1814. *WORKS. A synopsis of a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology.* Lond. 1787. 8vo. *A system of comparative anatomy and physiology.* Fasciculus I., with 15 plates. Lond. 1796. 4to.

HASSELQUIST, FREDERICK, M. D. (*Biog.*) A favorite pupil of LINNÆUS, and distinguished by his illustrations of the medicine and natural history of the Levant; born in East Gothland in 1722; died in 1752. *WORKS. Vires plantarum, 1747. Iter Palæstinum, eller Resa til Heliga Landet, förrättad ifran ar 1749 til 1752, utgifven af C. LIN-*

NÆUS. Stockholm. 1757. 8vo. *Translation from the Swedish of his voyages and travels in the Levant, in the years 1749, '50, '51, and '52: containing observations in natural history, physic, agriculture, and commerce: particularly on the Holy Land and the natural history of the Scriptures. The original edited by C. LINNÆUS, by order of the Queen, in 1757.* Lond. 1766. 8vo.

HAUNCH (*Anat.*) *Cox'a, Coxen'dix,* of the Latins; *αχχη,* or *αχχιον,* of the Greeks. *An'cha.* The region of the trunk, which is formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, including the soft parts. In women, on account of the greater width of the pelvis, the haunches are more marked and prominent than in men.

(F) *Hanche.* (G) *Hüfte.*

HAUS'TUS (*Pharm.*) A Draught. A liquid medicine, which can be taken at a draught.

HÄVERS, CLOP'TON, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent English anatomist, who died at the commencement of the 18th century. *WORKS. Osteologia nova; or some observations of the bones and the parts belonging to them, with the manner of their accretion and nutrition, and a discourse of the cartilages.* Lond. 1691. 8vo. He was also the editor of *Anatomy of bodies of man and woman,* from M. SPACHER and J. REMMELIN. Lond. 1702. fol.

HAWES, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) Physician in London, and founder of the Humane Society; born at Islington in 1736; died in 1808. *WORKS. An account of the late DR. GOLDSMITH'S last illness, so far as relates to the exhibition of JAMES'S powder.* Lond. 1774. 4to. *Examination of the Rev. JOHN WESLEY'S primitive physic, &c.* Lond. 1776. 8vo. *Address on premature death and premature interment.* 1777. *An address to the legislature on the importance of a humane society.* 1781. *An address to the king and parliament of Great Britain, on saving the lives of its inhabitants, &c.* Lond. 1782. 8vo. *Respecting the recovery of persons, apparently dead from drowning, &c.* *Addresses to the king and parliament of Great Britain: with observations on the general bills of mortality.* Lond. 1783. 8vo.

HEAD (*Anat.*) Sax. *heapod, heapd,* heaved; the past participle of *heapan,* 'to heave up. *Ca'put, κεφαλη.* The head forms the upper extremity of the body, and tops the skeleton. It consists of the cranium and face. The

first, which comprises all the superior and posterior part, has the encephalon in its cavity: the latter forms only the anterior part; and serves as the receptacle for the greater part of the organs of sense.

(F) *Tête*. (G) Kopf.

WRITERS. P. JULIAN (*wounds*), Ven. 1549 (L). A. PARÉ (*Do.*), Paris, 1561 (F). JOS. QUERCETANUS, Marp. 1617 (L). H. PASCHATI, Lubec. 1618 (L). O. HEURNIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1623 (L). R. PERNEL (*diseases*), Lond. 1650 (L). C. V. SCHNEIDER (*wounds*), Vitemb. 1650 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1653 (L). L. BOTAL, Lugd. 1665 (L). J. BATTING, Oxford, 1761. J. J. WEPFER (*internal and external affections*), Scaph. 1727 (L). J. ABERNETHY (*injuries*), Lond. 1821. A. BURNS (*surgical anatomy of head and neck*), second edition, Lond. 1824.

HEAD'Y (*Hyg.*) same etymon. That which inebriates readily. An epithet, applied to wines, which contain much alcohol.

(F) *Capiteux*.

HEART (*Anat.*) Sax. heort, Germ. Herz, Cor, *καρδία*, *καρδία*, (F) *Cœur*. An azygous muscle, of an irregularly pyramidal shape; situated obliquely, and a little to the left side, in the chest; — resting on the diaphragm by one of its surfaces; suspended by its base from the great vessels; free and movable in the rest of its extent, and surrounded by the pericardium. The right side of the body of the heart is thin and sharp, and is called *Mar'go acutus*: the left side is thick and round, and termed *Mar'go obtusus*. It is hollow within, and contains four cavities; two of which, thinner and less fleshy, receive the blood from the lungs and the rest of the body, and pour it into two others, with thick and very fleshy parietes, which send it to the lungs and to every part of the body. Of these cavities, the former are called *auricles*, the latter *ventricles*. The right auricle and right ventricle form the *Pulmonic* or *right* or *anterior heart*, (F) *Cœur du poumon*, *C. du sang noir*, *C. droit*, *C. antérieur*: and the left auricle and ventricle the *systematic, corporeal, left*, or *aortic heart*, (F) *Cœur du corps*, *C. gauche*, *C. aortique* ou *C. rouge*. In the adult, these are totally distinct from each other, being separated by a partition; — the *Sep'tum Cor'dis*. Into the right auricle, the *venæ cavæ*, — superior and inferior, — and the coronary vein, open; — the pulmonary artery

arises from the right ventricle — the four pulmonary veins open into the left auricle, and the aorta arises from the left ventricle.

The heart is covered, externally, by a very thin, membranous reflection from the pericardium. The muscular structure of which it is constituted, is much thicker in the parietes of the ventricles than in that of the auricles. Its cavities are lined by a very delicate membrane, which is continuous with the inner membrane of the arteries, as regards the left cavities; and with that of the veins, as regards the right. Its arteries — the *coronary* — arise from the commencement of the aorta. Its nerves proceed, chiefly, from the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglions of the great sympathetic.

The heart is the great agent in the circulation. By its contraction, the blood is sent over every part of the body. The heart's action does not seem to be *directly* owing to nervous influence, received from the brain or spinal marrow or from both. The circulation may, indeed, be kept up, for some time, if both brain and spinal marrow be destroyed; provided only, that artificial respiration be maintained.

The heart is subject to different organic diseases; the chief of which are *aneurism*, *contraction of the apertures*, and *rupture of its parietes*.

WRITERS on the *Anatomy and Physiology of the Heart*. W. HARVEY (*on the motion of the heart and blood*), Francf. 1628 (L). J. DE BACK (*on the heart*), Rotterd. 1660 (L). LOWER (*of the heart*), Lond. 1669 (L). P. CHIRAC (*motion of H.*), Mons. 1798 (L). R. VIEUSSENS (*Do.*), Toulouse, 1715 (F). Another work (*new discoveries on the heart*), Paris, 1706 (F). J. M. WOLFF (*use of H., pericardium, &c.*), Heidelb. 1749 (L). THEBESIUS (*circulation in the H.*), Leyd. 1716 (L). P. SENAC (*structure, action, and diseases of H.*), Paris, 1749 (F). A. HALLER (*formation of H. in the chick*), Lausanne, 1758 (F). R. PERCIVAL (*physiology of H.*), Edinb. 1780 (L). T. L. F. DIEZ (*anat. of H.*), Giess. 1781 (L). P. E. G. AUMONT (*influence of H. on the brain*), Paris, 1808 (F). LE GALLOIS (*on the principle of life and of the motion of H.*), Paris, 1812 (F). J. L. BRACHET (*cause of dilatation of H.*), Paris, 1813 (F).

WRITERS on the *diseases of the heart*. A. ALBERTINI, Cesen. 1648 (L). J. M. LANCISI (*aneurism*), Rom. 1728 (L).

G. CH. BOCKMANN, Hal. 1763 (L). J. FR. SPAVENTI, Vienn. 1772 (L). J. CH. REIL, Hal. 1790 (L). P. F. GILBERT (*lesions of the heart and great vessels as the cause of sudden death*), Paris, 1804 (F). I. F. M. CABIRAN-CABANNES, Paris, 1805 (F). J. B. ALLEWEIRELDT (*mechanical lesions of the H.*), Paris, 1807 (F). F. C. A. LE HERISSÉ, Paris, 1806 (F). J. GRASSAL (*on some organic affections of the H.*), Paris, 1810 (F). J. N. CORVISART, Paris, 1806 (F): translated by A. J. TESTA, Halle, 1813 (G). A. BURNS, Edinb. 1809. JACOB GATES, Philad. 1812. T. R. FARRE, Lond. 1814. J. ELLIOTSON (*diagnosis of diseases of*), Lond. 1830. F. L. KREYSIG, Berlin, 1814—1816 (G).

HEAT (*Phys. & Physiol.*) Sax. heat, hætt, Danish h e e t e :—past participle of Sax. hætan, 'to make warm.' *Calor*, θερμη. The material cause, which produces the sensation,—or the particular sensation itself produced by a body of an elevated temperature, on our organs, especially on the organs of touch. Modern chymists have given the name *Caloric* to the principle, whatever may

be its nature, which is the cause of heat. When we touch a body of a temperature superior to our own, a portion of caloric passes from the body into the hand, and produces the sensation of *heat*. If, on the contrary, we touch a body of a temperature inferior to our own, we communicate a portion of our caloric to it, and experience the sensation of *cold*.

Our own sensations are but imperfect indexes of the temperature. If air be charged with moisture, the temperature seems more elevated in summer than it really is. Two men meeting at the middle of a mountain,—the one ascending, the other descending,—will experience different sensations. The one ascending, passes from a warmer to a colder atmosphere;—the one descending, from a colder to a warmer.

The chief instrument for measuring heat used in Medicine, is the thermometer. Of this there are three kinds;—that of FAHRENHEIT, of RÉAUMUR, and of CELSIUS or the *Centigrade*.

The following Table exhibits the correspondence of these different thermometric scales.

Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
212 ^a	80 00	100.00	188	69.33	86.66	164	58.66	73.33	140	48.00	60.00
211	79.55	99.44	187	68.88	86.11	163	58.22	72.77	139	47.55	59.44
210 ^b	79.11	98.88	186	68.44	85.55	162	57.77	72.22	138	47.11	58.88
209	78.66	98.33	185	68.00	85.00	161	57.33	71.66	137	46.66	58.33
208	78.22	97.77	184	67.55	84.44	160	56.88	71.11	136	46.22	57.77
207	77.77	97.22	183	67.11	83.88	159	56.44	70.55	135	45.77	57.22
206	77.33	96.66	182	66.66	83.33	158	56.00	70.00	134	45.33	56.66
205	76.88	96.11	181	66.22	82.77	157	55.55	69.44	133 ^h	44.84	56.11
204	76.44	95.55	180	65.77	82.22	156	55.11	68.88	132	44.45	55.55
203	76.00	95.00	179	65.33	81.66	155	54.66	68.33	131	44.00	55.00
202	75.55	94.44	178 ^d	64.88	81.11	154	54.22	67.77	130	43.55	54.44
201	75.11	93.88	177	64.44	80.55	153	53.77	67.22	129	43.11	53.88
200	74.66	93.33	176	64.00	80.00	152	53.33	66.66	128	42.66	53.33
199	74.22	92.77	175	63.55	79.44	151	52.88	66.11	127	42.22	52.77
198	73.77	92.22	174 ^e	63.11	78.88	150	52.44	65.55	126	41.77	52.22
197	73.33	91.66	173	62.66	78.33	149	52.00	65.00	125	41.33	51.66
196 ^c	72.88	91.11	172	62.22	77.77	148	51.55	64.44	124	40.88	51.11
195	72.44	90.55	171	61.77	77.22	147	51.11	63.88	123	40.44	50.55
194	72.00	90.00	170	61.33	76.66	146	50.66	63.33	122	40.00	50.00
193	71.55	89.44	169	60.88	76.11	145	50.22	62.77	121	39.55	49.44
192	71.11	88.88	168	60.44	75.55	144	49.77	62.22	120	39.11	48.88
191	70.66	88.33	167 ^f	60.00	75.00	143	49.33	61.66	119	38.66	48.33
190	70.22	87.77	166	59.55	74.44	142 ^g	48.88	61.11	118	38.22	47.77
189	69.77	87.22	165	59.11	73.88	141	48.44	60.55	117	37.77	47.22

^a Water boils (*Barom.* 30 inches).

^b Heat of a stove, borne by Dr. Solander.

^c Heat of a stove, borne for 10 minutes by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander. ^d Water simmers.

^e Alcohol boils. ^f Very pure ether distils. ^g Bees' wax melts. ^h Spermaceti melts.

Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
116	37.33	46.66	76 <i>h</i>	19.55	24.44	36	1.77	2.22	-3	-15.55	-19.44
115	36.88	46.11	75	19.11	23.88	35	1.33	1.66	-4	-16.00	-20.00
114	36.44	45.55	74	18.66	23.33	34	0.88	1.11	-5	-16.44	-20.55
113	36.00	45.00	73	18.22	22.77	33	0.44	0.55	-6	-16.88	-21.11
112	35.55	44.44	72	17.77	22.22	32 <i>j</i>	0.00	0.00	-7 <i>p</i>	-17.33	-21.66
111	35.11	43.88	71	17.33	21.66	31	-0.44	-0.55	-8	-17.77	-22.22
110 <i>a</i>	34.66	43.33	70	16.88	21.11	30 <i>k</i>	-0.88	-1.61	-9	-18.22	-22.77
109	34.22	42.77	69	16.44	20.55	29	-1.33	-1.66	-10	-18.66	-23.33
108	33.77	42.22	68	16.00	20.00	28 <i>l</i>	-1.77	-2.22	-11 <i>q</i>	-19.11	-23.88
107	33.33	41.66	67	15.55	19.44	27	-2.22	-2.77	-12	-19.55	-24.44
106 <i>b</i>	32.88	41.11	66	15.11	18.88	26	-2.66	-3.33	-13	-20.00	-25.00
105	32.44	40.55	65	14.66	18.33	25	-3.11	-3.88	-14	-20.44	-25.55
104 <i>c</i>	32.00	40.00	64	14.22	17.77	24	-3.55	-4.44	-15	-20.88	-26.11
103	31.55	39.44	63	13.77	17.22	23	-4.00	-5.00	-16	-21.33	-26.66
102 <i>d</i>	31.11	38.88	62	13.33	16.66	22	-4.44	-5.55	-17	-21.77	-27.22
101	30.66	38.33	61	12.88	16.11	21	-4.88	-6.11	-18	-22.22	-27.77
100 <i>e</i>	30.22	37.77	60	12.44	15.55	20 <i>m</i>	-5.33	-6.66	-19	-22.66	-28.33
99	29.77	37.22	59	12.00	15.00	19	-5.77	-7.22	-20	-23.11	-28.88
98 <i>f</i>	29.33	36.66	58	11.55	14.44	18	-6.22	-7.77	-21	-23.55	-29.44
97	28.88	36.11	57	11.11	13.88	17	-6.66	-8.33	-22	-24.00	-30.00
96	28.44	35.55	56	10.66	13.33	16	-7.11	-8.88	-23	-24.44	-30.55
95	28.00	35.00	55	10.22	12.77	15	-7.55	-9.44	-24	-24.88	-31.11
94	27.55	34.44	54	9.77	12.22	14	-8.00	-10.00	-25	-25.33	-31.66
93	27.11	33.88	53	9.33	11.66	13	-8.44	-10.55	-26	-25.77	-32.22
92	26.66	33.33	52	8.88	11.11	12	-8.88	-11.11	-27	-26.22	-32.77
91	26.22	32.77	51	8.44	10.55	11	-9.33	-11.66	-28	-26.66	-33.33
90	25.77	32.22	50 <i>i</i>	8.00	10.00	10	-9.77	-12.22	-29	-27.11	-33.88
89	25.33	31.66	49	7.55	9.44	9	-10.22	-12.77	-30	-27.55	-34.44
88	24.88	31.11	48	7.11	8.88	8	-10.66	-13.33	-31	-28.44	-35.00
87	24.44	30.55	47	6.66	8.33	7 <i>n</i>	-11.11	-13.88	-32	-28.00	-35.55
86	24.00	30.00	46	6.22	7.77	6	-11.55	-14.44	-33	-28.88	-36.11
85	23.55	29.44	45	5.77	7.22	5	-12.00	-15.00	-34	-29.33	-36.66
84	23.11	28.88	44	5.33	6.66	4	-12.44	-15.55	-35	-29.77	-37.22
83	22.66	28.33	43	4.88	6.11	3	-12.88	-16.11	-36	-30.22	-37.77
82	22.22	27.77	42	4.44	5.55	2	-13.33	-16.66	-37	-30.66	-38.33
81 <i>g</i>	21.77	27.22	41	4.00	5.00	1	-13.77	-17.22	-38	-31.11	-38.88
80	21.33	26.66	40	3.55	4.44	0	-14.22	-17.77	-39 <i>r</i>	-31.55	-39.44
79	20.88	26.11	39	3.11	3.88	-1	-14.66	-18.33	-40	-32.00	-40.00
78	20.44	25.55	38	2.66	3.33	-2 <i>o</i>	-15.11	-18.88			
77	20.00	25.00	37	2.22	2.77						

a Temperature at which liquids are often drunk.

b Heat observed in scariatina.

c Temperature of the common hen.

d Temperature of arterial blood. (?)

e Temperature of venous blood. Phosphorus melts.

f Ether boils.

g Nitric ether boils.

h Muriatic ether boils.

i Medium temperature of the globe.

j Ice melts.

k Milk freezes.

l Vinegar freezes.

m Strong wine freezes.

n A mixture of one part of alcohol and three of water freezes.

o Cold at the battle of Eylau, 1807.

p A mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water freezes.

q A mixture of two parts of alcohol and one of water freezes.

r Melting point of quicksilver.

The human body can bear a high degree of heat diffused in the atmosphere. There are cases, on record, where air of 320° and upwards of FAHRENHEIT'S scale, has been breathed with impunity for a short time. It can likewise withstand very severe cold. In the expedition of Capt. PARRY to

the North pole, the thermometer was as low as -55° of F.

Excessive heat disposes the body to inflammatory diseases, and particularly to inflammation and enlargement of the liver; hence, the frequency of such affections within the torrid zone. A less degree of heat is employed as a

relaxant; — as in the case of the warm bath and warm fomentations, which act only by virtue of their heat and moisture. Cold, on the contrary, acts as a powerful sedative — inducing sleep, the tendency to which, after long exposure, becomes irresistible. See COLD.

(F) *Chaleur*.

(G) *Wärme, Hitze*.

WRITERS on heat as a remedial agent.

CHORTET, Luxembourg, 1803 (F). TEINERT, Francf. 1803 (L). BORN, Rostoch, 1804 (L). HOFMANN, Hal. 1804 (L). F. G. DE LA ROCHE, Paris, 1806 (F).

In *Pathology*; — *Internal heat*, (F) *Chaleur interne*, is a sensation of heat, felt by the patient but not sensible to the touch. *External heat*, (F) *Chaleur extérieure*, that which can be felt by others. Heat, *Aïdor*, is called *moist*, (F) *humide*, when accompanied with moisture, like that felt after bathing; *dry*, (F) *sèche*, when the skin has not its ordinary suppleness. It is called *acid* and *pruigent*, (F) *âcre et mordicante*, when it conveys a disagreeable tingling to the fingers. The French employ the terms *nervous heat* and *erratic heat*, *Chaleur nerveuse* and *Chaleur erratique*, for that which comes by flushes, alternating with chills, and which moves rapidly from one part to another. M. DOUBLE has used the term *septic heat*, (F) *Chaleur septique*, for that which produces a *piquante* sensation on the hand, similar to that of the acid heat, but milder and more uniform, and which is accompanied with feebleness and frequency of pulse, &c.

HEAVY (*Path.*) *Gravis*, Saxon *heapiz*, from *heapan*, 'to heave,' an epithet given to any pain, which consists in a sensation of weight or heaviness or is accompanied by such sensation. (F) *Gravatif*.

HE'BÈ (*Anat.*) ἡβη. This word has been employed to designate, 1. The hair which grows on the pubes. 2. The pubic region, and 3. The age of puberty.

HEB'ENSTREIT, JOHN ERNEST (*Biogr.*) A celebrated physician and philosopher of Leipzig; born at Neuenhoff in the diocese of Neustadt, in 1702; died in 1757. WORKS. *De vermibus anatomicorum administris*. Lips. 1741. 4to. *De homine sano et ægroto, carmen*. Lips. 1753. 8vo. *Palæologia therapæa*. Hal. 1779. 8vo. *Pathologia metrica, seu de morbis carmen*. Lips. 1740. 8vo. *Tentamen philosophico-me-*

dicum super ÆLII AMYDENII synopsis medicorum veterum, libris octo Græce et Latine. Ibid. 1757. 4to.

HEB'ERDEN, WILLIAM, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent English physician and scholar; born in London in 1710; died in 1801. WORKS. *ANTI-ΘΗΡΙΑΚΑ; an essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca*. Lond. 1745. 8vo. *Commentarii de morborum historia et curatione*. Lond. 1802. 8vo.

HE'BREWS, MED'ICINE of the. — Medicine seems to have been at a very low ebb with the ancient Hebrews. Of *anatomy* they knew nothing. Their *physiology* was imperfect and filled with superstitions, and their *therapies* unsatisfactory. *Hygiene* seems to have been most attended to; of the other departments of medicine we cannot judge of their knowledge.

WRITERS on *Biblical Discases*. TH. BARTHOLIN, Francf. 1612 (L). V. MOLES, Madrit. 1643 (L). M. UBERLE, Saragoss. 1645 (L). A. CALMET, Paris, 1714 (L). CH. WARLIZ, Lips. 1714 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1720 (L). H. LUDOLPH, Erford. 1726 (L). HURLE, Lond. 1729. J. J. SCHEUCHZER, Aug. Vind. 1734 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1742 (L). J. J. SCHMIDT, Züllichau, 1743 (G). G. G. RICHTER, Götting. 1743 (L). R. MEAD, Lond. 1749 (L). FR. BÖRNER, Viteimb. 1755 (L). DE ALBERTIZ, Vienn. 1765 (L). CH. T. E. REINHARD, Leipz. 1767 (G). J. LINDINGER, Servest. 1774 (L). CH. E. ESCHENBACH, Rostoch. 1779 (L). LAUTENSCHLAGER, 1786 (L). K. SPRENGEL, Hal. 1798 (L). LEVIN, Montpel. 1815 (F).

HECATOM'BÈ (*Pharm*) ἑκατομβη. A collyrium, mentioned by PAULUS of Ægina.

HECATONDRACH'MA (*Pharm.*) ἑκατοδραχμα. The name of a green plaster, mentioned by GALEN.

HECQUET, PHILIP (*Biogr.*) A French physician of great celebrity; born at Abbeville, in 1661; died in 1737. WORKS. *Explication physique et mécanique des effets de la saignée et de la boisson dans la cure des maladies*. Paris. 1707. *L'indécence aux hommes d'acoucher les femmes, et l'obligation aux mères de nourrir leurs enfans*. Paris. 1708. *De la digestion et des maladies de l'estomac, suivant le système de la trituration*. Paris. 1712. *De purgandâ medicinâ à curarum sordibus*. Paris. 1714. *Traité de la peste, &c.* Paris. 1722. *Novus medicinæ conspectus*

2 tom. Paris. 1722. *Preuves de la décadence de la médecine.* Paris. 1724. *Observations sur la saignée du pied et sur la purgation au commencement de la petite vérole, des fièvres malignes, &c.* Paris. 1724. *Reflexions sur l'usage de l'opium, des calmans et des narcotiques pour la guérison des maladies.* Paris. 1726. *Remarques sur l'abus des purgatifs et des amers au commencement et à la fin des maladies, et sur l'utilité de la saignée dans les maladies des yeux, dans celles des vieillards, des femmes et des enfans.* Paris. 1729.

HECTEUS (*Pharm.*) ἑκτεὺς. A Greek measure, containing about 72 chopines or pints.

HECTIC FEVER (*Path.*) *Febris hectica, Febris marasmodes, Fièvre Hectique, F. Étique, Febris tabida, Leucopyria, Epanctus hectica, Febris lenta, F. amphemerina hectica, Dik, Febris amatoria, Chlorosis amatoria,* from ἑκτεῖς, 'habit of body'; because, in this disease, every part of the body is emaciated; or perhaps from ἐκτείνω, 'I consume,' 'I am exhausted.' The name of a slow, continued, or remittent fever, which accompanies the end of organic affections, and which has been esteemed idiopathic, although it is probably always symptomatic. It is the fever of irritability and debility; and is characterized by progressive emaciation; frequent pulse; hot skin; especially of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; and, towards the end, colliquative sweats and diarrhoea.

Being symptomatic, it can only be removed by getting rid of the original affection. This is generally difficult and almost hopeless in the disease, which it most commonly accompanies, — consumption.

(G) Zehr fieber, Schwind fieber.

WRITERS. O. CÉSAR, Venet, 1557 (L). MONTANUS, Lugdun. 1560 (L). D. LORIS, Basil. 1617 (L). J. REHFELD, Erf. 1634 (L). HAMBERGER, Tubing. 1586 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1699 (L). BRENDEL, Gotting. 1754 (L). C. JOANNINIUS, Luccæ, 1764 (L). FR. CURTIUS, Dresdæ, 1781 (L). TRNKA DE KRZOWITZ, Vindob. 1783 (L). F. J. V. BROUSSAIS, Paris, 1803 (F).

HECTISIS (*Path.*) Same etymon. The state of those who have hectic fever.

(F) Étisie.

HECTOGRAMME (*Pharm.*) *Hectogramma,* from ἑκατόν, 'a hundred,'

and γραμμα, a measure of 100 grammes, — 3 ounces, 2 drachms, and 12 grains, Avoirdupois.

HECTOLITRE (*Pharm.*) A measure, containing 100 litres or 26.42 wine pints.

HE'DERA HE'LIK (*Mat. Med.*) *Hedera urbo'ra, Bac'chica, κισσός, κερτός, Ed'era, Corymbel'tra, Corymb'os.* The ivy. The taste of ivy leaves is bitter, styptic, and nauseous. They are not used in medicine. According to HAL-LER, they were recommended in Germany against the atrophy of children; and the common people of England sometimes apply them to running sores and to keep issues open.

The berries were supposed, by the ancients, to have an emetic and purgative quality; and a watery extract was made from them, called by QUERCE-TANUS — *Extractum purgans.* From the stalk of the tree a resinous juice exudes, in warm climates, called *Gammi Hedræ, Gomme de lierre, Resine de lierre.* It is possessed of tonic and astringent properties but is not used.

(F) *Lierre.*

(G) Epheu, Eppich.

HE'DRA (*Surg. & Anat.*) ἑδρα, ἑδρη, 'a vestige.' A fracture of the bones of the cranium, in which the trace of the fracturing instrument is still perceptible. It was, also, used, by the ancients, for the anus, the fæces, and for the bottom of an abscess.

HEDYCH'ROON (*Pharm.*) ἡδυχρόον. A troch, composed by ANDROMACHUS, and consisting of numerous aromatics. GALEN, PAULUS.

HEISTER, LAU'RENCE (*Biog.*) A very celebrated German physician, surgeon, anatomist, and botanist; born at Frankfort on the Maine, in 1683; became professor of anatomy and surgery, first at Altdorf, in 1710, and afterwards at Helmstadt in 1720; died in 1753. WORKS. *De hypothesim medicarum fallaciã et pernicie.* Altdorf. 1710. 4to. *De difficultate veritatis invenienda in physicã et medicinã.* Ibid. 1710. 4to. *De cataracto, glaucomate, et amaurosi tractatio.* Ibid. 1713. 4to. *De entero et gastropopie.* Altdorf. 1713. 4to. *Chirurgie novã adumbratio.* Ibid. 1714. 4to. *De novã methodo sanandi fistulas lachrymales.* Ibid. 1716. 4to. *Compendium anatomicum, veterum, recentiorumque observationes brevissimè complectens.* Altdorf. 1717. 4to. in English. Lond. 1721. 8vo. *De valvulã coli dissertatio anatomica.* Ibid. 1718. 4to. *Oratio de incrementis anatomie*

in hoc sæculo xviii. Wolfenbittel. 1720. 8vo. *De superfluis et noxis quibusdam in chirurgiâ.* Altdorf. 1719. 4to. *De optimâ cancerum mammarum extirpandi ratione.* Altdorf. 1720. 4to. *De anatomes subtilioris utilitate, præsertim in chirurgiâ.* Helmst. 1728. 4to. *De medicamentis Germaniæ indigenis sufficientibus.* Helmstad. 1730. 4to. *Observationes medicæ miscellanæ.* Helmst. 1730. 4to. *De aquis mineralibus Pyromontanis,* Ibid. 1732. 4to. *De chirurgiâ eum medicinâ necessario conjungendâ.* Ibid. 1732. 4to. *Compendium institutionum medicarum.* Helmst. 1736. 4to. *De anatomes majori in chirurgiâ quàm in medicinâ necessitate.* Helmst. 1737. 4to. *De medicinæ mechanica præstantiâ.* Ibid. 1738. 4to. *Institutiones chirurgicæ.* Amstelod. 1739. 2 vols. 4to. *Compendium medicinæ practicæ.* Amst. 1743. 8vo. *De lithotomiâ Celsianæ præstantiâ et usu.* Helmst. 1745. 8vo.

HELICYDRION (*Path.*) *Helicydrion*, ἑλικυδριον, *ulcus culum*, a small ulcer. GALEN. PAULUS. FOËSIUS.

HELICYS'MA (*Mat. Med.*) ἑλικυσμα, *Scoria Argenti*. The scoria of silver, recommended by DIOSCORIDES as a styptic and epispastic.

HELICYS'TER (*Obstetr.*) ἑλικυστηρ, from ἑλκω, 'I draw.' An iron hook or crochet for extracting the fœtus. See CROCHET.

HELICIS MAJOR (*Anat.*) A muscle of the the ear, which originates from the anterior, acute part of the helix, upon which it ascends and is inserted into the helix. It pulls the part, into which it is inserted, a little downwards and forwards.

HELICIS MINOR. This muscle originates from the under and fore part of the helix, and is inserted into the helix, near the fissure in the cartilage, opposite the concha. Its use is, to contract the fissures.

HELIOC'ÆS (*Pharm.*) ἑλιοζαεζ. An escharotic powder, referred to by PAULUS of Ægina.

HELIOTROPIUM EUROPE'UM (*Mat. Med.*) *Verrucaria*. The *Heliotrope*. This plant is considered to possess aperient properties; and to be capable of destroying cutaneous excrescences; hence one of its names.

(F) *Tournesol, Herbe aux verrues.*

(G) *Sonnenwende.*

HELIX (*Anat.*) ἑλιξ, *Capre'obus*, from ἐλεῖν, 'to envelope,' 'surround.' The fold is thus called, which forms the outer circumference or ring of the ex-

ternal ear. (G) *äussere Ohrenrand.*

HELIX POMATIA (*Mat. Med.*) A large kind of snail, transported from the South of Europe to England by Sir KENELM DIGBY, for his lady, when in a decline. It was considered highly restorative.

HELLEBORIS'MUS or ELLEBORIS'MUS (*Therap.*) The method of treating diseases, amongst the ancients, by hellebore. This comprised, not only the choice, preparation, and administration of the medicine; but, likewise, the knowledge and employment of preliminary precautions and remedies, proper for aiding its action, and preventing the pernicious effects, which it might occasion.

WRITERS. J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1717 (L). H. HAINEMANN, Lips. 1812 (L).

HELLEBORUS FÆTIDUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Helleboraster, Elleboraster, Stink'ing Hellebore* or *Bear's Foot*. The leaves of this plant are said to be anthelmintic. The smell of the fresh plant is extremely fetid, and the taste bitter and acrid. It usually acts as a cathartic.

(F) *Hellbœorc ou Ellébore fétide, Pied de Griffon.*

(G) *Stinkende Niesewurzel.*

HELLEBORUS NIGER (*Mat. Med.*) *Melampodium*, ἑλλεβορος, *Ectomon, ἐκτομον, Black Hellebore, Christ'mas Rose, Cemeleg, Charbechasued, Daw'ra*. The root of this European plant has a disagreeable odor, and bitter, acrid taste. It is possessed of cathartic properties and has been recommended as an emmenagogue. It has been given in mania, melancholia, dropsy, suppressed menses, &c. Dose, gr. x to ʒj, as a cathartic.

(F) *Hellbœorc noir.*

(G) *Schwarze Niesewurzel.*

WRITERS. R. J. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1687 (L). L. WOLLEB, Basil. 1721 (L). G. CH. BACHOV, Altdorf. 1733 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1758 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1774 (L). P. E. HARTMANN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1787 (L). G. KERR, Lond. 1818.

HELLESPONTIA (*Pharm.*) ἑλλησποντια. Two kinds of plasters are described, under this name, by GALEN.

HELMINTHOGOGUES (*Mat. Med.*) *Helminthogoga, Helminthics*, from ἑλμινς, 'a worm,' and ἀγω, 'I expel.' Remedies, used against intestinal worms; — *Anthelmin'tics, Vermifuges.*

HELMINTHIA ERRATICA (*Path.*) Worms, introduced by accident and without finding a proper habitation in the stomach or intestines; producing spasmodic colic, with severe tormina, and occasionally vomiting or dejections of blood: — the 12th genus of the order *Enterica*, class *Caliuca* of Good.

HELMINTHIASIS (*Path.*) from ἕλμινς, 'a worm.' A generic name for diseases caused by the presence of intestinal worms. It is, also, called *Helminthia*, *Verminaltio*, *Parusitis*, *mus intestinalis*, *Meduca*, *Worms*, *Invermination*. See **WORMS**.

(F) *Vers.* (G) *Wurmsucht*.

HEL'MONT, JOHN BAPTIST VAN (*Biogr.*) A man of great learning in physic and physics; born at Brussels in 1577; died in 1644. **WORKS.** *De magneticâ vulnecrum naturali et legitimâ curatione*, contra J. ROBERTUM, *Soc. Jesu theologum*. Paris. 1621. 8vo. *The ternary of paradoxes; the magnetic cure of wounds; the nativity of tartur in wine; and the image of God in man.* Translated and enlarged by WALTER CHARLETON, M. D. 1650. 4to. *Februm doctrina inaudita*, Ant. 1642. 12mo. *Opuscula medica inaudita*: 1. *De Lithiasi*; 2. *De febribus*; 3. *De humoribus Galeni*; 4. *De peste*. Cologne. 1644. 8vo. *Deliramenta catarrhi: or, the absurdities of the vulgar opinion of defluxions: — into English by DR. CHARLETON*. Lond. 1650. 4to. *Ortus medicinæ, id est, initia physicæ inaudita, progressus medicinæ novus in morborum ultionem ad vitum longum*. Amst. 1648. 4to. *In English, entitled — Physick refined: the common errors therein refuted, and the whole reformed and rectified; being a new rise and progress of philosophy and medicine, for the destruction of diseases and prolongation of life.* Translated by J. C. Lond. 1662. fol.

HELO'SIS (*Path.*) ἑλωσις, from εἶλω, 'I turn.' Inversion of the eyelids and convulsions of the muscles of the eye.

HELVE'TIUS, A'DRIAN (*Biogr.*) In German, Sch weitzer, son of JOHN FREDERICK, and celebrated in Paris for curing the dysentery; born in 1656; died in 1725. **WORKS.** *Traité des maladies les plus fréquentes, et des remèdes spécifiques pour les guérir*. Paris. 1703. 2 vols. 8vo. *Remèdes contre la peste*. Paris. 1721. 8vo.

HELVE'TIUS, JOHN CLAUDE A'DRIAN (*Biogr.*) Son of JOHN ADRIAN; a French physician and counsellor of state; born in 1685; died in 1755. **WORKS.** *Idée générale de l'Economie*

animale et observations sur la petite vérole. Paris. 1722. 12mo. In English, 1723. 8vo. *Eclaircissements concernant la manière dont l'air agit sur le sang dans les pouxons*. Paris. 1728. 4to. *Principia physico-medica, in tyronum medicinæ gratiam conscripta*. Paris. 1752. 2 vols. 8vo.

HELVE'TIUS, JOHN FRED'ERICK (*Biogr.*) Born in the principality of Anhalt, about 1625; died in 1709. He was a great pretender to alchemy and physiognomy. **WORKS.** *Amphitheatrum physiognomicæ medicum*. Heidelberg. 1660. 8vo. *Mors morborum*. Heidelberg. 1661. 8vo. *Microscopium physiognomicæ medicum, &c.* Hag. 1664. 12mo. *Diribitorium medicum de omnium morborum, accidentiumque in-et-externorum definitionibus ut curationibus, ex saporibus, odoribus, fætoribusque, provenientibus u fermentorum, effervescentiarum, aut putrefactionum salibus, sulphuribus, vel mercuriis, quæ nullè inveniuntur in succis alibilibus bene constitutis omnium ventriculorum, glandularum, vasorumque lymphaticorum totius corporis*. Amstel. 1670. 12mo.

HELVE'TIUS, JOHN A'DRIAN (*Biogr.*) Son of the last; born about 1661 in Holland; died in 1727. **WORKS.** *Remèdes contre le cours de ventre*. Paris. 1688. 12mo. *Lettre sur la nature et la guérison du cancer*. Paris. 1691. 4to. *Méthode pour guérir toutes sortes de fièvres, sans rien prendre par la bouche*. Paris. 1694. 12mo. *Traité des pertes de sang avec leur remède spécifique, accompagné d'une lettre sur la nature et la guérison du cancer*. Paris. 1697. 12mo. *Dissertation sur les bons effets de l'alun*. Paris. 1704. 12mo. *Mémoires instructifs de différens remèdes pour les armées du Roi*. Paris. 1705. 12mo. *Traité des maladies les plus fréquentes et des remèdes spécifiques pour les guérir*. Paris. 1707. 12mo. *Méthode pour traiter la vérole par les frictions et par les sueurs*. La Haye. 1710. 12mo. *Recueil des méthodes pour guérir diverscs maladies*. La Haye. 1710. 12mo. *Remèdes contre la peste*. Paris. 1721. 12mo.

HEMER'ALOPS (*Path.*) ἡμεραλωψ, *Dorca*. One laboring under hemeralopia.

HEMERALO'PIA (*Path.*) ἡμεραλωπια, from ἡμερα, 'the day,' and ὀπτομαι, 'I see.' *Dys'opia Tenebra'rum*, *Parop'sis Noctifuga*, *Visus diurnus*, *Nyctalop'ia* (of some.) *Amblyop'ia crepuscularis*, *Shebkeret*, *Day'sight*, *Day vis'ion*, *Hen blindness*. A disease, in which the eyes enjoy the faculty of seeing, whilst

the sun is above the horizon; but are incapable of seeing by the aid of artificial light. Its causes are not evident. The eye, when carefully examined, presents no alteration, either in its membranes or humors.

(G) Nachtblindheit.

(F) *Vue diurne, Aveuglement de Nuit.*

WRITERS. BERGEN, Francf. 1754 (L). J. L. VALENTIN, Nancy, 1787 (L). A SIMPSON, Glasgow, 1829.

HEMEROPATHIA (*Path.*) from *ἡμερα*, 'a day,' and *πάθος*, 'an affection.' A disease, which continues only a day; or which is only observed during the day.

HEMICERAU'NIOS (*Surg.*) *ἡμικεραυνιος*, from *ἡμις*, 'half,' and *ζειρω*, 'I cut.' A bandage, applied to the back and chest. GALEN.

HEMICRANIA (*Path.*) *Migraina, Grana, Hemipal'gia, Heterocrania, Monopal'gia, Cephal'ca Hemicrania, Shckykat, Mel'grim, ἡμιζανια*, from *ἡμις*, 'half,' and *κρανιον*, 'cranium.' Pain, confined to one half the head. It is almost always of an intermittent character;— at times, continuing only as long as the sun is above the horizon; and hence sometimes called *Sun pain*,— and is cured by cinchona, arsenic, and the remedies adapted for intermittents.

(F) *Migraine.*

(G) *Seiten-Kopfweh.*

WRITERS. SENNERT, Viteb. 1662 (L). VAN DER LINDEN, Lugd. Bat. 1668 (L). BEYER, Jena, 1674 (L). SCHRADER, Helmst. 1690 (L). BRUCKNER, Lugd. Bat. 1693 (L). J. FORDYCE, Lovan, 1766 (L). SCOBELT, Berol, 1776 (L). VAN DER BELEN, Lovan, 1787 (L). J. CH. AVON, Jena. 1788 (L). REIL, Hal. 1791 (L).

HEMIEC'TON, HEMIEC'TEON (*Pharm.*) *ἡμικτεον, ἡμικτεον, Semisextum.* A vessel, capable of containing 36 chopines or pints, and in which fumigations were made in diseases of the uterus and vagina. HIPPOCR.

HEMIMERION, (*Pharm.*) *ἡμιμοριον*, from *ἡμις*, and *μοιρα*, 'a part,' 'one half.' FOËSIUS. Also, half a drachm. EROTIAN.

HEM'INA (*Pharm.*) *ἡμινα*, a Greek measure, answering to the *Cotylē*, *ζουτλη*, i. e. one half the sextarius, or about half a pint, English.

HEMIOBO'LION or HEMIOB'OLON (*Pharm.*) *ἡμιοβολιον, ἡμιοβολον*, half the obolus. A weight of about five grains. GORRÆUS.

HEMIO'LION (*Pharm.*) *ἡμιολιον*, a

weight of 12 drachms, or oz. 1½. GALEN.

HEMIO'PIA (*Path.*) *Hemiop'sis, Vitius dimidiatus, Marmor'ygē* HIPPOCRATIS, from *ἡμις*, 'one half,' and *οπιτομαι*, 'I see.' Depraved vision, in which the person sees only one half of an object. (G) Halbsehen.

HEMIPLE'GIA (*Path.*) *Hemiplex'ia, Paralysis Hemiple'gia, ἡμιπληγία, ἡμιπληξία*, from *ἡμις*, 'one half,' and *πλησσω*, or *πληττω*, 'I strike.' Paralysis of one side of the body. See PARALYSIS. One, so palsied, is said to be *hemiplegic, semi-sideratus*.

(G) Halbe Schlag.

WRITERS. CH. VATER, Vittemb. 1700 (L). G. DETHARDING, Rostoch. 1739 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1744 (L).

HEMISPHERE (*Anat.*) *Hemispherium*; from *ἡμις*, 'one half,' and *σφαίρα*, 'a sphere.' One half of a sphere or of a body having a spheroidal shape. The *hemispheres of the brain* are the upper spheroidal portions of the brain, separated from each other by the *falx cerebri*.

HEMITRITÆ'IA (*Path.*) *Sem'i-tertiana, ἡμιτριταιος, Fièvre demi-tierce, Febris ses'quialtera.* *A semi-tertian fever, so called because it seems to possess both the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent. GALEN, SPIGELIUS.

(F) *Semi-tierce.*

HEMIUN'GION (*Pharm.*) *ἡμιουγγιον, Semuncia.* Half an ounce.

HENSLER, PHILIP GABRIEL (*Biogr.*) A Danish physician; professor of medicine at Kiel; born at Oldensworth in 1733; died in 1805. WORKS. *Tentaminum et observatum de morbo varioloso, &c.* Gotting. 1762. 4to. *History of the origin of the venereal disease in Europe, towards the end of the 15th century* (G). Altona. 1783. 8vo. *On the origin of the venereal disease in the West Indies* (G). Hamb. 1789. 8vo. *Of the leprosy which reigned in the West, during the middle ages* (G). Ibid. 1790. 8vo. *De herpete, seu formicâ veterum labis venereæ non prorsus expertæ.* Kiel. 1801. 8vo.

HE'PAR (*Pharm. Chym.*) *ἡπαρ*, liver. The ancient name for the *liver of sulphur, He'par sulphuris*; which is sometimes a compound of sulphur and potassium; at others, of sulphur and potassa.

He'par antimonia'tum is a compound of a sulphuret of antimony and an alkali.

He'par martia'le, a compound of sulphuret of potass and an oxide of iron.

HEPATALGIA (*Path.*) from *ἥπαρ*, 'liver,' and *άλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the liver.

HEPATEMPHRAX'IS (*Path.*) from *ἥπαρ*, 'liver,' and *εμφορασσω*, 'I obstruct.' Hepatic obstruction. PLOUCQUET.

HEPATE'ROS (*Path.*) *ἡπατιρος*, *hepaticus*, *Jecora'rius*. A variety of diarrhœa, *Flux'us hepaticus*. GORRÆUS.

HEPAT'IC (*Anat.*) *Hepaticus*, *Hepata'rius*, *Jecora'rius*, *ἡπατικός*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'the liver.' Belonging or relating to the liver.

(G) Leber (in comp.)

HEPATIC AR'TERY, *Arteria Hepatica*, one of the three branches given off by the cœliac. It passes towards the inferior surface of the liver; where it divides into two branches, a *right* and *left*, which proceed towards the corresponding parts of that organ. The right branch gives off the cystic artery. Before dividing, the hepatic artery sends off two considerable branches, the *A. pylorica* and *A. Gastro-epiploica dextra*.

The HEPATIC VEINS or *Subhepatic veins* do not follow the course of the arteries of the same name. They arise in the substance of the liver; converge towards the posterior margin of that viscus and open into the vena cava inferior. They convey away the blood carried to the liver by the hepatic artery and vena porta.

The HEPATIC DUCT, (F) *Canal hépatique*, (G) *Lebergang*.

The *ductus hepaticus* is about three fingers' breadth in length, and of the size of a quill. It is formed by the union of all the biliary ducts, and joins the cystic duct at a very acute angle, to form the ductus choledochus. Its function is to convey the bile from the liver towards the duodenum.

The HEPATIC PLEX'US, *Plex'us hepaticus*, consists of nervous filaments, sent by the cœliac plexus to the liver, which accompany the hepatic artery.

HEPATICA (*Mat. Med.*) A name formerly given to medicines, which were believed capable of removing diseases of the liver.

HEPATICA TRIL'OBA (*Mat. Mcd.*) *Trifolium aurcum*, *Lic'erwort*. This plant is a gentle astringent, but not possessed of much virtue.

(F) *Hépatique des jardins*.

(G) *Leberkraut*.

HEPATIRRHŒA (*Path.*) *Flux'us hepaticus*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'the liver,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' A species of diarrhœa in which the excreted matters seem to

come from the liver; or are much mixed with bile, &c.

(F) *Flux hépatique*.

(G) *Leberfluss*.

HEPATIT'IS (*Path.*) *Empres'sma hepatic'itis*, *ἡπατιτις*. *Inflammation of the liver*. It may be seated either in the peritoneal covering or in the substance of the liver or in both; and may be acute or chronic. The peculiar symptoms are;—Pain in the right hypochondrium, shooting to the back and right shoulder, and increased on pressure; difficulty of lying on the left side; sometimes jaundice and cough:—*Synocha*.

Its termination is generally by resolution; in tropical climates it often runs on to suppuration; the abscess breaking either externally, or forming a communication with the intestines or chest, or breaking into the cavity of the abdomen. The *causes* are those of inflammation in general. Heat predisposes to it; hence its greater frequency in hot climates. On dissection of those, who have died from it, the liver has been found hard and enlarged; color of a deep purple; or the membranes have been more or less vascular: or adhesions, or tubercles, or hydatids, or abscesses, or biliary calculi have been met with. The treatment must be bold. Bleeding, general and local. Fomentations, blisters, purgatives. The antiphlogistic regimen, and, in hot climates especially, a new action must be excited by mercury as early as possible.

CHRON'IC HEPATIT'IS or *Chronic liver disease*, is not as common as is believed. It may be suspected from the symptoms, when existing as above mentioned, but in a minor degree; with enlargement and constant dull pain in the region of the liver; sallow countenance; high colored urine; clay colored faces, &c.

The great object of treatment is, to excite a new action by mercury and counter-irritants, and to keep the liver free by cathartics.

(F) *Hépatite, Inflammation du foie, Pièce (Provincial.)*

(G) *Leberentzündung*.

WRITERS. LYSER, Basil. 1597 (L). H. CONRING, Basil. 1597 (L). LUDOLPH, Erfurt. 1717 (L). H. FR. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1737 (L). KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1756 (L). BRAUNEISEN, Argent. 1763 (L). MURRAY, Gotting. 1779 (L). JAGER, Tubing. 1780 (L). WILLAN, Edinb. 1780 (L). VAN ROSSUM, Lo-

var. 1782 (L). MACAY, Edinb. 1785 (L). THOMAS GIRDLESTONE (*H. &c. of India*), Lond. 1787. W. WHITE, Bath, 1808. CHARLES GRIFFITHS, London, 1817.

HEPATOCELE (*Path.*) from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and ζήλη, 'a tumor.' *Her'nia of the Liv'er*. The liver has never been found entirely out of the abdominal cavity. Increase of its bulk or injuries of the parietes of the abdomen have been the sole cause of the protrusions, which have been occasionally met with, especially in infants, with whom the upper part of the linea alba is very weak, and indeed scarcely seems to exist. SAUVAGES has distinguished two species of hepatocele;—the *ventral (in the linea alba)* and the *umbilical or hepatomphalum*.

(G) Leberbruch.

HEPATO-COLICUM (*Anat.*) A ligament of the liver, described, by HALLER, as passing from the gall-bladder and contiguous sinus portarum, across the duodenum to the colon. Another, termed *Hepato-renal*, descends from the root of the liver to the kidney. They are both peritoneal.

HEPATOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Hepatographia*, from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and γραφή, 'a description.' The part of Anatomy, which describes the liver.

(G) Leberbeschreibung.

HEPATOLOGY (*Anat.*) *Hepatologia*; from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and λογος, 'a discourse,' 'treatise.' A treatise on the liver.

(G) Leberlehre.

HEPATO-PARECTAMA (*Path.*) from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and παρεκταμα, 'considerable extension.' Augmentation of the liver.

HEPATOMY (*Anat.*) from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the liver.

(G) Leberzergliederung.

HEPHĒSTIAS (*Pharm.*) ἡφαιστίας. A detergent and desiccative plaster of burnt tiles.

HEPTAPHARMACUM (*Pharm.*) ἑπταφάρμακον, from ἑπτα, 'seven,' and φάρμακον, 'a remedy.' A medicine, composed of seven substances; ceruse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, frankincense, and bullock's fat. It was regarded as laxative, suppurative, and healing.

HERACLEUM SPONDYLIVM (*Mat. Med.*) *Bran'ca ursi'na German'ica, Spondylivm, Cow Par'snep, All-heal*. The root of this plant has a strong,

rank smell; and a pungent, almost caustic, taste. It has been given as a tonic, stomachic, and carminative; both in powder and in decoction. The Russians, Lithuanians, and Poles obtain from its seeds and leaves, by fermentation, a very intoxicating spirituous liquor, which they call *Parst*.

(F) *Berce, Branc-ursine batarde, Fausse Acanthe*.

(G) *Unachte Bärenklau*.

WRITERS. J. F. CARTHEUSER, Franc. ad Viadr. 1761 (L).

The *HERACLE'UM LANA'TUM* or *Mas'terwort*, is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the U. States.

HERB (*Pharm.*) *Her'ba*.

The *FIVE EMOLLIENT HERBS, Quin'que her'bæ emollien'tes*, were, anciently;—beet, mallow, marsh-mallow, French mercury, and violet.

The *FIVE CAPILLARY HERBS, Quin'que her'bæ capilla'res*, were hart's tongue, black, white, and golden maiden-hair, and spleenwort.

HERBIVOROUS (*Zool.*) *Herbiv'orus*, from her'ba, 'grass,' and voro, 'I eat.' An epithet, applied to animals which feed on herbs.

HERBORIZATION (*Pharm.*) *Herbarium inquisit'io*. An excursion, made with the view of collecting plants. Such excursions are directed by the Apothecaries' Company of London for the use of their apprentices, &c.

HERBORIST (*Med.*) *Herbar'ius*. One who deals in useful plants. A *Her'balist* or *Herbarist*.

HEREDITARY (*Path.*) *Heredit'arius, Gentil'ius, σικιτικός, συγγενής*. An epithet given to diseases, communicated from progenitors. Such diseases may exist at birth; or they may supervene at a more or less advanced period of existence. (G) Erblich.

WRITERS. D. O'MEARA OF DERMITIUS, Dubl. 1619, 12mo. (L). R. LIONET, Paris, 1647, 4to. (L). J. A. FISCHER, Erf. 1688, 4to. (L). A. PETIT, Paris, 1817 (F). J. ADAMS, Lond. 1815. A. PORTAL, Paris, 1814 (F).

HE'REOS (*Path.*) A word, employed by PARACELSUS for a sort of imaginary love, giving rise to nocturnal pollutions.

HERMAPHRODEITY (*Physiol.*) *Hermaphrodis'mus, Hermaph'rodism*; from from 'Ἐρμης, 'Mercury,' and Ἀφροδιτη, 'Venus.' Appertaining to Mercury and Venus. Union of the two sexes in the same individual.

(G) Zwitterstand.

HERMAPHRODITE (*Physiol.*) Same etymon. *Hermaphroditus*, *Gyni'da*, *Androgynus*, ἑρμαφροδίτης. One, who possesses the attributes of male and female: who unites the same sexes. A term, applied to an animal or plant which is, at the same time, both male and female. True hermaphrodites are met with only in the lower degrees of the animal scale, amongst the zoophytes, molluscæ, or gasteropodes. The individuals of the human species, regarded as hermaphrodites, owe this appearance to a vicious conformation of the genital organs; a kind of monstrosity, which renders them unfit for generation, although an attentive examination may exhibit the true sex. Pretended hermaphrodites have, likewise, been described; who, instead of uniting the attributes of both sexes, cannot be considered male or female. These have been called *neutral hermaphrodites*.

(G) *Zwitter*.

WRITERS. G. BAUHIN, Francf. 1629
(L). PARSON, Lond. 1741. G. ARNAUD DE RONSLI, Lond. and Paris, 1768
(E. and L).

HERMETICA DOCTRINA. The doctrine of HERMES, a celebrated Egyptian philosopher, who is considered the father of Alchemy. That part of chymistry, whose object was the pretended transmutation of the metals.

(F) *Hermetique*.

HERMODACTYLUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Dactyle'tus*, *An'ima articul'rum*, ἑρμολακτύλος, from ἑρμῆς, 'Mercury,' and δακτύλος, 'a finger'; or rather from *Hermus*, a river in Asia, upon whose banks it grows, and δακτύλος, 'a date,' or from ἑρμῆς, 'Mercury,' and δακτύλος, 'a date.' The root of the Hermodactyl was formerly used as a cathartic. By some it is supposed to be identical with the *Iris tuberosa*. The best testimony seems to be in favor of its being a variety of the colchicum, — the *Colchicum Illyricum*.

(F) *Hermodactyle*, *Hermedacte* ou *Hermodate*.

(G) *Hermodattel*, *Herzwurz*.

HERMOLA'OS (*Pharm.*) ἑρμολαός. Name of a collyrium, mentioned by AETIUS.

HERNIA (*Path.*) *Ra'mex*, *Ruptu'ra*, *Crepatu'ra*, *Ce'lē*, *κηλη*, *Demn* (Arab.) *Rupture*. Any tumor, formed by the displacement of a viscus or a portion of a viscus, which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture and projects externally. They have been divided into, —

1. Hernia of the Brain. — ENCEPHALOC[E'LĒ.
2. " Thorax. — PNEUMOCE[LĒ.
3. " Abdomen.

ABDOMINAL HERNIÆ are remarkable for their frequency, variety, and the dangers attending them. They are produced by the protrusion of the viscera, contained in the abdomen, through the natural or through accidental apertures in the parietes of that cavity. The organs, which form them most frequently, are the intestines and the epiploon.

These herniæ have been divided, according to the aperture by which they escape, into: —

1. *Inguinal Her'niæ* or *Su'pra-Pu'b'ian*. These issue by the inguinal canal; they are called *Eu'bonocelē*, when small; — and *Scrot'al Her'niæ* or *Os'cheocelē* in man, when they descend into the scrotum; — *Vul'var Her'niæ* or *Puden'dal* or *La'bial Her'niæ*, in women, when they extend to the labia majora.

2. *Crural* or *Fem'oral Her'niæ*, *Mel'rocelē*, when they issue by the crural canal.

3. *Infra-Pu'b'ian Her'niæ*, (F) *Hernies sous-pubiennes*, where the viscera escape through the opening, which gives passage to the infra-pubian vessels.

4. *Ischiat'ic Herniæ*; when they take place through the sacro-sciatic notch.

5. *Umbilical Hernia*, *Exom'phalos*, *Omphalocelē*; which occur at the umbilicus or near it.

6. *Epigas'tric Hernia*; — occurring through the linea alba, above the umbilicus.

7. *Hypogas'tric* or *Infra-umbilical Her'niæ*; — which occur through the linea alba, below the umbilicus.

8. *Perinæ'al Her'niæ*; — which takes place through the levator ani, and appear at the perineum.

9. *Vag'inal Her'niæ*; — through the parietes of the vagina.

10. *Diaphragmatic Hernia*; which passes through the diaphragm.

Herniæ are likewise distinguished, — according to the viscera forming them, — into ENTEROCELĒ, EPIPLOCELĒ, EN'TERO-EPIPLOCELĒ, GASTROCELĒ, CYSTOCELĒ, HYSTEROCELĒ, HEPATOCELĒ, SPLENOCELĒ, &c.

The **CONGENITAL HER'NIA**, *Her'nia congen'ita*, is a protrusion of some of the contents of the abdomen into the *Tunica vaginalis testis*, owing to a

want of adhesion between its sides, after the descent of the testicle.

When a hernia can be restored to its natural cavity, by the aid of pressure &c. properly applied, it is said to be *reducibile*. It is, on the contrary, *irreducibile*, when adhesion, bulk, &c. oppose its return. When the aperture, which has given passage to the hernia, occasions more or less constriction on the protruded portion, the hernia is said to be *incarcerated* or *strangulated*: and, if the constriction be not removed, constipation, hiccough, vomiting, and all the signs of violent inflammation, followed by gangrene, supervene, with alteration of the features, small pulse, cold extremities, and death.

The therapeutical indications are, —

1. *As regards reducible hernia*; — to replace the viscera in the abdomen by the taxis; and to retain them there by the use of a *truss*.

2. *As regards irreducible hernia*; — to support the tumor by an appropriate suspensory bandage.

3. *As regards strangulated hernia*; — to have recourse to the taxis; blood-letting; warm bath; tobacco gylsters; ice to the tumor; and, if these should not succeed, to perform an operation, which consists in dividing the coverings of the hernia, and cutting the aponeurotic ring, which causes the strangulation; — reducing the displaced viscera, unless their diseased condition should require them to be retained without; — dressing the wound appropriately, restoring the course of the fæces by means of gentle gylsters; — preventing or combating inflammation of the abdominal viscera; — conducting the wound to cicatrization, by appropriate means; and afterwards supporting the cicatrix by a bandage:

(F) *Hernie, Hargne, Descente, Effort, Greveure, Rompeure.*

(G) *Bruch.*

WRITERS. P. FRANCO, Lyons, 1561 (F). M. GEIGER, Monach. 1631 (L). A. LE QUIN, Paris, 1697 (F). CAMERARIUS (*incarcerated hernia*), Tubing. 1722 (L). VÖGEL, Leipz. 1738 (G). POHL, Lips. 1739 (L). J. G. GUNZIUS, Lips. 1744 (L). A. BENEVOLI, Firenz. 1747 (I). KALTSCHMID, Jenæ, 1762 (L). A. HALLER, Gotting. 1755 (L). P. POTT, Lond. 1765. PH. A. BÖHMER (*incarcerated H.*), Hal. 1761 (L). W. BLAKEY, Lond. 1764. LEBLANC, Paris, 1768 (F). B. PH. WÆFELAERTS, Brux.

1765 (L). G. ARNAUD DE RONCIL, Lond. and Paris, 1768. GAUTHIER (*caustics for the radical cure of H.*), Paris, 1774 (F). DREUX, Lugd. Bat. 1777 (L). A. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1788 (G). T. KEATE, Lond. 1788. VAN WEERDEN, Groning. 1781 (L). SHELDRAKE, Lond. 1784. P. S. KOK, Roterod. 1782 (L). B. WILMER, Lond. 1788. W. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1789 (L). G. J. VAN WY, Amsterdam, 1798 (D). THOS. BRAND, Lond. 1785. P. CAMPER, Francf. 1801 (L).: by S. T. SÖMMERING. P. L. A. TUFFET (*strangulated H.*), Paris, 1804 (F). A. MONRO, Jun. Edinb. 1803. SIR ASTLEY COOPER (*inguinal and congenital H.*), London, 1804; by CH. KEY, Lond. 1828. C. SCHMIDT, Dessau, 1806 (G). J. F. FRÉBAULT, Paris, 1806 (F). P. BOUCHARD, Paris, 1807 (F). J. M. BENOIT, Paris, 1807 (F). M. DORGAIN, Paris, 1808 (F). E. GEOGHEGAN, Lond. 1810. S. T. SÖMMERING, Francf. 1811 (G). A. SCARPA, in French by CAYOL, Paris, 1812; in English by J. H. WISHART, Edinb. 1814. W. NICHOLL, Paris, 1815 (F). J. CLOQUET, Paris, 1815 (F). WM. LAWRENCE, Lond. 1816. J. H. CLOQUET, Paris, 1817 (F).

HER'NIA HUMOR'ALIS (*Path.*) *Empres'ma Orchit'is, Orchit'is, Inflammatio testium, Inflammation of the Testicle, Swell'd Testicle, Her'nia ven'eris, Orchioce'le.* Swelling and inflammation of the testicle is a common symptom of gonorrhœa; but it may arise from external injuries, or from other causes. It is a disease, which cannot be mistaken, and the treatment must obviously be strongly antiphlogistic, supporting the testicle during the treatment, and for some time afterwards. The disease is, however, not generally of a serious character: going off as suddenly as it comes on.

WRITER. T. LUXMORE, Lond. 1806.

HER'NIAL (*Anat.*) *Hernia'rius.* Belonging to, or concerning, hernias: — as *Hernial Bandage, Hernial Sac, &c.*

(F) *Herniaire.*

The (F) *Hernié* is applied to a part enveloped in a hernial sac; *Hernieur* means one affected with hernia; and *Chirurgien herniaire*, (G) *Bruch-arzt*, one, who devotes himself to the treatment of hernia.

HERNIA'RIA GLA'BRA (*Mat. Med.*) *Milligra'na, Em'petrum*; — *Rupture Wort.* This plant, which, as its name imports, was formerly considered effi-

caxious in the cure of hernia, seems destitute of all virtues.

(F) *Herniaire*, *Turquette*, *Heruiole*.

(G) *Bruchkraut*.

HERNIOTOMY (Surg.) *Hernioto'mia*, from *hernia* and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' The operation for hernia. (G) *Bruchschnitt*.

HERPES (Path.) *Er'pes*, from *ἔρπω*, 'I creep'; because it creeps and spreads about the skin. *Ec'phlysis Her'pes*, *Cytis'ma Her'pes*, *Neshr* (Arab.), *Tet'ter*, (F) *Dartre*, (G) *Flechte*. A vesicular disease, which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, decline, and termination in about 10 or 14 days. The vesicles arise in distinct, but irregular clusters, which commonly appear in quick succession, and near together, on an inflamed base; generally attended with heat, pain, and considerable constitutional disorder. The term, like all others which refer to cutaneous diseases, has not been accurately defined. The ancients had three varieties; the *miliaris*, *πεγχοις*, *vesicular*, *φλυκταϊνωδης*, and *erod'ing*, *εσθιομενος*. BATEMAN has the following varieties.

1. *HERPES PHLYCTENO'DES*, *Her'pes miliaris*, *Ec'phlysis Her'pes Miliaris*, (F) *Dartre phlyctenoïde*, in which the vesicles are millet sized; pellucid; clusters commencing on an uncertain part of the body, and being progressively strewed over the rest of the surface; succeeded by fresh crops.

2. *HERPES ZOSTER*, *Zoster*, *Zol'na ignea*, *Ignis Per'sicus*, *ζωστήρ*, *Cinzilla*, *Sa'cer ignis*, *Ec'phlysis Her'pes zoster*, *Her'pes peris'celis*, *Erysip'elas zoster*, *Erysip'elas phlyctenoï'des*, *Zol'na*, (F) *Ceinture*, *C. dartreuse*, *Feu Persique*, *Erysipèle pustuleux*, (G) *Feuergürtel*, *Shin'gles*: in which the vesicles are pearl-sized; the clusters spreading round the body, like a girdle: at times confluent, and occasionally preceded by constitutional irritation.

3. *HERPES CIRCINAT'US*, *Formi'ca ambulato'ria*, *An'nulus rel'pens*, *Her'pes Serp'ilgo*, *Serp'ilgo*, *Ec'phlysis Her'pes Circinat'us*, *Ring'worm*, consisting of vesicles with a reddish base, uniting in rings: the area of the rings slightly discolored: often followed by fresh crops.

4. *HERPES LABI'ALIS*, — 5. *HERPES PRÆPUTI'ALIS*, — appearing on the lips or prepuce: — and

6. *HERPES IRIS*, *Iris*, *Rain'bow-worm*, — occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings of different color.

To these may be added the

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7. *HERPES EX'EDENS*, *Ec'phlysis Her'pes ex'edens*, *Her'pes esthiom'enus*, *H. depas'cens*, *Al'gria*, *H. estiom'enus*, *Lupus vor'ax*, *Formi'ca corrosi'va*, *Pap'ula fe'ra*, *Ul'cerative Ring'worm*, *Nirles*, (F) *Dartre rougeante*, — in which the vesicles are hard; clusters thronged; fluid dense, yellow or reddish, hot, acrid, corroding the subjacent skin, and spreading in serpentine trails.

All the varieties demand simply an antiphlogistic treatment, when attended with febrile irritation. The *herpes circinatus*, alone, requires the use of astringent applications, which have the power of repressing the eruption.

WRITERS. M. A. MONTAGNANA, Ven. 1589 (L). J. NYMMANN, Witteb. 1594 (L). CH. E. GOCKEL, Altorf. 1695 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1703 (L). H. FR. A. DE ROUSSEL, Cadom. 1779 (L). POUPART, Paris, 1782 (F). C. BERTRAND LAGREZIE, Paris, 1784 (F). P. C. BARRAULT, Nanceii, 1783 (L). J. H. GEMPT, Marburg, 1792 (L). PH. G. HENSLEK, Kiliæ, 1801 (L). W. TH. TILESIIUS, Leipz. 1802 (G). CH. A. WEINHOLD (*Plumbago recommended in H.*), Leipz. 1808 (G).

HERPET'IC (Path.) *Herpet'icus*. Possessing the nature of herpes.

(F) *Dartreuz*. (G) *Herpetisch*.

HERPETON (Path.) *ἔρπητοι*, *ἔρπητιζορ*, from *ἔρπειν*, 'to creep.' A creeping eruption or ulcer. HIPPOCR.

HERZ, MARCUS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician; born at Berlin in 1747; died in 1803. WORKS. *Versuch über die Ursachen der Verschiedenheit des geschmacks*. Mitau. 1776. 8vo. *Briefe an Aerzte*. Berl 2 Samml. 1777. 8vo. *Grundriss aller medicinischen Wissenschaft*. Ibid. 1782. 8vo. *Versuch über den Schwindel*. Berl. 1786. 8vo.

HES'TIA (Pharm.) *ἴστια*. Ancient name of a plaster described by AËTIUS; in the composition of which a quantity of medicine, equal to 516 drachms, entered.

HET'ERORRHYTH'MOS (Path.) *ἑτερορρυθμος*; having another rhythm. An epithet given to the pulse, when it is such, in any individual, as is usually felt at a different age.

HEUCHE'RA CORTU'SA (*Mat. Med.*) *H. America'na*, *Al'um Root*, *American Saw'icle*. The root is a powerful astringent, and is the basis of a *cancer powder*. The American Indians apply the powdered root to wounds, ulcers, and cancers. It is said to have been sold for the colchicum.

HEUR'NIUS, JOHN (*Biog.*) A celebrated Dutch physician; said to have been the first, that taught Anatomy by lectures on human bodies; born at Utrecht in 1543; died in 1601. WORKS. *Praxis medicinae nova ratio, &c.* Lugd. Bat. 1587. *Oratio de medicinae origine.* Lugd. Bat. 1589. 4to. *Institutiones medicinae; accessit modus ratioque studendi eorum qui medicinae operam dicunt.* Lugd. Bat. 1592. 12mo. *De morbis qui in singulis partibus humani capitis insidere consueverunt.* Lugd. Bat. 1594. 4to. *De febribus liber.* Lugd. Bat. 1598. 4to. *De peste liber.* 1600. 4to. *Liber de morbis mulierum et lib. de humanâ felicitate; item epistola de morbis novis et mirandis.* Lugd. Bat. 1607. 4to. *De morbis ventriculi.* Lugd. Bat. 1608. 8vo. *De hirudinum usu et efficaciam in medicina.* Lugd. 1652. 12mo. *Opera omnia.* Lugd. 1658. fol. He also published an edition of HIPPOCRATES.

HEURTELOUP, NICOLAS (*Biog.*) A celebrated French Army Surgeon; born at Tours in 1750; died in 1812. WORKS. *Précis sur le tetanos des adultes.* Paris. 1792. 8vo. *Traité complet des tumeurs, in MS.* He translated the work of GIANNINI on "Fevers" from the Italian. Paris. 1808. 2 vols. 8vo.

HEW'SON, WILLIAM, F. R. S. (*Biog.*) An eminent London anatomist; born in Northumberland in 1739; died in 1774. WORKS. *Experimental inquiries into the properties of the blood, with an appendix relating to the lymphatic system in birds, fishes, and amphibious animals.* Lond. 1771. 12mo. *Experimental inquiries, Part II, containing a description of the lymphatic system in human subjects and animals. Illustrated with plates. Together with observations on the lymph, and the changes which it undergoes in some diseases.* Lond. 1774. 8vo. *Experimental inquiries, Part III.*

HEXAPHAR'MACUM (*Pharm.*) ἑξαφαρμακων from ἕξ, 'six,' and φαρμακων, 'remedy.' A plaster, referred to by PAULUS of Ægina, which was composed of six substances.

HEY, WILLIAM, F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) An eminent surgeon of Leeds, in England; born in ; died in . WORKS. *Observations on the blood.* Lond. 1779. 8vo. *Practical observations in Surgery, illustrated with cases and plates.* Lond. 1803. 8vo. Second edition, corrected and enlarged, with additional plates. Lond. 1810. 8vo.

HIA'TUS (*Anat.*) from *hiare*, 'to gape,' 'to open.' A foramen or aperture.

The HIA'TUS OR FORAMEN OF WINS'LOW, is an opening—situated beneath the lesser omentum, and behind the vessels and nerves of the liver—which forms a communication between the peritoneal cavity and that of the omenta. (G) Winslows loch.

HIBER'NICUS LAPIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Teg'ula Hiber'nica, Arde'sia Hiber'nica, Harde'sia, Irish Slate.* A kind of slate or very hard stone, found in different parts of Ireland, in masses of a bluish-black color, which stain the hands. It has been taken, powdered, in spruce beer, against inward contusions.

HIBIS'CUS ABELMOS'CIUS (*Mat. Med.*) The name of the plant, whose seeds are called *Gra'na Mos'chi* or *Musk'seed*. It is the *Belmus'chus, Abelmos'chus, Gra'num Mos'chi, Ket'mia Ægypti'aca, Mos'chus Arabum, Ægyptia moscha'ta, Ba'mix moscha'ta, Al'cea, Al'cea Indica, Al'cea Ægypti'aca Villo'sa, Ab'elmosch, Ab'elmosk, Musk-mallow*. It is indigenous in Egypt and the Indies. The seeds are chiefly used as perfumes; and especially in the formation of the *Cy'prus Powder*.

(F) *Graine de Musc, Herbe à la poudre de Chypre, Ambrette, Guimauve veloutée.*

(G) *Bisamkugeln, Bisamsaamen.*

HIBIS'CUS POPU'LEUS, *Balimba'go.* A small Molucca tree. The fruit is full of a juice similar to Camboge. The root is emetic. It is used in chronic diarrhœa, colic, dyspepsia, &c.

HICE'SIA, or HICE'SII EMPLASTRUM (*Pharm.*) ἱκείσια, ἱκείσιος. The name of an ancient plaster, employed in scrophula, abscess of the spleen and joints, &c. GALEN and PAULUS of Ægina.

HIERA DIACOLOCYN'THIDOS (*Phar.*) from ἱερός, 'holy.' *Hiera of Colocynth.* An electuary, composed of 10 parts of *colocynth*, as much *agaric, germander, white horehound, stachas*:—5 parts of *opopanax*, as much *sagapenum, parsley, round birthwort root, and white pepper*:—4 parts of *spikenard, cinnamon, myrrh, and saffron*; and 3 pounds, 3 ounces, and 5 drachms of honey.

HIERA PICRA (*Pharm.*) from ἱερός, 'holy,' and πικρός, 'bitter.' *Holly bitter, Pulvis aloëticus*, formerly called *Hiera loga'dii*, when made into an electuary with honey. It is now kept in the form of dry powder;—prepared by mixing *socotrine aloes* one pound, with 3 ounces of *canella alba*.

HIERACI'TES (*Pharm.*) ἱερακιτης, *La-pis accipitrum*. The ancient name of a precious stone; believed capable of arresting the hemorrhoidal flux. **PLINY**, **GALEN**, **PAULUS**.

HIERA'CIUM PILOSEL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Auric'ula Mu'ris*, or *Mouse-Ear*, *Pilose'l'la*, *Myo-so'tis*. This plant contains a bitter, lactescent juice; which has a slight degree of astringency. The roots are more powerful than the leaves.

(F) *La Piloselle*, *Oreille de Souris*.

(G) *Nagelkraut*, *Mausörchen*.

HIERAT'ICUM (*Pharm.*) ἱερατικον. Ancient name of an emollient cataplasm, proper for assuaging pains of the stomach, liver, &c.: so called, from ἱερος, 'holy,' on account of its virtues.

HIEROGLYPH'ICA: ἱερογλυφικα, from ἱερος, 'holy,' and γλυφω, 'I carve.' A name given to the signs employed in Medicine; and also to the folds in the hands, feet, and forehead, which afford Chiromancy its pretended oracles.

HIGH'MORE, **NATHAN'IEL**, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician and anatomist; born in Hampshire in 1613; practised at Sherbourne in Dorsetshire; died in 1684. **WORKS**. *Corporis humani disquisitio anatomica*. Hague. 1651. fol. *History of generation, examining the opinions of divers authors, and particularly that of SIR KENELM DIGBY; and concerning the cure of wounds by SIR GILBERT TALBOT'S sympathetic powder*. Lond. 1651. 8vo. *Exercitationes duæ, quarum prior de passione hystericâ, altera de affectione hypochondriacâ*. Oxon. 1660. 12mo.

HILDENBRAND, **VALENTINE JOHN VON** (*Biog.*) A distinguished physician of Vienna; born there in 1763; died in 1818. **WORKS**. *On the blind hæmorrhoids* (G): translated into French from the German, by C. C. N. **MARC**. Paris. an. xii. 8vo. *Ratio medendi in scholâ practicâ Vindobonensi*. Vienna. 1804-1809. 2 vols. 8vo. *Institutiones practico-medicæ rudimenta nosologiæ et therapiæ specialis complectens*. Vienn. 1817-1825. 4 vols. 8vo. *Médecine pratique de J. V. DE HILDENBRAND, traduit du Latin, avec un discours préliminaires sur l'histoire des cliniques, et des notes, par L. P. A. GAUTHIER*. Paris and Lyon. 1824. 2 vols. 8vo. *Traité du typhus, trad. par J. C. GASC*. Paris. 1811. 1 vol. 8vo.

HILL, **SIR JOHN** (*Biog.*) A very singular character, and voluminous writer; born about 1715; resided in London, where he died in 1775.

WORKS. *History of the materia medica, containing a description of all the substances used in medicine, &c.* Lond. 1751. 4to. *The virtue of wild valerian in nervous disorders, with directions for gathering and preserving the root, &c.* Lond. 1758. 8vo. *The construction of nerves and causes of nervous disorders*. Lond. 1758. 8vo. *The British herbal: an history of plants and trees, natives of Britain, cultivated for use or raised for beauty*. Lond. 1758. fol. *Cautions against the immoderate use of snuff, &c.* Lond. 1761. 8vo. *The virtues of sage in lengthening human life, &c.* Lond. 1763. 8vo. *Centaury, the great stomachic, in preference to all other bitters, &c.* Lond. 1765. 8vo. *Hypochondriasis; a practical treatise on the nature and cure of that disorder commonly called the hyp and hypo*. Lond. 1766. 8vo. *Polypody; the ancient doctrine of the virtues of that herb tried and confirmed*. Lond. 1769. 8vo. *The family practice of physic, &c.* Lond. 1769. 8vo. *Method of curing the jaundice and other disorders of the liver by the herb agrimony, &c.* Lond. 1769. 8vo. *Virtues of British herbs; with the history, description, and figures of the several kinds*. No. I. Lond. 1770. 8vo. No. II: 1771. 8vo. *Plain and useful directions for those that are afflicted with cancers*. Lond. 1773. 8vo.

HIL'LARY, **WILLIAM**, M. D. (*Biog.*) An ingenious physician, who flourished about the middle of the last century. **WORKS**. *Rational and mechanical essay on the small-pox*. Lond. 1735. 8vo. *An inquiry into the medicinal virtues of Lincomb Spa water, near Bath*. Lond. 1743. 8vo. *Observations on the changes of the air, and the concomitant epidemical diseases of the island of Barbadoes. To which is added a treatise on the putrid bilious, commonly called the yellow fever, &c.* Lond. 1759. 8vo. *An inquiry into the means of improving medical knowledge; by examining all those methods, which have hindered it in all past ages. To which is added an explanation of the motion and action of fire in and upon human bodies, in continuing life and curing diseases*. Lond. 1761. 8vo.

HIM'AS (*Path.*) ἱμας, 'a thong of leather.' Elongation and extenuation of the uvula. It is also called *Himan-to'sis*, — ἱμαντωσις.

HIP'PACĒ (*Path.*) ἱππακη. A cheese prepared from mare's milk. *Ca'seus Equ'inus*, — from ἵππος, 'a horse.'

HIPPANTHROPIA (*Path.*) ἵππανθροπία, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' and ἀνθρωπος, 'a man.' A variety of melancholy, in which the patient believes himself changed to a horse. The Greek word ἵππανθροπος means the fabulous Centaur.

HIPPIATRIA (*Veter. Med.*) ἵππιατρία, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' and ἰατρική, 'medicine.' A science, whose object is the knowledge of the diseases of the horse, and of other domestic animals.

(F) *Hippiatrique.*

(G) *Thierheilkunde.*

HIPPOCAM'PUS MI'NOR (*Anat.*) *Un'guis, Un'ciform Eminence, Colliculus ca'vae posterioris ventriculo'rum later'allium.* A medullary tubercle or projection, observed in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

(F) *Ergot, Éperon.*

HIPPOCRATES (*Biog.*) Usually called the "Father of Physic"; born in the island of Cos about B. C. 460; died, according to various statements, between B. C. 377 and 351. He was one of the ASCLEPIADES, and the most celebrated of the race. His works have received several interpolations; some of which were made even by his sons, THESSALUS and DRACO, and his son-in-law POLYBUS. Under HADRIAN, ARTEMIDORUS CAPITO and DIOSCORIDES attempted to separate the genuine from the spurious; and the commentaries on the works by GALEN are, in this and other respects, inestimable.

The most genuine works, and best editions are:—

1. *Aphorisms.*—Books 1 to 7; Gr. et Lat. Edit. J. C. REIGER. Hag.: 1767. 2 vols. 8vo. Edit. LE FEBURE DE VILLEBRUNE. Paris. 1779. 12mo. On *Prognostics*, E. F. M. BOSQUILLON. Paris. 1784. 2 vols. 18mo. Gr. and French, Paris. 1814. 2 vols. 18mo. By DE MERCY, Paris. 1811 to 1817. 12mo.

2. On *Diet in acute diseases.*

3. On *Epidemics.* Books 1 and 3; Gr. and Lat., edit. J. FREIND. Lond. 1717. 4to.

4. On *Air, Water, and Climate*; Gr. and French, by A. KORAY. Paris. 1801. 2 vols. 8vo.

5. On *Prognostics.*

6. On *Wounds of the Head.*

The chief editions of his works are:—Ed. prim. Gr. Venedig. in Æd. ALDI 1526. fol.;—Basil, by FROBEN, 1538. fol.—Gr. and Lat. restit. ab. HIERON. MERCURIALI, Ven. by JUNTA, 1588. fol.—Gr. & Lat. recens. ANUTIUS FOËSIUS, Francf. by WECHSEL, 1594, 1621, 1624, 1645;

Genf. 1657. fol.—Gr. and Lat. HENR. ANTONIDES V. d. LINDEN, Leid. 1665. 2 vols. 8vo.—Naples, 1754.—Venice, 1757. 2 vols. 4to.—With GALEN. R. CHARTIER, Paris, 1638 to 1679; 13 parts in 9 vols. fol.: the three last vols. edited by BLONDEL and LE MOINE.—Cum var. Lection. e codic. Vindob. STEPHEN MACK, Vienna, 1743 to 1749. 2 vols. fol.—Unfinished Latin translation by J. CORNARIUS. Basil. 1558.—Venice, 1575, 1619. fol.: with index, 1737. 3 vols. fol.: and in A. HALLER, *Principes Art. Med.* Lausann. 1769, 1784. 4 vols. 4to. The FOËSIAN edition by J. F. PIERER. Altenb. 1806. 3 vols. 8vo.: in German by J. F. C. GRIMM. Altenb. 1781. 4 vols. 8vo.: in French by GARDEIL, Toulouse, 1801. 4 vols. 8vo.

Elucidations of HIPPOCRATES.—The glossaries of EROTIAN, GALEN, and HERODOTUS:—B. EUSTACHI (Lat. Ven. 1566. 4to.) recensuit J. G. F. FRANZ. Lips. 1780. 8vo. P. S. C. PREU, de interpretibus HIPPOCRATIS, Gr. Aldorf. 1795. 4to.—*Selecta doct. virorum opuscula, in quibus HIPPOCR. explicatur denuo*; ed. E. G. BALDINGER. Gotting. 1782. 2 vols. 8vo. C. SPRENGEL, *Apologie des H. u. s. Grundsätze.* Leipz. 1788. 2 vols. 8vo. See FABRICII *Biblioth. Græc.* Vol. II. 506 et seq.

HIPPOCRAT'IC, *Hippocraticus.* Relating to HIPPOCRATES, or concerning his doctrine;—as *Hippocratic doctrine, Hippocratic face, &c.*

WRITERS on *Hippocratic Medicine.* G. FONTANI, Lugd. 1687 (L). H. BOERHAAVE, Lugd. Bat. 1701 (L). FR. RIOLLAY, Lond. 1783. LAENNEC, Paris, 1804 (F). CAILLAU, Paris, 1805 (F). J. C. A. MÜLLER, Hal. 1815 (L).

HIPPOCRATIST (*Med.*) A partisan of the Hippocratic Doctrine.

HIPPOCRAT'IC (*Pharm.*) ἵπποκρῆ. Ancient name for an emollient cataplasm.

HIPPOPATHOLOGY (*Veter. Art.*) *Hippopathologia*, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' παθος, 'a disease,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A knowledge of the diseases of the horse. Pathology of the horse.

HIPPOSTEOLOGY (*Veter. Art.*) *Hipposteologia*, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' οστέον, 'a bone,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' Osteology of the horse.

HIPPO'TOMY (*Veter. Art.*) *Hippotomia*, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Anatomy of the horse.

HIPURIS VULGARIS (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Horse's Tail* or *Mare's Tail, Equisetum mil'nus, Equisetum.* It is an astrigent, and

frequently used, by the vulgar, as tea, in diarrhœa and hemorrhage. The same virtues are attributed to the *Equisetum arvense*, *fluxiat'ile*, *limo'sum*, &c.

(F) *Prêle*, *Asprêlle*, *Presle*.

(G) *Pferdeschwanz*, *Kan-nenkraut*.

HIP'PUS (*Path.*) from *ἵππος*, 'a horse'; a disease of the eyes, in which, from birth, they perpetually twinkle, like those of a man on horseback.

HIPS (*Mat Med.*) *Sax.* heopa. The fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa Canina*. They are chiefly used as a confection. See *CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ*.

HIRSUTIES (*Path.*) *Hair'iness*, *Trichosis Hirsuties*, *Arab.* Growth of hairs in extraneous parts, or superfluous growth in parts; as in cases of bearded women. **Good.**

(G) *Haarigkeit*.

HIRU'DO (*Mat. Med.*) *The Leech*, *Sanguisuga*, *βδέλλα*, *Bdella*. In medicine, the *Hiru'do Medicinalis* or *Medicinal Leech* is employed. It lives in fresh water, and feeds on the blood of animals, which it sucks, after having pierced the skin with three sharp teeth. This habit has been taken advantage of, to produce local bloodletting. In applying the leech, the part must be wiped dry; and if there be difficulty in making the leech bite, a little milk or cream may be applied. When satiated, it will drop off, and by applying a little salt to its head it will disgorge the blood. A good leech will take about half an ounce of blood, including that which flows by fomenting the part subsequently.

(F) *Sanguis*. (G) *Blutigel*.

WRITERS. H. NIGRISOLI, Guastallæ. 1665 (L). G. B. METZGER and W. L. HERBERT, Tubing. 1672 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1695 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1699 (L). FR. SCHRA-DER, Helmstad. 1713 (L). J. B. HART-MANN, Vindob. 1777 (L). CH. G. GRU-NER, Jenæ, 1780 (L). FORKE, Gotting. 1786 (L). A. BACH, Breslaw, 1789 (G). P. THOMAS, Paris, 1806 (F). G. ROCHETTE, Paris, An. xi. (F). C. D. CHALVET, Paris, An. xiii. (F). J. B. POURCHER-DUCROS, Paris, 1814 (F). J. R. JOHNSON, Lond. 1816. J. L. DERHEIRNS, Paris, 1825 (F).

HIRUN'DO (*Mat. Med.*) *χελιδων*, from *hæren'do*, 'sticking'; because it sticks its nests against the houses. *The swallow*. The nests of the swallow were once employed as rubefacients, boiled in vinegar. (G) *Schwalbe*.

HIS'TORY, MEDICAL, *Histo'ria Medi-*

cinæ. A narration of the chief circumstances, and the persons connected with them, in the progress of medicine.

WRITERS and WORKS. D. LECLERC, 8. Genev. 1696 (F). *To GALEN'S time*. In English by DRs. DRAKE and BADEN. J. B. VAN HELMONT (*origin of M.*) Amst. 1648 (L). FREIND, Lond. 1725-6. 2 vols. 8vo. *From GALEN to 1600*. DUTENS (*origin of discoveries*), Paris, 1766. 2 vols. 8vo. (F). A. PORTAL (*of anatomy and surgery*), Paris, 1770-3. 6 vols. 8vo. (F). DU-JARDIN and PEYRILHE (*of Surgery*) Paris, 1774-80. 2 vols. 4to. J. C. LETTSON (*on the origin of*), Lond. 1778. HEBENSTREIT (*antiquities of medicine from GRUNER*), Har. 1779. 8vo. (L). W. BLACK (*medicine and surgery*), Lond. 1782. 8vo. ACKERMANN, in Fabric. Biblioth. Græc. Harlesii, Hamb. 1791. Vol. 2. Art. HIPPOCRATES. K. SPRENGEL, Halle, 1792 (G). French by JOURDAN, Paris. 1820. 9 vols. 8vo. Abridged by the author, 1804. HECKER, Leipz. 1793, 8vo. (G). *Beyrage zur Geschichte der medicin*, Halle, 1794, 8vo. (G). J. M. GOOD' (*so far as relates to the apothecary*). Lond. 1796. RICHARD WALKER, Lond. 1799. M. BRIOT (*military surgery in France during the wars of the revolution*), Besançon, 1817 (F). E. TOURTELLE (*H. M. from its origin till the 18th century*), Paris, 1804, 2 vols. (F). P. A. O. MAHON (*of clinical medicine*), Paris, 1807 (F). W. ROYSTON (*rise and progress of medicine in Britain*), Lond. 1808. J. G. BERNSTEIN, (*Surgery*), Leipz. 1822. (G). L. CHOULANT (*Tables*), Leipz. 1822. See **MEDICINE**.

HODLEY, BENJAMIN, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) An ingenious and learned physician and poet; born in London, in 1705; practised there, and died in 1757. **WORKS.** *Oratio anniversaria in theatro coll. medicor. ex Harv. instituto habita die 18mo. Oct. 1742*. Lond. 1742. 8vo. *Three letters on the organs of respiration, read at the Royal College of Physicians*. Lond. 1737, being the *Gulstonian lectures for that year*. Lond. 1746. 4to.

HODGES, NATHANIEL, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A physician in London, during the plague in 1665; died in 1684. **WORKS.** *Vindiciæ medicinæ et medicorum; an apology for the profession and professors of physic, &c.* Lond. 1660. 8vo. *Δοιμολογία, sive pestis nupcræ apud populum Londinensem grassantis narratio historica*. Lond. 1672. 8vo. In English under the title, *Loimologia; or an historical account of the*

plague of London in 1665, with precautionary directions against the like contagion; with remarks on the infection now in France, and the most probable means to prevent its pervading here. By JOHN QUINCY, M. D. Lond. 1720. 8vo.

HOFMANN or HOFFMANN, CAS'PER (*Biogr.*) A celebrated medical professor at Altdorf; born at Gotha in 1572; died in 1648. WORKS. *Pathologia parva, quâ methodus GALENI prœctica explicatur.* Jenæ. 1611. 8vo. *De usu lienis secundum ARISTOTELEM liber singularis.* Lips. 1615. 8vo. *De ichoribus et in quibus illi apparent affectibus, collectanæ.* Lips. 1617. 8vo. *De usu cerebri secundum ARISTOTELEM ditribu.* Ibid. 1619. 8vo. *Commentarii in GALENUM de usu partium corporis humani.* Francf. 1625. fol. *De partibus similaribus liber singularis.* Noriberg. 1625. 4to. *De facultatibus naturalibus.* Noriberg. 1626. 4to. *De thorace ejusque partibus commentarius tripartitus.* Francf. 1627. fol. *De generatione hominis libri quatuor, contra MUNDINUM.* Ibid. 1629. fol. *Institutionum medicarum libri vi.* Lugd. 1645. 4to. *De medicamentis officialibus, tam simplicibus quàm compositis, libr. ii.* Paris. 1646. 4to. *Opuscula medica.* Paris. 1647. 4to. *Epitome institutionum suarum medicarum.* Paris. 1648. 12mo. *Tractatus de febribus.* Tubing. 1663. 12mo. *De calido innuto et spiritibus syntagma.* Francf. 1667. 4to. *Praxis medica curiosa.* Francf. 1680. 4to.

HOFFMANN, CHRISTOPHER LOUIS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician of Mainz; born at Rheda in Westphalia, in 1721; died in 1807. WORKS. *Von der Empfindlichkeit und Reitzbarkeit der Theile.* Münster. 1779. Mainz. 1792. 8vo. in Latin. Dusseldorf. 1794. 8vo. *Vom Scharbock, von der Lustseuche, &c.* Münster. 1782. 8vo. *Von den arzneikräften des rohen quecksilbers, &c.* Mainz. 1796. 8vo. *Abhandl. von den pocken.* Münster, 1 Th. nebst anhang. und nachtrag. 1770-78. *Der magnetist.* Frankf. A. M. 1787. 4to. *Opusc. lat. med. arg. colleg.* H. CHAVET, Monast. 1789. 8vo. *Vermischt. medicin. Schr. herausg. v. dcms.* Ibid. 1790. 4 Th. 8vo.

HOFMANN or HOFFMANN, FREDERICK (*Biogr.*) An eminent medical professor of Halle in Germany; and physician to the king of Prussia; born at Halle in 1660; died in 1742. WORKS. *De cinnabari antimonii.* 1682. *De*

prolongandâ literatorum vitâ. Hal. 1697. 8vo. *Observationes barometrico-meteorologica et epidemica Hallenses anni 1700; præmissæ sunt curiosæ physica meditationes circa ventorum causas, &c.* Hal. 1701. 4to. *Fundamenta medicinæ.* Hal. 1703. 8vo. *Anweisung zur gesundheit.* Hal. 1715. 8vo. *Medicina rationalis systematica.* Hal. 1718-39. 8 tom. 4to. *Medicina consultatoria.* Hal. 1721-3. 10 parts. *Opuscula physico-medica.* Ulm. 1725. 8vo. *Consult. de respons. medicinal.* Hal. 1734. 2 tom. 4to. *Opuscula medico-practica.* Hal. 1736. 4to. *Opuscula pathologica practica.* Hal. 1738. 4to. *Medicus politicus, sive regulæ prudentiæ.* Lugd. Bat. 1738. 8vo. *Opuscula medica varii argumenta.* Hal. 1739. 4to. *Opuscula theologico-physico-medica.* Hal. 1740. 4to. *De differente artis medicæ et medicorum conditione et statu.* Lond. 1741. 8vo. A work of his on the teeth, and another on asses' milk, were translated into English. *Operu omnia physico-medica, &c.* Genev. 1740. 6 vols. fol.

HOFMANN or HOFFMANN, JOHN MAURICE (*Biogr.*) Son of MAURICE, and professor of anatomy at Altdorf; born there in 1653; died in 1727. WORKS. *Dissertationes anatomico-physiologicæ ad JOANNIS VAN HOORNE microcosmum annotatæ.* Altdorf. 1685. 4to. *Idæa machinæ humanæ anatomico-physiologica.* Ibid. 1703. 4to. *Disquisitio corporis humani anatomico-pathologica.* Ibid. 1713. 4to.

HOFFMAN or HOFFMAN, MAURICE (*Biogr.*) Professor of anatomy and surgery at Altdorf, in Germany; born at Furstenwald in 1622; died in 1698. WORKS. *Catalogus plantarum horti medicæ.* Altdorf 1660. 4to. *Synopsis institutionum anatomicarum.* Altdorf. 1661. 8vo. *Synopsis institutionum medicinæ.* Ibid. 1663. 8vo. *Seiagraphia morborum contagiosorum.* Altdorf. 1672. 8vo. *Prudentiæ medicæ fundamenta.* Ibid. 1672. 8vo.

HOLCÆ (*Pharm.*) ὀλκη, a drachm. GALEN.

HOLCIMOS (*Path.*) ὀλκιμος, a tumor of the liver. GALEN.

HOLOTONICUS (*Path.*) from ὅλος, 'the whole,' and τεινω, 'I stretch.' A spasm of the whole body. A variety of tetanus. SAUVAGES.

HOLLYWELL, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) H. is a town in Wales; and takes its name from the famous well of St. WINIFRED. It is a simple cold water, remarkable for its purity.

HOME, FRAN' CIS, M. D. (*Biogr.*)

Prof. of materia medica at Edinb. in the middle of the last century. **WORKS.** *An essay on the contents and virtues of Duns Spaw.* Edinb. 1751. 8vo. *Principia medicinae.* Edinb. 1758. 8vo. *Medical facts and experiments.* Edinb. and Lond. 1759. 8vo. *An inquiry into the nature, cause, and cure of croup.* Edinb. 1765. 8vo. *Clinical experiments, histories, and dissections.* Edinb. 1780. *Methodus materiae medicae.* Edinb. 1781. 12mo.

Номо, Man, the chief and most perfect of the mammalia; in Greek, ανθρωπος, from ανα, 'upwards,' and τρεπω, 'I turn,' because, he, alone, of all animals, possesses the natural power of standing erect. He is, also, the only animal whose incisor teeth, wedged in a projecting jaw, are absolutely vertical. Man is especially distinguished from other mammalia by the faculty, which he possesses of classing his ideas; comparing them with each other; and

connecting, representing and transmitting them by signs and articulate sounds. He possesses, in the highest degree, all the attributes of intelligence, memory, judgment, and imagination. He inhabits all countries, — the burning regions of the torrid zone, and the chilling atmosphere of the polar climes. In different situations, he presents, in his figure, color, and stature, some differences, which have caused the human race to be divided by naturalists into different races or varieties. The number of such races can only be approximated. In the present state of our knowledge they may, perhaps, be divided into — 1. The *Arabico-European*, 2. *Mongolian*, 3. *Æthiopian*, 4. *Euro-African*, 5. *Austro-African*, 6. *Malay or Oceanic*, 7. *Papou*, 8. *Oceanic Negro*, 9. *Australian*, 10. *American*, and 11. *Austro-American*: — as in the following Table, modified from that of M. DESMOULINS.

TABLE OF THE CHIEF VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.

<p>1. ARAB/ICO-EUROPE/AN.</p>	<p>Smooth, silky, copious hair; open facial angle: incisor teeth vertical: malar bones but slightly prominent and not large: skin and hair varying from black to white, according to the climate. Inhabit the whole of Europe, except the polar regions: — Asia as far as the Ganges, and to the sources of the Irtisch, the Atlantic region of Africa; Egypt, and Abyssinia (?).</p>	<p>1. KELTS. Hair black. Primitive inhabitants of Europe to the west of the Rhine and the Alps as far as the ocean. 2. SCYTHIANS. Hair, light-colored. Inhabit central Europe and Asia as far as the sources of the Irtisch and the mountains of Belur and Himalaya. 3. ARABS. Hair always black. Northern Africa and Asia to the south of the Caucasus as far as the Ganges. 4. ATLANTICS. The Olecranon Fossa of the Humerus perforated, as in the Austro-Africans. Hair, black, chestnut, and fair. The Guanaches, an ancient people of the Canary islands.</p>
<p>2. MONGO/LIAN.</p>	<p>Smooth hair, but stiff and rare: little beard: eyes small: cheek bones prominent: vertical incisors: skin yellow: hair black: color invariable in all climates: precocious puberty.</p>	<p>Inhabit Greenland, the polar coasts of Europe, and America; under the names of Laplanders, Samoiedes, Esquimaux, &c. — All Asia to the East of the Ganges, and of Mounts Belur, and of the Irtisch.</p>
<p>3. ÆTHIO/PIAN.</p>	<p>Hair woolly: skull compressed: forehead low: nose spread: upper jaw-bone remarkably prolonged in front: the alveolar portion and</p>	<p>Africa from Senegal, the Niger, and the Bahr-el-Azrek as far as to within a short distance of the Southern tropic. Separated from the Euro-</p>

4. EU'RO-AF'RI-CANS.	<p>included incisor teeth being oblique, instead of perpendicular as in the European: skin and hair black in every climate.</p> <p>Hair woolly: skin black: skull less compressed than in the Æthiopian: forehead almost as prominent as in the European: incisors vertical: nose slightly depressed: — Commonly called, the Negroes of Mozambique.</p>	<p>Africans by a chain of high mountains running parallel to the coast of the Indian ocean.</p> <p>The eastern coast of Africa on the Indian ocean.</p>
5. AU'S'TRO-AF'-RICANS.	<p>Hair woolly: bones of the nose commonly consolidated into one plate as in the <i>Macaque ape</i>, and much more spread and broader than in the other Africans: the olecranon cavity of the humerus pierced with a hole. Incisor teeth and chin much more oblique than in the Æthiopian: skin of a bistre yellow.</p>	<p>Africa, south of the Southern tropic, excepting the corresponding portion of the eastern side.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>HOTTENTOTS</i>, <i>BOSJESMEN</i>, <i>HOZOUANAS</i>, &c. 2. <i>Malgaches</i> on the eastern side of Madagascar. Hair short and woolly: color of skin a deep copper. Orbits separated more than in the negro.
6. MALAY' or OCEAN'IC.	<p>Cranium formed like that of the European: cheek bones slightly larger: teeth entirely similar: hair smooth and black: skin olive or brown, in the same climate where the Indian Arab is as black as the negro.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>CAROLINIANS</i>. Figure regular and beautiful: stature greater than the medium one of Europeans. Disposition gentle. Conception ready. 2. <i>DAYAKS</i> and <i>BEADJUS</i> of Borneo, and many of the <i>Haraforas</i> of the Moluccas, the whitest of the Malays. 3. <i>JAVANESE</i>, <i>SUMATRANS</i>, <i>TIMORIANS</i>, and <i>MALAYS</i> of the rest of the Indian Archipelago. Lips generally large: nose flat: cheek bones prominent: stature less than the medium one of Europe. Disposition perfidious and ferocious. 4. <i>POLYNESIANS</i>, properly so called. Stature generally as great as that of the Carolinians; but the form of the face like that of the Javanese, Sumatrans, &c. 5. <i>OVAS</i> of Madagascar: inhabiting the intermediate zone between the eastern coast and the mountains. Ordinary stature, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches. Color, bright olive. Orbits large and square: chin of an oval shape with the long diameter transversely. Nose almost European.

7. PAPAUS'.

Skin of the negro. Hair black : half-woolly, very thick, frizzling naturally. Beard black and scarce : physiognomy tending to the negro and Malay. Apertures of the nostrils even more expanded than in the negro of Guinea.

They inhabit the small islands around New Guinea, Wai-giou, and New Guinea itself.

8. OCEANIC NEGROES.

Color entirely black : skull compressed and low : hair short, very woolly and frizzled : nose spread : lips large : facial angle very acute. Resembling closely, in every thing, the Guinea negro.

Inhabit New Guinea, the Archipelago of the Holy Ghost, the isles of Andaman, and Formosa.

Have peopled, or still people, the North of Western Oceania, some small Archipelagos of Polynesia, a great part of the Indian Archipelago, and some countries of Indo-China and the adjacent islands.

1. *MOYS* or *MOYES* of the mountains of Cochin China. *Samang, Dayak, &c.* of the mountains of Malacca : peopling, also, the island of Formosa, the Archipelago of Andaman ; and, formerly, the south of the isle of Nippon, according to Japanese history.

2. The interior of Borneo and of some of the Philippine isles ; the interior of Celebes and some of the Moluccas : (anciently, the interior of the island of Java also, according to Japanese history).

3. They inhabit, exclusively, Australia, New Caledonia, the Archipelago of the Holy Ghost, and Van Dieman's land ; where the length and thinness of their extremities is disproportioned to the size of the body.

4. The *VINZIMBARS* of the mountains of Madagascar.

9. AUSTRALIAN.

Hair smooth and black : beard and hair scarce : limbs small, and of a length disproportionate to that of the body : teeth vertical : nose much expanded : forehead depressed and compressed.

New Holland.

10. AMERICAN.

Head and countenance very similar to the Mongolian : eyes deep : face broad, particularly across the cheeks : complexion copper-colored in every climate : hair black, straight, and strong : beard scarce : forehead

TCHUTKIS of the North East point of Asia. The American variety occupies all

10. AMER'ICAN.

lower than in the Mongolian. Nubility precocious: imagination lively and strong: moral character energetic.

These characters belong, particularly, to the North Americans, and to the inhabitants of the plateaux of the Cordilleras, as far as Cumana.

Head generally spherical: forehead broad but low, as in the Mongolian. Superciliary ridges raised outwards: cheek bones prominent: nose broad and depressed at the root: hair long, thick, stiff, and straight: skin neither black, nor yellow, nor copper-colored. Lips very large. Intellect generally obtuse: moral character extremely low.

11. AUS'TRO-AMER'ICAN.

N. America, and all the plains and declivities of the Cordilleras, from Chili to Cumana, including the Carab Archipelago.

1. *OMAGUAS, GUARANIS, COROADOS, PURIS, APURES, OTOMACS, &c.* Abdomen large; chest hairy; beard copious; stature beneath the medium of the Spaniards; skin of a pale bistre: habit indolent; improvident. Head of a size disproportionate to the body; flattened at the top; sunk between the shoulders. Inhabiting all South America to the South of the Amazon and Orinoco, to the east of the Andes and La Plata. The *GUARANIS* and *COROADOS* are without beard and hair on the breast.
2. *BOTOCUDES*, skin light brown, sometimes almost white. *GUAICAS*, of very small stature; very white skin; dwelling near the sources of the Orinoco under the equator.
3. *MOAYAS, CHARRUAS, &c.* Skin brown, almost black; without a shade of red: forehead and countenance open: nose narrow, depressed at the root: eyes small: teeth vertical: hair long, black, and stiff. Feet and hands smaller in proportion and better formed than those of the Spaniards. In height, greater than the Spaniards. They inhabit Paraguay.
4. The *PUELCHES*, and the *TEHUELLETS* or *PATAGONIANS*, to the south of La Plata as far as the Strait of Magellan. Height above 5 feet 6 inches. Hair long. Differing greatly from the preceding species.

(F) *Homme.*(G) *Mensch.*

WRITERS. DAVID HARTLEY, Lond. 1781. COUNT LACEPEDE, Paris, 1821 (F). J. F. BLUMENBACH (*varieties of man*), Gotting. 1795 (L). W. LAWRENCE, Lond. 1823. J. J. VIREY, Paris, 1801 (F). J. F. BLUMENBACH, Gotting. 1775 (L). A. DESMOULINS, Paris, 1826 (F). J. C. PRICHARD (*physical history of man*), Lond. 1813. H. WILLIAMSON (*different complexions of the human race*), N. York, 1811. S. S. SMITH (*causes of variety*), Philad. 1787. For other writers, see ANTHROPOLOGY.

HOMŒOP'ATHY (*Med.*) from *ὁμοιος*, 'like,' and *παθος*, 'affection.' A fanciful doctrine, which maintains, that disordered actions in the human body are to be cured by inducing other disordered actions of the same kind, but only much slighter in degree.

HOMOIŒ'ISIS (*Phys.*) *Homio'isis*, *ὁμοιωσις*, from *ὁμοιωω*, 'I resemble,' 'I assimilate.' An elaboration of the nutritive juice, by which it becomes proper for assimilation.

HOMOPH'AGUS (*Hyg.*) *ὁμοφαγος*, from *ὄμος*, 'raw,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' One, who eats raw flesh.

HOMORU'SIA (*Pharm.*) The name of a medicine, regarded as very energetic in diseases of the spleen and liver. It was eminently diuretic. AVICENNA.

HOMOT'ONOS (*Path.*) *ὁμοτονος*, *Ἰε-qualis*, from *ὄμος*, 'equal,' and *τονος*, 'tone.' That which has the same tone. Continued fevers, whose symptoms have an equal intensity during the whole course of the disease, have been so called.

HOOK (*Surg.*) Sax. *hoeë*, *hooc*, Dutch *hoek*, *Un'cus*, *Uncin'us*. An instrument, consisting of a steel wire, flattened at the middle, and having the extremities crooked and pointed. Some hooks are furnished with a handle at one extremity — the other having one or two hooks; — constituting the *single* and *double hook*.

The Hook is used by anatomists and surgeons, to lay hold of, and raise up, certain parts; the dissection of which is delicate, or which would slip from the fingers.

The *Tenaculum* is a variety of the Hook.

(F) *Érigne*, *Airigne* ou *Érine*.

(G) H a k e n.

The BLUNT HOOK (*Obstet.*) is an instrument which is passed over the flexures of the joints to assist in bringing down the fœtus.

HOORNE or HORNE, JOHN VAN (*Biog.*) A distinguished anatomist and

physician; born at Amsterdam in 1621; died at Leyden, where he was Professor, in 1770. WORKS. *Exercitationes anatomica i.* and *ii. ad observationes FALLOPII anatomicas*, &c. Liege, 1649. 4to. *Novus ductus chyloferus, nunc primum delineatus, descriptus, et eruditorem examini propositus*, Lugd. Bat. 1652. 4to. *Microcosmus seu brevis manuductio ad historiam corporis humani*, &c. Lugd. Bat. 1660. 12mo. *Cum annot.* J. MAUR. HOFMANN. Altdorf. 1685. 4to. *Microtechne, id est, brevissima chirurgiæ methodus*. Liege. 1663. *Prodromus observationum suarum circa partes genitales in utroque sexu*. Leyd. 1668. *Observationes anatomico-medicae*, &c. Amst. 1674. 12mo. *Opuscula anatomico-chirurgica*; by Prof. PAULI, with annotations. Lips. 1707. 8vo.

HOPLOCHRY'SMA (*Pharm.*) from *ὄπλον*, 'a weapon,' and *χρῖσμα*, 'salve.' *Unguentum armarium*. A salve, which was supposed to cure wounds by sympathy: — the instrument with which the wound was inflicted being anointed with it.

HOPLOMOC'H'LION (*Surg.*) *ὀπλομοχλιον*. The name of an iron machine or apparatus, which embraced the whole body like armour; and the figure of which is given by FABRICIUS ab Acquapendente.

HORDE'OLUM (*Path.*) Diminutive of *Hor'deum*, *Barley*; *Zefer* (Arab.), *Sclerophthalmia*, *σκληροθαλμια*, *Cri'thè*, *κρίθη*, a *Stye*, a *Styl'an*, *Crythè*. A small, inflammatory tumor; of the nature of a boil, which exhibits itself near the free edge of the eyelids, particularly near the inner angle of the eye.

(F) *Orgelet*, *Orgeolet*. (G) Gerstenkorn.

HOR'DEUM (*Hyg. & Mat. Med.*) The seeds of the *Hor'deum vulgare* or *Scotch Barley* are ranked amongst the *Cerealia*. They afford a mucilaginous decoction, which is employed as a diluent and antiphlogistic. The seeds of the *Hor'deum distichon* and *H. hexastichon* possess similar properties. Barley is freed from its shells in mills; and, at times, is rubbed into small, round grains, somewhat like pearls, when it is called *Hor'deum perlatum* or *Pearl Barley*, (F) *Orge perlé*, and forms the *Hor'dei semina tu'nicis nudata*, of the pharmacopœias.

(F) Orge. (G) Gerste.

HOR'NY EXCRESCENCES (*Path.*) *Le-pido'sis Ichthyl'asis cornig'era*, *Cor'nuacuta'nea*. Certain excrescences, which

occasionally form in some part of the skin, and resemble, in shape, the horns of animals.

(F) *Cornes de la peau.*

HOR'RIDA CUTIS (*Path.*) Goose-skin, *Cutis anserina*. A state of the skin accompanying the rigor of an intermittent.

HORRIPILATION (*Path.*) *Horripilatio*, *Hor'ror*, *γοιζη*; from *horre're*, 'to bristle up,' and *pilus*, 'hair.' General chilliness, preceding fever; and accompanied with bristling of the hairs over the body.

(F) *Horripilation, Frissonnement.*

(G) Schauder.

HORSTIUS, GREG'ORY (*Biog.*) A physician of great reputation, termed the German ÆSCULAPIUS; born at Torgau in 1578; died in 1636. WORKS. *Nobilium exercitationum de corpore et animâ liber*. Witteberg. 1604. 8vo. *De naturali conservatione et cruentatione cadaverum*. Ibid. 1606. 8vo. *De naturâ humanâ libri duo*. Ibid. 1607. 8vo. *Tractatus de scorbuto, sive de magnis HIPPOCRATIS lienibus, PLINIQUEST omacace et sceletyrbe*. Giessæ. 1609. 4to. *Medicarum institutionum compendium*. Witteberg. 1609. 8vo. *Centuria problematum medicorum*. Ib. 1610. 8vo. *Decas pharmaceuticarum exercitationum*. Giess. 1611. 8vo. *Dissertatio de naturâ amoris*. Ibid. 1611. 4to. *De morbis eorumque causis liber*. Ibid. 1612. 4to. *De tuendâ sanitate studiosorum et literatorum lib. ii*. Ibid. 1615. 8vo. *De naturâ motus animalis et voluntarij exercitatio*. Ibid. 1617. 4to. *De naturâ thermarum dissertatio*. Ibid. 1618. 4to. *De causis similitudinis et dissimilitudinis in fatu respectu parentum*. Ibid. 1619. 4to. *Februm continuarum et malignarum prognosis*. Ibid. 1622. 4to. *Observationum medicarum singularium libri quatuor priores*. Ulmæ. 1625. 4to. *Libri quatuor posteriores*. Ulm. 1628. 4to. *Opera medica*. Norimberg. 1660. fol.

HORSTIUS, JAMES (*Biogr.*) Professor of Physic in the University of Helmstadt; born at Torgau in 1537; died in 1600. WORKS. *Precationes medicorum piæ*. Helmst. 1585. 12mo. *De naturâ, differentiis, et causis eorum qui dormientes ambulat*. Lips. 1593. 8vo. *De aureo dente maxillari pueri Silesii*. Lips. 1595. in 8vo. and 12mo. *Epistolæ philosophicæ et medicinales*. Ibid. 1596. 8vo.

HORSTIUS, JOHN DANIEL (*Biog.*) Son of GREGORY, and Medical Professor at Marburg; died in 1685. WORKS.

Positionum anatomicarum decades decem. Marburg. 1638. 4to. *Anatome corporis humani tabulis comprehensa*. Ibid. 1639. 4to. *Compendium physicæ HIPPOCRATICÆ*. Ibid. 1646. 8vo. *Manuductio ad medicinam*. Marburg. 1648. 8vo. *Pharmacopœia Galenochymica catholica; post RENODEUM, QUERCETANUM, &c.* Francf. 1651. fol. *Decas observationum et epistolarum anatomicarum*. Francf. 1656. 4to.

HOS'PITAL; *Nosocomium, Infirmary, Infirmarium, Infirmatorium, νοσοκομειον, Nosodochium, νοσοδοχειον*. An establishment for the reception of the sick, in which they are maintained and treated medically, until their health is restored, or they are declared incurable. Hospitals were first instituted about the end of the 4th century; a period at which the word *νοσοκομειον* was employed, for the first time, by St. JEROME.

(F) *Hôpital.* (G) *Spital.*

WRITERS. R. BROCKLESBY (*economical and medical observations, &c.*), Lond. 1764. D. MONRO (*concerns in military hospitals*), Lond. 1764. R. DE HAUTESIERCK, 1766-1772 (F). A. PETIT (*best mode of constructing an H.*), Paris, 1774 (F). J. AIKIN, Lond. 1777. DAIGNAN, Paris, 1785 (F). L'ABBÉ DE RECALDE, Paris, 1786 (F). VERLAC DE LA BASTIDE, 1787 (F). CHAMBON DE MONTAUX, Paris, 1787 (F). CAPELLE (*best regimen in hospitals*), 1787 (F). RONDONNEAU DE LAMOTTE (*history of the Hôtel Dieu of Paris*), Paris, 1787 (F). DULAURENS, Paris, 1787 (F). TENON (*on the hospitals of Paris*), Paris, 1788 (F). CHIROL (Do.), Paris, 1788 (F). M. A. PETIT, 1788 (F). DESMONCEAUX, 1788 (F). TELLEZ D'ACOSTA (*plan for hospitals in Paris*), Paris, 1789 (F). SUBY (*on military hospitals*), Metz. 1789 (F). CABANIS, Paris, 1790 (F). COSTE (*on military hospitals*), Paris, 1790 (F). HEURTELOUP (*on the military H. of Toulon*), 1790 (F). HOWARD, Warrington, 1784. LAROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT (*on the H's. of Paris*), Paris, 1790-1791 (F). SIR W. BLIZARD, Lond. 1769. ST. FRERON, Paris, 1800 (F). HENGUEHARD (*new organization of the civil hospitals of Paris*), Paris, 1800 (F). DESMONCEAUX (*French H's.*), 1802 (F). CAMUS and DUQUESNOY, Paris, 1803 (F). JOS. FRANK (*Reise nach Paris*, London, u. s. w.), Vienn. 1804 (G). DELESERT (*H. of Paris*), Paris, 1805 (F). CLAVAREAU (Do.), 1805 (F). CH.

COURTIN (*military H's. of Paris*), 1809 (F). DUCHANOV (*project of new H's. in Paris*), Paris, 1810 (F). W. P. C. BARTON (*on marine hospitals*), Philad. 1814. H. W. CARTER (*hospitals &c. of France, Italy, &c.*), Lond. 1819. J. HENNEN, Edinb. 1818. B. H. COATES (*Pennsylvania hospital*), Philad. 1824. W. D. MALIN (Do.), Philad. 1828. C. M. BRÜCKNER (*military H's.*) Leipz. 1831 (G).

HOSPITAL GANGRENE (*Path.*) *Phagedæna gangræno'sa*; *Pu'trid* or *Malignant Ulcer*, *Gangræna Nosocomio'rum*, *Hospital Sore*, *Gangræna contagio'sa*, *Putre'do*. Gangrene, occurring in wounds or ulcers, in hospitals, the air of which has been vitiated by the accumulation of patients, or some other circumstance. Hospital gangrene—many different varieties of which are met with, and which is always preceded or accompanied by fever—commonly commences with suppression of the suppuration of the wound, which becomes covered with a grayish and tenacious sanies. The gangrene then manifests itself. It extends from the centre of the ulcerated surface towards the edges; these become swollen, painful, and averted; and the patient dies with all the signs of typhus. The treatment must be varied, according to circumstances. Sometimes, it requires the use of stimulating, acid, caustic, and antiseptic applications; with, occasionally, the actual cautery, aided by the exhibition of tonics internally:—at others, the antiphlogistic regimen and emollient applications may be necessary.

(F) *Pourriture* ou *Gangrène d'hôpital*. (G) *Spitalbrand*.

WRITERS. DUSAUSSOY, Genève, 1788 (F). MOREAU and BURDIN, 1796 (F). W. PLOUCCQUET, Tubing. 1802 (L). GUENIARD, Strasburg, 1802 (F). LESLIE, Edinb. 1804 (L). JOHNSTON, Edin. 1805 (L). C. R. J. GRONNIER, Paris, 1810 (F). G. GUILLON, Paris, 1811 (F). S. N. VAUTIER, Paris, 1812 (F). J. DELPECH, Paris, 1815 (F). H. HOME BLACKADDER, Edinb. 1818. E. HENTSON, Paris, 1814 (F). P. J. B. PARDOMIRAT, Paris, 1814 (F). F. J. AUBRY, Paris, 1815 (F). C. L. A. THOMAS, Paris, 1815 (F). OLLIVIER, Paris, 1822 (F).

HOUSE-SUR'GEON. Usually a senior pupil, who attends in an hospital, to every accident and disease, in the absence of the regular physician or surgeon. It answers, in the British hospitals, to the *Elève interne* of the French.

HOUS'TOUN or **HOUS'TON**, ROB'ERT, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An English physician, who lived at the commencement of the last century. WORKS. *Animadversions on a late pamphlet, entitled Lithotomia DOUGLASSIANA*. Lond. 1720. 8vo. *The history of ruptures and rupture cures, occasioned by a letter on a never-failing way of curing ruptures; with a genuine receipt of the secret and famous styptic*. Lond. 1726. 8vo.

HU'BER, JOHN GEORGE (*Biogr.*) An Anatomist of reputation, and Professor at Göttingen; born at Basil in 1707; died in 1778. WORKS. *Commentatio de medullâ spinali, speciatim de nervis, ab eâ provenientibus, cum icon*. Götting. 1741. 4to. *Commentatio de vaginâ uteri structurâ rugosâ, necnon de hymene*. 1742. 4to. *De morbis epidemicis*. Cassel. 1755. 4to.

HUIT DE CHIFFRE (*Surg.*) Figure of 8. A bandage, in which the turns are crossed in the form of the figure 8. Such is the bandage, used in bleeding from the arm.

HULME, NATHANIEL, M. D., F. R. S. &c. (*Biogr.*) Physician to the City Lying-in-Hospital, London; born in Yorkshire in 1732; died in 1807. WORKS. *Libellus de naturâ, causâ, curationeque scorbuti: to which is added, a proposal for preventing the scurvy in the British navy*. Lond. 1768. 8vo. *A treatise on puerperal fever, wherein the nature and cause of that disease, as fatal to lying-in-women, are represented in a new point of view. Illustrated by dissections; and a rational method of cure proposed and confirmed by experience*. Lond. 1772. 8vo. *Oratio de re medicâ cognoscendâ et promovendâ*. Lond. 1776. 8vo. To this a small tract was added, entitled, *Via tuta et jucunda calculum solvendi in vesicâ urinariâ inhercentem*: which was published the following year, under the title, — *Safe and easy remedy proposed for the relief of the stone and gravel, the scurvy, gout, &c., and for the destruction of worms in the human body: illustrated by cases: together with an extemporaneous method of impregnating water and other liquids with fixed air, by simple mixture only*. Lond. 1778. 4to.

HUMECTAN'TIA (*Mat. Mcd.*) A name formerly given to drinks, which appeared to possess the property of augmenting the fluidity of the blood.

HU'MERAL (*Anat.*) *Humeralis*. That which belongs to, or is connected with, the arm or humerus.

HUMERAL ARTERY, *Arteria humeralis*. See BRACHIAL ARTERY.

HUMERUS (*Anat.*) *Scapula*, ὄμος, *Ar'mus*. The most elevated part of the arm. The bones, which concur in forming it, are; — the scapula, head of the humerus and clavicle, united together by strong ligaments, and covered by numerous muscles,

(F) *Épaule*. (G) *Schulter*.

The *OS HUMERI*, *Humerus*, or *Os brachii*, *Os adjutorium*, is the cylindrical, irregular bone of the arm; the upper extremity of which has a hemispherical head, connected with the scapula; and two *tuberosities* or *tubercles*, a *greater* and *lesser*, for the attachment of muscles, between which is the *Bicipital groove*, or *Fossa*. At the inferior extremity may be remarked — the *inner condyle*, the *outer condyle*; the *small head*, which is articulated with the radius; the *trochlea* articulated with the ulna, &c.

The humerus is developed by seven points of ossification; — one for the body; one for the head; one for the greater tuberosity; one for the trochlea; one for the epi-trochlea; one for the epicondyle, and another for the lesser head.

HUMIDUM RADICALĒ (*Phys.*) *Humidum primigenium*; *Radical Moisture*. This name was formerly given to the liquid, which, by means of the circulation, was conceived to give flexibility and proper consistence to the different organic textures.

(F) *Humide radicale*.

HUMOR (*Anat.*) Every fluid substance of an organized body; — as the blood, chyle, lymph, &c. The *Humors*, *χυμοί*, *Humores*, — differ considerably, as to number and quality, in the different species of organized beings; and even in the same species, according to the state of health or disease.

The ancients reduced the humors to *four*; which they called *cardinal humors*; — the blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and atrabilis or black bile. The modern classification of the humors is given under *FLUID*.

(G) *Feuchtigkeit*, *Saft*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL (*diseases of humors*), Jenæ, 1684 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1697 (L). B. RIVINUS (*coagulation of the humors and its effects*), Lips. 1717 (L). G. TH. RICHTER (*tenuity of the humors*) Gotting. 1750 (L). PLAZ (*as a cause of disease*), Lips. 1783 (L). KREYSIG (*de*

errore humorum), Vitteb. 1797 (L). J. JUNCKER (*thickness of humors as a cause of disease*), Hal. 1733 (L). HILSCHER (Do.), Jenæ, 1733 (L). A. HENKE (*primary diseases of the H's.*), Berlin, 1806 (G).

HUMORAL (*Path.*) *Humoralis*. Proceeding from, or connected with, the humors.

HUMORISM (*Med.*) *Humeral Pathology*. A medical theory, founded exclusively on the part, which the humors were considered to play in the production of disease. Although traces of this system may be found in the most remote antiquity, the creation, or at all events, the arrangement, of it may be attributed to GALEN, who enveloped it in metaphysical subtleties, relating to the union between the elements and the four cardinal humors.

HUMORIST (*Med.*) The Galenical physicians, who attributed all diseases to a depraved state of the humors, or to vicious juices collected in the body.

HUMP (*Path.*) Perhaps from *um'bo*, 'the boss of a buckler.' *Hunch*, *Gibbus*, *Gib'ba*, *Tu'ber*. A prominence, formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk. Commonly, it is formed by the spine or sternum, and is seated at the posterior or anterior part of the trunk. It may, also, be produced by deviation of the ribs or pelvis. The spine may be curved in three principal directions. 1. *Backwards*, and this is the most common case; this the ancients called *κυρτωσις*, *gibbositas*. 2. *Forwards*, *λοφωσις*, *recurvatio*: and, 3. *Laterally*, *οζολωσις*, *obstipatio*.

The greater part of *curvatures* occur at a very early age, and are caused by scrophula, rickets, &c.; and, not unfrequently, they are accompanied by caries of the vertebræ. See VERTEBRAL DISEASE.

(F) *Bosse*. (G) *Hocker*, *Buckel*.

HUMULUS LUPULUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Convolvulus perennis*; the *Hop-plant*. Its cones or strobiles, *Humuli strobili* (Ph. L.), have a fragrant odor; and bitter, aromatic taste, depending on a peculiar principle, named *Lupuline*, extractive and essential oil; which may be extracted, equally by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles.

The Hop is employed as a tonic and hypnotic, and enters into the composition of ale and beer. Dose, gr. iij to ℥j.

(F) *Houblon*, *Vigne du nord*.

(G) *Hopfen*.

HUNGER (*Phys.*) *Fa'mes*, λιμός, πείνη, *esuri'tio*, *esuri'go*. The necessity for taking food. Hunger is an internal sensation, which some authors have attributed to the friction between the sides of the stomach in its empty state; others, to the compression of the nerves, when the organ is contracted; others, to the action of the gastric juice, &c. It is dictated by the wants of the system: farther we know not. See APPETITE.

(F) *Faim*.

WRITERS. L. TANCREDI, Venet. 1607 (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1655 (L).

HUN'TER, ALEXAN'DER, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) Born at Edinburgh in 1733; died at York in 1809. WORKS. *Culina famulatrix medicinæ; or receipts in cookery, worthy the notice of those medical practitioners, who ride in their chariots, &c.* By IGNOTUS, with a medical commentary. York. 1804. 8vo. *An illustration of the analogy between vegetable and animal parturition.* Lond. 1797. 8vo. *Lectures on the sulphur water of Harrowgate.* York. 1806. 8vo.

HUN'TER, JOHN, F. R. S. (*Biog.*) Younger brother of WILLIAM HUNTER; a most profound Anatomist, Physiologist, and Surgeon; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1723; practised in London, and died in 1793. WORKS. *The natural history of the human teeth.* Lond. 1771. 4to. *Practical treatise on diseases of the teeth, intended as a supplement to the natural history of those parts.* Lond. 1778. 4to. *A treatise on the venereal disease.* Lond. 1786. 4to. *Observations on certain parts of the animal economy.* Lond. 1786. 4to. *A treatise on the blood, inflammation, and gun-shot wounds, by the late JOHN HUNTER. To which is prefixed an account of the author's life,* by EVERARD HOME. Lond. 1794. 4to. *Memoirs, &c. of,* by JOS. ADAMS. Lond. 1817.

HUN'TER, WILLIAM, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) An eminent physician and anatomist; born at Lanarkshire in 1718; practised in London, where he formed the extensive Museum now at the University of Glasgow; died in 1783. WORKS. *Medical commentaries, Part I, containing a plain answer to Dr. MONRO, Jun.* Lond. 1762. 4to. *Supplement.* Lond. 1764. 4to. *Anatomical description of the human gravid uterus; illustrated with 34 plates.* Lat. and Engl. Birmingham. 1774. large fol. *Anatomical description of the human gravid*

uterus and its contents. Lond. 1794. 4to.: edited by DR. BAILLIE. *Lectures on the gravid uterus and midwifery.* Lond. 1783. 8vo. *Two introductory lectures to his anatomical course of lectures; with papers relating to a plan for establishing a museum in London, for the improvement of anatomy, surgery, and physic.* London. 1784. 4to.

HUX'HAM, JOHN, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) An eminent physician of Plymouth, England; died in 1768. WORKS. *Observationes de aere et morbis epidemicis.* Vol. I. Lond. 1739. 8vo. Vol. II. 1752. 8vo. *Observations on the air and epidemic diseases from 1728 to 1737 inclusive, and the Devonshire colic.* Lond. 1759. 8vo. *Translation of the second volume from 1738 to 1748 inclusive,* by his son, J. C. HUXHAM, F. R. S. Lond. 1768. 8vo. *Observations on air and epidemic diseases, from the year 1749 to the end of the year 1752:* published by his son. Lond. 1771. 8vo. *Essay on fevers, with their various kinds, as depending on different constitutions of the blood, with dissertations on putrid, pestilential, spotted fevers, on the small-pox, and on peripneumonies.* Lond. 1739. 8vo. *Dissertation on the malignant ulcerous sore throat.* Lond. 1750. 8vo.

HYACIN'THUS (*Mat. Med.*) ἵακινθος. A precious stone, to which many medicinal properties were formerly ascribed.

HY'ALOID (*Anat.*) *Hyalodes*, *Hyaloides*, *Vitreus*, *υαλωδης*, *υαλοειδης*, from *υαλος*, 'glass,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling glass.

The **HY'ALOID MEMBRANE**, *Tunica Hyaloïde'a*, *Membra'na Arachnoïde'a*, *T. vit'rea*, (G) *Glashaut*, is the extremely delicate membrane, which forms the exterior covering of the vitreous humor, and transmits within it prolongations, which divide it into cells. FALLOPIUS discovered this membrane, and gave it the name *Hyaloid*. On a level with the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye, the hyaloid membrane forms, by reflection, a cylindrical canal, which pierces the vitreous humor from behind to before, as far as the posterior part of the crystalline. To this, its discoverer gave the name — *Canal hyaloidien* or *Hyaloid Canal*.

HYAN'CHÉ (*Path.*) ἱάκχη. A species of angina, in which the respiration and deglutition are simultaneously affected, **CÆLIUS AURELIANUS**,

HYDAR'THRUS (*Path.*) *Hydar'thrus synovialis, Hy'drops articulo'runt, Hydar'thron, Hydar'thros, Melice'ria, Spi'na vento'sa* of RHAZES and AVICENNA. *Arthrit'is Hydar'thros, Emmyx'iun articula'rē, Tu'mor al'bus*; — *White Swelling*; from ἵδωρ, 'water,' and αἰσθρον, 'a joint.' The French surgeons apply the term *Hydarthros* to dropsy of the articulations.

White swelling is an extremely formidable disease. It may attack any one of the joints; but is most commonly met with in the knee, the haunch, the foot, and the elbow, and generally occurs in scrophulous children. It consists, at times, in tumefaction, and softening of the soft parts and ligaments, which surround the joint; at others, in swelling and caries of the articular extremities of bones; or both these states may exist at the same time. The treatment consists in the employment of counter irritants; the use of iodine internally and externally, &c.

(F) *Tumeur blanche, T. lymphatique des articulations.*

(G) *Weisse Geschwulst.*

WRITERS. A. D. COLLET, Paris, 1814 (F). P. N. CHANTOURELLE, Paris, 1814 (F). FORD, Lond. 1794. J. HERDMAN, Edinb. 1802. B. CROWTHER, Lond. 1808.

HYDAT'ID (*Path.*) *Hyd'atis, ὑδατις*, from ὑδωρ, 'water.' This name was long given to every encysted tumor, which contained an aqueous and transparent fluid. Many pathologists, subsequently, applied it to vesicles, softer than the tissue of membranes, more or less transparent, which are developed within organs, but without adhering to their tissue. It is by no means clear, that these formations are really entozoa. They have been found in various parts of the body; sometimes in the uterus, occasioning signs nearly similar to those of pregnancy, but being sooner or later expelled. The expulsion is generally attended with more or less hemorrhage. See ACEPHALOCYSTIS.

(G) *Blasenwurm.*

The word *Hydatis, Aq'uula*, was, also, given to small, transparent tumors of the eyelids. GALEN, C. HOFMANN.

WRITERS. TH. W. SCHRÖDER, Rintel. 1790 (L). J. F. V. BONNET, Montpellier, an. x (F).

HYDATIDOCE'LĒ (*Path.*) ὑδατιδοζηλι, from ὑδατις, 'hydatid,' and ζηλη, 'a tumor.' A tumor, formed by hydatids. Oscheocele, containing hydatids. The

Oscheocele hydatido'sa of SAUVAGES.

HYDAT'INON (*Pharm.*) ἵδατινον, from ἵδωρ, 'water.' A Greek word, used for a collyrium, of which rain-water was the basis. GALEN.

HYDATIS'MUS (*Path.*) ἵδατισμος, from ἵδωρ, 'water.' The noise, caused by the fluctuation of pus contained in an abscess. AURELIAN., FOESIUS.

HYDATOCH'OLOUS (*Path.*) ἵδατοχολος, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and χολη, 'bile.' *Aquo'so-bil'ious*. An epithet given to evacuated matters. When mixed with water and bile. HIPPOCR., FOESIUS.

HYDAT'OID (*Anat.*) *Hydatoid'es, Aqueus, Aquo'sus, Hydatoid'es, ὑδατοειδης, ὑδατοειδης*, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling water. This name has been given to the membrane of the aqueous humor; and, also, to the aqueous humor itself.

HY'DRAGOGUES (*Therap.*) *Hydrago'ga, Hydrop'ica, Hydrot'ica, Aquid'u'ca*, from ὑδωρ 'water,' and αγω, 'I expel.' Medicines, believed capable of expelling serum effused in any part of the body. These are generally cathartics or diuretics.

HYDRARGYRANATRIP'SIS (*Therap.*) from ἵδραργυρος, 'quicksilver,' and ἀνατριψις, 'rubbing in.' The rubbing in of an ointment of quicksilver. *Hydrargyrotrip'sis.*

(G) *Quecksilbereinreibung.*

HYDRAR'GYRI, CYANURE'TUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Prus'sias Hydrar'gyri, Cyan'uret or Prus'siate of Mer'cury.* This preparation has been strongly recommended as a powerful antisyphilitic, and is admitted into the Parisian codex. Twelve to 24 grains may be dissolved in a quart of distilled water, and 3 or 4 spoonfuls of the solution be taken daily, in a glass of any appropriate liquid.

(F) *Cyanure de Mercure.*

HYDRAR'GYRI NITRAS, Ni'tras hydrar'gyri in crystallo concretus, — Ni'trate of Mer'cury. It is employed in syphilis; and, externally, in fungous, obstinate ulcers.

It is used in the formation of the *Soluble Mercury* of HAHNEMANN.

WARD'S WHITE DROPS, — a once celebrated, antiscorbutic nostrum, — were prepared by dissolving *mercury in nitric acid*; and adding a solution of *carbonate of ammonia*; or, frequently, they consisted of a solution of *sublimiate with carbonate of ammonia.*

HYDRAR'GYRI NI'TRICO-OX'YDUM, Hydrar'gyrus nitra'tus ru'ber, Mercur'ius corrosivus ru'ber, Mercur'ius

præcipitatus corrosivus, *M. præcipitatus ruber*, *Arcanum corallinum*, *Mercurius corallinus*, *Pulvis principis*, *Præcipitatus ruber*, *Oxydum hydrargyri completum*, *O. hydrargyricum*, *Punacea mercurii rubra*, *Pulvis Joan'nis de Vilgo*, *Oxides hydrargyri rubrum*, *Hyperoxides hydrargyri*, *Nitric oxide of mercury*, *Red precipitate*, *Oxydum hydrargyri nitricum*, *Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per acidum nitricum*. (F) *Oxide nitrique de mercure*. (G) *Röther Präcipitat*. It is a stimulant and escharotic, and used as such in foul ulcers; being sprinkled on the part, in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM, *Oxydum hydrargyri nigrum*, *Æthiops per se*, *Mercurius niger Moscati*, *Oxydum hydrargyrosum*, *Oxydum hydrargyricum præcipitatum*, *Oxydum hydrargyri nigrum*, *Pulvis mercurialis cinereus*, *Mercurius cinereus*, *Turpethum nigrum*, *Mercurius præcipitatus niger*, *Gray or black oxide of mercury*, (F) *Oxide de mercure cendré*, *Oxide gris ou noir de mercure*, (G) *Schwarzes gesauertes Quecksilber*. This oxide is made in various ways. It may be formed by boiling submuriate of mercury in lime water. The dose of this *Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus*, is from 2 to 10 grains. There are four other preparations of it in estimation, viz. **PLENCK'S solution**, made by rubbing mercury with mucilage. 2. By rubbing equal parts of sugar and mercury together. 3. A compound of honey or liquorice and purified mercury. 4. The blue pill and ointment. All these possess the usual properties of mercury.

The *Mercurius solubilis* of **HAHNEMANN** is formed from a black oxide of mercury. It is the *Mercurius solubilis Hahnenun'nis*, *seu oxidum hydrargyri nigri median'te ummonia ex proto-nitrate hydrargyri præcipitatum*. It is used in the same cases as the **HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM**.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM, *Mercurius calcinatus*, *Hydrargyrus Calcinatus*, (F) *Oxide de mercure rouge*, (G) *Röthes Quecksilberoxyd*, *Red oxide of mercury*.

It is stimulant and escharotic; and, in large doses, emetic. Owing to the violence of its operation it is seldom given internally, but is chiefly used as an escharotic.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS, *Hydrargyris muria'tus*, *Murias hydrargyri*

corrosivus, *Murias hydrargyri oxygenatus*, *Sublimatus corrosivus*, *Mercurius corrosivus*, *Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus*, *Bichloride of mercury*, *Hydrargyri permurias*, *Supermurias hydrargyri*, *Murias hydrargyri bulsi oxydi imperfecti*, *Murias hydrargyri corrosivum*, (F) *Muriate oxygéné de mercure*, *Sublimé corrosif*, (G) *Atzendes Salzsaures Quecksilber*, *Oxymuriate of mercury*, *Corrosive sublimite*. It is used as an antisyphilitic, stimulant, &c. in venereal complaints; old cutaneous affections, &c. gr. iij to ℥j of water forms a good gargle in venereal sore throats, or an injection in gonorrhœa. Externally, it is applied in cases of tetter, and to destroy fungus or stimulate old ulcers. Dose, gr. 1-16 to gr. 1-8 in pill, once in 24 hours. White of egg is the best antidote to it, when taken in an overdose.

WRITERS. A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1758 (L). G. E. ZANNINI, Rom. 1761 (L). J. M. HOFFMANN (*in cutaneous affections*), Argent. 1766 (L). FR. JACOBI, Monast. 1785 (L).

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS, *Calomelas*, *Dra'co mitigatus*, *Submurias Hydrargyri mitis*, *Submarius Hydrargyri Sublimatum*, *Mercurius dulcis*, *M. dulcis sublimatus*; when precipitated, *M. dulcis precipitatus*, *Panacea mercurialis (when nine times sublimed)*, *Murias hydrargyri dulcis sublimatus*, *Mercurius sublimatus dulcis*, *Aquila*, *Chloride of mercury*, (F) *Mercure doux*, *Protochlorure de mercure*, (G) *Mildes salzsaures Quecksilber*. *Properties*. Antisyphilitic and sialogogue; in large doses, purgative. Dose. One or two grains given at night gradually excites ptyalism. Gr. v to xx, purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

The **BLACK WASH**, *Lotio Hydrargyri nigra* is formed of calomel ℥ij, *Lime water* ℥j. Used to syphilitic sores.

WRITER. D. LYSONS (*operation of*), Bath, 1783.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM, *Hydrargyris vel mercurius cum sulphurē*, *Æthiops mineralis*, *Hydrargyris e sulphurē*, *Pulvis hypnoticus*, *Æthiops narcoticus*, (F) *Sulfure de mercure noir*, (G) *Schwarzes Schwefelquecksilber*, *Black sulphuret of mercury*, *Æthiops mineral*. Used chiefly in scrophulous and cutaneous affections. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

WRITERS. J. FR. SCHROMM, Altdorf. 1725 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1748 (L).

HYDRAR'GYRI, SULPHURE'TUM RUBRUM, *Hydrar'gyrus sulphuratus ruber*, *Min'ium pul'rum*, *Min'ium Cracolorum*, *Magnes Epilep'sia*, *Alzemafor*, *Ammion*, *aquior*, *Purpuris'sum*, *Amongabriel*, *Azamar*, *Cinnabaris*, *Mercurius Cinnabari'nus*, *Zemasarum*, *Cinabaris*, *Cinabarium*, *κινναβίς*, *Stellio adusta*, *Uzifir*, *Uzifur*, *Zengifar*, *Azimar*, *Azymar*, *Red Sulphuret of Mercury*, *Cin'nabar*, *Vermilion*, (F) *Sulfure de Mercure rouge*, *Cinabre*, (G) *Zinnober*.

It is antisyphilitic, but is chiefly used in fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth and throat—3ss being thrown on a red hot iron. This preparation is the basis of a nostrum, called BOERHAAVE'S *Red Pill*.

HYDRAR'GYRI TAR'TRAS, II. PRO'TO-TAR'TRAS, *Tar'trate of mercury*. Antisyphilitic. Dose, one or two grains twice a day.

HYDRAR'GYRUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Hydrar'gyrus*, ὑδραργυρος, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and αργυρος, 'silver'; *Mercurius*, *Argentum vivum*, *A. vol'bile*, *A. ful'sum*, *A. fugit'vum*, *Ful'mus al'bus*, *Gul'ma*, *Fyada*, *Geryon*, *Lactra-licetro*, *Lorus*, *Massalis*, *Melusi*, *Missadar*, *Ops*, *Pegernus*, *Pro'theus*, *Rachi*, *Saic*, *Selatus*, *Sibar*, *Solater*, *Solatur*, *Cerdac*. *Spon'sus*, *Tantalus*, *Tar'ith*, *Tifacoum*, *Trechou*, *Uncam*, *Unquasi*, *Vcner*, *Vomica Liquoris E'terni*, *Xir*, *Zaibac*, *Zaibach*, *Zaibar*, *Zenextor*, *Alborca*, *Alcharith*, *Alecareth*, *Alecharith*, *Alkani*, *Alohoc*, *Anatris*, *Antaris*, *Anfir*, *Anfirilius*, *Anerit*, *Arohot*, *Arca arcanorum*, *Aurarie*, *Azoch*, *Dad'alus*, *Ebesnech*, *Mer'cury*, *Quick'silver*. *Mat'er Metallo'rum*, a fluid, brilliant, metal; of a slightly bluish white color; fluid above—39° of Fahr. and under 656°. S. G., when liquid, 13.568 (CAY-ENDISH); easily oxydized. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach. When oxydized and combined with acids, it acts powerfully. It has been exhibited in cases of constriction of the bowels and intussusception, from a mistaken notion, that it must certainly pass through the bowels by its gravity. The water, in which mercury has been boiled, has been recommended as a vermifuge; but it probably enjoys no such property, as chymical tests do not exhibit the presence of the metal. When the crude metal is

distilled in an iron retort, it forms the *Hydrar'gyrum purificatum*.

(F) *Mercuré, M. cru, Vif Argent*.

(G) *Quecksilber*.

WRITERS. J. D. MAJOR (*in Syphilis*), [Kilon. 1673 (L). M. PANTELIIUS, Regiom, 1698 (L). J. E. HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1735 (L). J. J. BAIER, Altdorf. 1739 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER (*in cancer*), Hal. 1755 (L). SPIELMANN, Argent. 1761 (L). C. CHR. KRAUSIUS, Lips. 1773 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ 1775 (L). A. DUNCAN, Edinb. 1772. TH. HOULSTON (*in dysentery*), Edinb. 1787. J. HOWARD, Lond. 1782. CH. MATHLEAN (*action of M. on living bodies*), Philad. 1797. JOS. SWAN (*Do.*), Lond. 1823. D. R. DEHORNE (*in venereal diseases*), Paris, 1775 (F). FALK, Lond. 1776. E. G. BALDINGER, Gotting. 1781 (L). I. W. FRANCIS, N. York, 1816. CURRIE (*prejudices against M.*), Lond. 1809, 1811.

HYDRAR'GYRUM CUM CRE'TA, *Hydrar'gyrus cum cre'ta*, *Mercurius alkalisatus*, *Mer'cury with chalk*, (F) *Mercuré avec la craie*, *Ethiops alealisatus*, a protoxide of mercury, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime. It is somewhat uncertain; and consequently not much employed. It possesses the properties of the black oxide of mercury, and may be advantageously exhibited in cases of diarrhœa in children, dependent upon acidity and vitiated secretions. Dose, gr. v to ʒss, twice a day, in any viscid substance.

The **HYDRAR'GYRUM CUM MAGNE'SIA** of the Dublin Pharmacopœia resembles it in properties.

HYDRAR'GYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM, *Hydrar'gyrum ammonia'to-muriaticum*, *Mercurius cosmet'icus*, *Mu'rias oxidi hydrar'gyri ammoniacalis*, *Submu'rias ammoni'aco-hydrargyr'icus*, *Calx Hydrar'gyri al'ba*, *Submu'rias Hydrar'gyri ammoniatum*—S. H. *præcipitatum*—*Mu'rias hydrar'gyri sub-oxygenatus præcipitatio'nè paratus*, *Præcipitatum al'bum*, *White precipitate of mercury*, *White precipitate*,—*Calcinatum majus POTE'RII*, (F) *Sous-muriaté de mercure précipité ou Précipité blanc*, (G) *Weisser Quecksilber niederschlag*.

A peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt. It is used, in powder, to destroy vermin; and, united with lard, for the same purpose, as well as in scabies and some other cutaneous affections.

HYDRAR'GYRUS ACETA'TUS, *Sper'ma mercurii*, *Ter'tra foliata mercurii*,

Mercurius acetatus, Hydrargyri Acetatas, Acetas vel Proto-acetatus Hydrargyri, Acetate of mercury. This was the basis of KEYSER'S pills, and was once much celebrated, in the cure of the venereal disease. The dose is from three to five grains, but it is not much used.

The formula for KEYSER'S *Anti-venereal pills* was as follows: *Hydrarg. Acet.* ℞ iv. *Manna* ℞ xxx. *Amyl.* ℞ ij. *Muc. G. Trag.* q. s. into pills of gr. vj. each. Dose, No. 2.

HYDRARGYRUS PHOSPHORATUS, Phosphuret'ed mercury. This preparation has been recommended in cases of inveterate venereal ulcers, but it is now scarcely used.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS, Turpethum min'ralē, Mercurius emeticus flavus, Cula' mercurii vitriolata, Mercurius cuncticus flavus, M. luteus, Hydrargyri sulphas, Subsulphas Hydrargyri flavus, Oxidum hydrargyri sulphuricum, Subsulphas hydrargyri peroxidati, Turbith mineral. Two grains of this mercurial act on the stomach violently. It is sometimes recommended as an emetic in amaurosis.

(F) *Sous-sulfate de mercure ou turbith mineral.*

(G) *Mineralischer Turbith.* *HYDRELÆON*, from ἵδωρ, 'water,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' A mixture of water and oil. *Hydroleum*

HYDRENTEROCELE (*Path.*) from ἵδωρ, 'water,' εντερον, 'intestine,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' Intestinal hernia, the sac of which incloses fluid.

HYDROA (*Path.*) *Ahasef, Ascen, Boa, βοα, βοη, ἰδρωα,* from ἵδωρ, 'water.' An affection; which consists in an accumulation of water or serous fluid under the epidermis. Some have used *hydroa* synonymously with *sudamina*, others with *pemphigus*. In the first case, it has generally, however, been written *hidroa*, from ἰδρωις, 'sweat,' and in the latter *hydroa*.

HYDROBLEPHARON (*Path.*) *Hydrops Palpebræ, Blypherædema aquosum.* An œdema or watery swelling of the eyelids; from ἵδωρ, 'water,' and βλεφαρον, 'eyelid.'

(G) *Augenliederwassersucht.*

HYDROCELE (*Path.*) ἵδροκηλη, *Hydrops Scroti, Oschocele, Oscheophyma,* from ἵδωρ, 'water,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' A collection of serous fluid in the cellular texture of the scrotum or in some of the coverings, either of the testicle or spermatic cord. To the first of these varieties the name — *External*

Hydrocele, H. œdematoïdes, (F) *H. par infiltration* has been given; and to the second that of *Hydrocele interna* (F) *H. par épanchement.* When the collection occurs in the envelope of the testicle, it is called *H. of the tunica vaginalis*; and the epithet *congenital* is added, when the interior of the membrane, in which it is situated, still communicates freely with the cavity of the abdomen. When it exists in the spermatic cord, it is called *encysted*, or *diffused Hydrocele of the spermatic cord*, as the case may be. The tumor of the distended scrotum is oblong; greater below than above; indolent and semi-transparent. When it becomes inconveniently large, the fluid may be evacuated by puncturing it with a trocar, but, as the fluid collects again, this operation can only be considered palliative. The radical cure consists in injecting, through the canula of the trocar, which has been left in after puncturing, some irritating liquid, as wine. This is left in the tunica vaginalis for a few minutes and then withdrawn. The coat inflames; adhesion takes place, and the cavity is obliterated. (G) *Wasserbruch.*

WRITERS. JOHN DOUGLAS, Lond. 1755. ELSE, Lond. 1776. W. DEASE, 1793. B. BELL, Edinb. 1794. SIR JAMES EARLE, Lond. 1803. J. HOWARD (*cure by seton*), Lond. 1783. T. KEATE, Lond. 1788. T. RAMSDEN, Lond. 1811. P. POTT, Lond. 1773. J. HOLBROOK, Lond. 1825. R. BINGHAM, Lond. 1820.

HYDROCEPHALUS (*Path.*) *Hydrocephalum, Hydrocephalē, ἵδροκεφαλον, ἵδροκεφαλος,* from ἵδωρ, 'water,' and κεφαλη, the 'head.' *Water in the head, Dropsy of the head, Hydrops Capitis, Dropsy of the brain.* A collection of water within the head. It may be *internal* or *external*.

The *HYDROCEPHALUS INTERNUS, Hydrocephalus Acutus, Hydrocephalus, Febris Hydrocephalica, Apoplexia hydrocephalica, Cærus hydrocephalus*, is seated in the interior of the brain, and is observed particularly in childhood. Its march is extremely acute and often very rapid; admitting, generally, however, of division into three stages. The symptoms of the *first stage* are those of general febrile irritation, with headache, intolerance of light and sound, delirium, &c. Those of the *second*, which generally denote, that the inflammation has ended in effusion; are, great slowness of

pulse, crying out as if in distress, moaning, dilated pupil, squinting, &c. and lastly, in the third stage; — profound stupor, paralysis, convulsions, involuntary evacuations, quick pulse, and frequently death.

The disease is of uncertain duration; sometimes, destroying in two or three days, at others, extending to two or three weeks. The prognosis is unfavorable. The treatment must be most active during the stage of excitement, and precisely that necessary in phrenitis. In the second stage, the indication is; — to promote the absorption of the effused fluid. This must be done by counterirritants, and mercury, chiefly. On dissection, in these cases, water is generally found in the ventricles, or at the base of the brain; or there are signs of previous, vascular excitement, effusions of coagulable lymph, &c.

(F) *Hydrocephale aigu, Fièvre cérébrale des Enfants.*

(G) *Wasserkopf, Kopfwassersucht.*

The *HYDROCEPHALUS CHRONICUS, Hydrocephalocèle, Hydrops Capitis, Hydrocephalus externus* of some, commonly commences at an early period of existence, and, the accumulation of fluid, gradually produces distention of the brain, and of the skull, with separation of the sutures. It generally proves fatal before puberty.

The *Hydrocephalus externus* of others is a mere infiltration into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the cranium.

WRITERS on *Hydrocephalus acutus*. C. W. QUIN, Edinb. 1779 (L). J. CHEYNE, Edinb. 1808, and Dubl. 1819. J. M. COLEY, Stourport, 1813. J. C. SMYTH, Lond. 1814. G. D. YEATS, Lond. 1815. L. A. GOLIS, from the German by R. GOOCH, Lond. 1821. W. PATTERSON, Dubl. 1794. D. CHARPENTIER, Paris, 1829 (F).

HYDROCIRSOCELE (Path.) from ὑδωρ, 'water,' κίρσος, 'varix,' κήλη, 'tumor.' A tumor, formed by the varicose distention of the veins of the spermatic cord and by the accumulation of serous fluid in the cellular texture of the scrotum. *Hygrocirsocele.*

HYDROCYNANIC ACID (Mat. Med.) Ac'idum Hydrocyanicum; from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and κυανός, 'blue.' *Prussic Acid, Ac'idum Prussicum, A. Borussicum, A. Zoëticum, A. Zoëtincum.* This acid exists in a great variety of native combinations in the vegetable

kingdom, and imparts to them certain properties, which have been long known and esteemed; as in the *bitter almond, Cherry laurel,* leaves of the *Peach tree, kernels of fruit, pips of apples,* &c. When concentrated, it is liquid, colorless, of a strong smell and taste, at first cool, afterwards burning. Its s. g. at 7°, centigrade, is 0.7058. It is very volatile and enters into ebullition at 26°.5, cent. It speedily undergoes decomposition, sometimes in less than an hour, and consists of a peculiar gaseous and highly inflammable compound of carbon and azote, to which the name *Cyanogen* has been assigned; and of hydrogen, which acts as the acidifying principle — hence its name *Hydrocyanic acid.* According to MAGENDIE, the acid, prepared after SCHEELE'S method — the one in common use — is of irregular medicinal power; he, therefore, recommends GAY LUSSAC'S acid, diluted with 6 times its volume, or 8.5 times its weight of distilled water, for medicinal purposes, and this he calls *Medicinal Prussic Acid.* DR. URE has proposed, that the specific gravity should indicate that which is proper for medical exhibition; and, after comparative experiments of the gravity of the acids, obtained by different processes, he states, that the acid, usually prescribed, is of s. g. 0.996 or 0.997. Great caution is, however, necessary. One drop of pure prussic acid instantly destroys, and the animal shows hardly any traces of irritability, a few moments after death. It has been advised in tracheal phthisis, in tubercular phthisis, pulmonary inflammation and irritation, dyspepsia, uterine affections, hectic cough, cancer, chronic rheumatism, and mania, and as a local remedy in impetiginous affections; but, although possessed of powerful sedative properties, it is so unmanageable and the preparation so uncertain, that it is not much used.

The dose of SCHEELE'S *Acid* or of the *Medicinal Prussic Acid* is from a quarter of a drop to two drops.

WRITERS. F. MAGENDIE, Paris, 1819 (F), in English by JAMES G. PERCIVAL, New Haven, 1820. A. B. GRANVILLE, Lond. 1820. J. ELLIOTSON, Lond. 1820.

HYDROCYS'TIS (Path.) from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and κύστις, 'a bladder.' A cyst containing a watery or serous fluid.

HY'DRO-EN'TERO-EPIPLOCE'LE (Path.) HY'DRO-EPIPL'LO-EN'TEROCE'LE; from

ὑδωρ, 'water, εἰτερον, 'intestine,' and επιπλοον, 'omentum.' Enteropiplocele; the sac of which contains a serous fluid.

HY'DRO-ENTE'RO-EPIPLOMPHA'LUM (*Path.*) from ὑδωρ, 'water,' εἰτερον, 'an intestine,' επιπλοον, 'the caul,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains intestine, epiploon, and serum.

HY'DRO-ENTEROM'PHALUM (*Path.*) *Hydrenterom'phalum*; from ὑδωρ, 'water,' εἰτερον, 'an intestine,' and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Hernia umbilicalis; the sac of which contains intestine and serum.

HY'DRO-EPIPLOCE'LĒ (*Path.*) from ὑδωρ, 'water,' επιπλοον, 'omentum,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' Hernia, formed by omentum; the sac of which contains serum.

HY'DRO-EPIP'LO-EN'TEROCE'LĒ (*Path.*) from ὑδωρ, 'water,' επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' εἰτερον, 'an intestine,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' Entero-epiploic hernia; the sac of which contains serum.

HY'DRO-EPIPLOMPH'ALUM (*Path.*) from ὑδωρ, 'water,' επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia; the sac of which contains epiploon, and serum.

HYDROG'ALA, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and γαλα, 'milk.' A mixture of water and milk.

HYDROG'ARON (*Pharm.*) ὑδρογαρον, *Ga'rum aquo'sum*, a mixture of water and *garum*. AËTIUS speaks of ὑδρογαρον καθαρτιζον, or *purging hydrogaron*.

HY'DROGEN (*Mat. Med.*) *Hydrogenium*, *Inflam'mable air*, *Phlogiston* (G) Wasserstoff, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and γεννω, 'I produce.' This gas, when breathed, kills the animal by depriving it of oxygen. When diluted with two thirds of atmospheric air, it occasions some diminution of muscular power and sensibility, and a reduction of the force of the circulation. It has been respired in catarrh, hæmoptysis, and phthisis.

THE CARBURET'TED HYDROGEN—obtained by passing the vapor of water over charcoal, at the temperature of ignition, in an iron tube—has been found possessed of similar properties, when diluted, and has been used in like cases.

HYDROGENÈSES (*Nosol.*) BAUMES gives this name to diseases, which he fancifully considers to depend upon disturbed *hydrogenation*. In it he includes intermittent and remittent fevers.

HYDROL'OGY, *Hydrolog'ia*; from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on waters. By the term *Medical Hydrology* is meant that part of physics, whose object is the study of water, considered as it respects medicine; and consequently embracing that of mineral waters. *Medical Hydrography* comprises the study of the influence, exerted by the sea or by navigation on the health of man.

HY'DRO-MEDIASTI'NA (*Path.*) Effusion of serous fluid into the mediastinum. (G) Mittelfellwassersucht.

HYDROM'ELI (*Pharm.*) ὑδρομελι, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and μελι, 'honey.' *Aqua mulsa*, *Meluites*, *μελιτιτης*, *Muls'um*, *Melie'ratum*, *μελιζωρον*, *Braggart*, *Me'do*. A liquid medicine, prepared with an ounce and a half of honey and a pint of tepid water. It is used as a demulcent and laxative, and is generally known under the name *Simple hydromel*. *Vinous hydromel*, *Mead*, *Hydrom'eli vino'sum* is a drink made by fermenting honey and water. It is much used as a drink in some countries. (G) Honigwasser.

HYDROME'LON (*Pharm.*) ὑδρομηλον, *Hydrom'alum*, a medicine, composed of honey, water, and quince juice. Dioscorides, Paulus, &c.

HYDROME'TRA (*Path.*) *Hy'drops uteri*; from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and μητρα, 'the womb.' *Dropsy of the womb*. A disease, characterized by circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium,—with obscure fluctuation;—progressively enlarging, without ischury or pregnancy. If it ever occur, it must be a rare disease.

(G) Mutterwassersucht.

HYDROM'PHALUM (*Path.*) from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' A tumor, formed by the accumulation of serum in the sac of umbilical hernia; or simply by distention of the navel in cases of ascites.

HYDROMYRIN'GA (*Path.*) from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and *myringa* or *myrinx*, 'the membrana tympani.' Dropsy of the drum of the ear; giving rise to difficulty of hearing, the *Dyseca'a hydroptica*.

(G) Paukenhöhlenwassersucht.

HYDROPEDE'SIS (*Path.*) from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and πεδω, 'I break out.' Excessive sweating.

HYDROPERICAR'DIUM (*Path.*) *Hydropericar'dia*, *Hydropericarditis*—*Dropsy of the pericar'dium*. This is not a common disease, and it is not easily

distinguished from hydrothorax in general. Palpitations; irregular or intermitting pulse; excessive dyspnœa, amounting often to orthopnœa, will cause the pericardium to be suspected.

The treatment is that of dropsies in general. It is, usually, however, of the active kind.

(G) Herzbeutelwassersucht.

HYDROPHOBIA (*Path.*) *Lys'sa canina*, *λυσσα*, *Pantophobia*, *Rabies canina*, *Erethis'mus hydrophobia*, *Clo'nos hydrophobia*, *Hygrophobia*, *Canine madness*, from *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *φοβος*, 'dread.'

The term *Rabies* is more appropriate for the aggregate of symptoms resulting from the bite of rabid animals. Hydrophobia literally signifies, a 'dread of water'; and, consequently, ought to be applied to one of the symptoms of rabies rather than to the disease itself. It is a symptom, which appears occasionally in other nervous affections. Rabies is susceptible of spontaneous developement in the dog, wolf, cat, and fox; which can then transmit it to other quadrupeds or to man; but it has not been proved that it can supervene, — without their having been previously bitten, — in animals of other species; or that the latter can, when bitten, communicate it to others.

A number of facts induce the belief, that the saliva and bronchial mucus are the sole vehicles of the rabid virus; the effects of which upon the economy appear, sometimes, almost immediately after the bite, and are, at others, apparently dormant for a considerable period. The chief symptoms are — a sense of dryness and constriction of the throat; excessive thirst; difficult deglutition; aversion for, and horror at, the sight of liquids as well as of brilliant objects; red, animated countenance; great nervous irritability; frothy saliva; grinding of the teeth, &c. Death most commonly happens before the fifth day.

Hydrophobia has hitherto resisted all therapeutical means. Those, which allay irritation, are obviously most called for. In the way of prevention, the bitten part should always be excised, where practicable; and cauterized.

In some cases, symptoms, like those which follow the bite of a rabid animal, are said to have come on spontaneously. This affection has been termed *nervous* or *spontaneous hydrophobia*.

(F) *Hydrophobie*, *Rage*.

(G) *Wasserscheu*, *Hundswuth*.

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LALOUETTE, Paris, 1812 (F). G. PINCKARD, Lond. 1808. JAMES GILLMAN, Lond. 1812. B. MOSELEY, Lond. 1809. H. G. BOUQUET-LAGENÈVRE, Paris, 1813 (F). J. O'DONNELL, Lond. 1813. BUSNOUT, Paris, 1814 (F). F. M. BILLY, Paris, 1814 (F). J. B. BLEYNE, Paris, 1815 (F). REID, Dublin, 1817. C. GUBER, Vienna, 1818 (G). C. H. PARRY, Lond. 1814. A. MARSHALL (*morbid anat. of the brain in H.*), by S. SAWREY, Lond. 1815. JOHN MURRAY, Lond. 1830. W. YOUATT, Lond. 1830.

HYDROPHTHALMIA (*Path.*) from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and οφθαλμός, 'the eye.' *Dropsy of the Eye.* *Oculus Bovinus*, *Oculus Bubulus*, *Oculus Elephanthinus*, *Ophthalmoptosis*, *Paropsis Staphyloma simplex*. This affection is caused, at times, by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous, at others, of the vitreous, humor. In the former case, the iris is concave anteriorly, and pushed backwards:—in the latter, it is convex, and pushed forwards. Most commonly, the disease seems to depend on both humors at the same time. Hydrophthalmia sometimes affects both eyes; at others, only one. Children are more exposed to it than adults or old persons. The treatment must vary according to the causes; its longer or shorter duration; greater or less extent, &c. Hence, according to circumstances, hydragogue medicines, purgatives, general and local blood-letting, blisters, setons, moxa, cupping-glasses, fomentations, collyria, and fumigations of different kinds have been employed. When all means fail, and the disease continues to make progress, the fluid may be evacuated, by a puncture made with a cataract needle at the lower part of the transparent cornea.

(F) *Hydrophthalmie, Hydropisie de l'œil.*

(G) *Augenwassersucht.*

WRITER. LUKE, JENÆ, 1803.

HYDROPHTHALMION (*Path.*) ὑδροφθαλμιον. An œdematous swelling of the conjunctiva in hydropic persons.

HYDRO-PHYSOCELĒ (*Surg. Path.*) from ὕδωρ, 'water,' φυσά, 'wind,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' Hernia, which contains a serous fluid and gas:—ὑδροφυσοκηλη. *Hydropneumatocele*, ὑδροπνευματοκηλη. (G) Wasserwindbruch.

HYDROPIC (*Path.*) *Hydropicus*,—*Hyphydros*, ὑφύδρος. One, laboring under dropsy.

(F) *Hydropique.*

HYDRO-PNEUMONIA (*Path.*) *Hydrops*

Pulmonum, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and πνευμων, 'the lung.' Infiltration of the lungs. (G) *Lungenwassersucht.*

HYDRO-PNEUMOSARCA (*Surg. Path.*) from ὕδωρ, 'water,' πνευμα, 'wind, air,' and σαρκίς, 'flesh.' An abscess, containing water, air, and matters similar to flesh. M. A. SEVERINUS.

HYDROPOÏDES (*Path.*) ὑδροποιδεις, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ποιεω, 'I make.' Watery excretions, such as sometimes take place in *Hydopies*.

HYDROPOTA (*Path.*) ὑδροποτις, *Potator*. *Aquæ*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ποτις, 'a drinker.' A *Water drinker*. One who drinks only water, or drinks it in an extraordinary quantity.

HYDROPS (*Path.*) ὕδρωψ, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' *Phlegmatia*, *Estiska* (Arab.), *Dropsy*, *Hydros*, ὑδρος. A preternatural collection of a serous fluid in any cavity of the body, or in the cellular texture. When the cellular texture of the whole body is more or less filled with fluid, the disease is called *Anasarca* or *Leucophlegmatia*;—and when this variety is local or partial, it is called *Œdema*. The chief dropsies, designated from their seat, are:—*Anasarca*, *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrorachitis*, *Hydrothorax*, *Hydropericardia*, *Ascites*, *Hydrometra*, *Hydrocele*, &c.

Encysted Dropsy, *Hydrops sacculus*, *in carceratus vel cysticus*, is that variety, in which the fluid is inclosed in a sac or cyst; so that it has no communication with the surrounding parts. *Dropsy of the Ovarium*, *Hydrops Ovarii*, *Ascites Ovarii*, *Ascites sacculus*, is an instance of this variety.

Dropsy may be active or passive. The former consists in an increased action of the exhalants, so that those vessels pour out much more fluid than is absorbed: the latter arises from a state of atony of the absorbent vessels, which allows of an accumulation of fluid.

Active dropsy, occurring accidentally in a sound individual, generally ends favorably. Those, which supervene on other diseases, or are symptomatic of some internal affection, are rarely curable.

The treatment consists in the use of all those remedies, which act on the various secretions: so that the demand being increased, the supply will have to be increased accordingly; and in this manner some of the collected fluid may be taken up by the absorbents. To this end, bleeding, if the dropsy be very active; purgatives; diuretics; sudo-

rifics; sialogogues, &c., are the remedies chiefly depended upon.

(F) *Hydropsie*. (G) *Wassersucht*.

WRITERS. C. PISO or LE POIS, Ponte ad Monticulum, 1618 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1657 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1650 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1685 (L). E. BENSHEIM, Lips. 1699 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1712 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1727 (L). SCHULZE, Hal. 1743 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1766 (L). NICOLAI, Hal. 1754 (L). G. F. BACHER, Paris, 1705 (F). Other works, Paris, 1769 and 1776 (F). DAINAN, Paris, 1777 (F). R. WILKES, App. by N. FALCK, Lond. 1777. SIR FR. MILMANN, Viennæ, 1779 (L), and Lond. 1786 (E), by F. SWEDIAUR. ERNST, Erl. 1783 (L). W. WITHERING, Birmingham, 1785. AASHEIM, Havr. 1797 (L). MURRAY, Upsal. 1785 (L). MAYER, Regiom. 1786 (L). D. LYSONS, Bath, 1783. SCHWENKERS, Dresd. 1787 (G). MEZLER, Ulm. 1787 (G). J. M. HOFMANN, Francf. 1788 (G). IMANS, Lugd. Bat. 1789 (L). DONALD MONRO, Lond. 1755. LAWRENCE, Lond. 1756. NEBEL, Heidelb. 1789 (L). GICHELHOF, Ultraject. 1790 (L). GRAPENGIESSER, Gotting. 1795 (L). TÜFFELHUTH, Erford. 1795 (L). D. W. SACTLEBEN, Dentzig, 1795 (G). KUETTLINGER, Erlang. 1797 (L). BÜCKMANN, Erlang. 1800 (L). WILSON, Edinb. 1800 (L). I. G. KNEBEL, Bresl. 1801 (G). GODINEZ DE PAZ, Madrid, 1802 (S). SHUTTLEWORTH, Liverpool, 1808. G. BRESCHET (*on active D.*), Paris, 1812 (F). T. BLACKALL, Lond. 1813. G. GREGORY, Lond. 1819. W. STOKER, Dubl. 1823. JOS. AYRE, Lond. 1825. A. PORTAL, Paris, 1824 (F). R. VENABLES, Lond. 1824.

HYDROPYRETOS (*Path.*) ἰδρῶ πυρετός, from ἰδρῶ, 'water,' and πυρετός, 'fever.' Fever with sweating. *Hydropyretos* would be more proper, from ἰδρῶς, 'sweat.'

HYDRORACHIS (*Path.*) from ἰδρῶ, 'water,' and ραχίς, 'the spine.' *Hydrorachitis*, *Spina bifida*, *Hydrops medullæ spinæ*, *Hydrocèle spinæ*, *Hydrorachitis spinosa*, *Hydrops spinæ*, *Spinola*. A soft, frequently transparent, tumor; formed by the membranes of the spinal marrow, being distended and projecting backwards from the vertebral canal, the posterior paries of which is wanting to a certain extent. The disease is often accompanied with paralysis of the lower extremities. It is congenital, and situated in the lumbar

or sacral regions. It is almost always fatal:—the tumor rupturing, and death occurring instantaneously. On *dissection*, a simple separation or complete absence of the spinous processes of the vertebræ is perceived, with, at times, destruction or absence of spinal marrow. The treatment is the same as in *hydrocephalus chronicus*; and, as in it, advantage seems occasionally to have been derived by puncturing with a fine needle.

(G) Rückgratwassersucht.

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HYDRORRHODINON (*Pharm.*) ἰδρῶ ροδίνον, from ἰδρῶ, 'water,' and ροδόν, 'a rose.' A medicine, composed of water and oil of roses. GORRÆUS.

HODROSACCHARUM (*Pharm.*) ἰδρῶ σακχαρον, *Aqua saccharata*; *Sugared water*.

(F) *Eau sucrée*.

(G) *Zuckerwasser*.

HYDROSARCA (*Path.*) from ἰδρῶ, 'water,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' A tumor, containing a fluid as well as portions of flesh. Also, *Anasarca*.

HYDROSARCOCELE (*Surg. Path.*) from ἰδρῶ, 'water,' σαρξ, 'flesh,' and κελύ, 'a tumor.' *Sarco-hydrocèle*. A tumor, formed by a sarcocele, complicated with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

HYDROSULPHURET'ED WATER (*Mat. Med.*) *Aqua hydrosulphurata simplex*. (*Sulphuret of iron* 1000 parts, *sulphuric acid* 2000 parts, *distilled water* 4000 parts; add the water to the acid, and put the sulphuret of iron into a retort, to which a WOLFF's apparatus of 5 or 6 vessels is adapted: the last containing about an ounce of potassa, dissolved in a quart of water. Pour the diluted acid gradually on the sulphuret: and, ultimately, throw away the water in the last vessel. *Ph. P.*) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and deobstruent, and is used in rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c.

(F) *Eau hydrosulphurée simple*.

It has been, also, called *Acidum Hydrothionicum liquidum*.

HYDROTHORAX (*Path.*) from ἰδρῶ, 'water,' and θώραξ, 'the chest.' *Hydrops Thoracis*, *Hydrops pectoris*, *Hydrops pulmonis*, ἰδρῶν πνευμονος. Idiopathic Hydrothorax, termed, by LAENNEC, *Hydropsie des plèvres*, *Dropsy of the Pleuræ*, is a very rare disease, and very difficult of diagnosis. It gen-

erally exists only on one side; which, if the fluid effused be considerable, projects more than the other. Dyspnœa, and fluctuation perceptible to the ear, are the only characteristic symptoms. When the chest is examined with the stethoscope, respiration is found to be wanting every where, except at the root of the lung.

Effusion into the chest, as a result of inflammation of some thoracic viscus, is as common as the other is rare. It is usually a fatal symptom. It has been called *symptomatic hydrothorax*.

In Hydrothorax, the course of treatment, proper in dropsies in general, must be adopted. Diuretics seem, here, to be especially useful; probably on account of the great activity of pulmonary absorption. Paracentesis can rarely, if ever, be serviceable.

(F) *Hydropisie de Poitrine, II. des plèvres.*

(G) *Brustwassersucht.*

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HYDROTIS (*Path.*) from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ὠς, 'the ear.' Dropsy of the ear.

HYGIE'DION (*Pharm.*) ὑγιειδιον. The name of a collyrium, referred to by PAULUS of Ægina.

HYGIÈNE (*Med.*) from ὑγίεια, 'health.' *Hygiē'sis, Hygiē'a; Conservat'va medic'na; ὑγιεινν,* from ὑγιης, 'healthy.' That part of Medicine, whose object is the preservation of health. It embraces a knowledge of healthy man, both in society and individually, as well as of the objects used and enjoyed by him,

with their influence on his constitution and organs.

(G) *Gesundheitslehre.*

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HYGRA (*Pharm.*) from ὕδωρ, 'water,' or ὑγρός, 'humid.' Liquid plasters. — *Hygremplas'tra.*

HYGROBLEPHAR'ICUS (*Anat.*) from ὑγρός, 'humid,' and βλεφάρον, 'eyelid.' *Hygrophthalmicus.* The excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland have been so called.

HYGROCOLLYR'IUM (*Pharm.*) from ὑγρός, 'humid,' and κολλύριον, 'a collyrium.' A collyrium, composed chiefly of liquid substances.

HYGROLOGY (*Anat.*) Ζωόχ'ημυ, — from ὑγρός, 'humid,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The anatomy of the fluids of the body.

HYGROM'ETRY (*Phys.*) *Hygromet'ria, Hygroscol'pia;* from ὑγρός, 'humid,' and μετρον, 'measure.' The part of Physics, which concerns the measurement of the dryness or humidity of the atmosphere. It is probable, that diseases are as frequently caused by the varying moisture of the atmosphere, as by changes in its weight or temperature. The hygrometer ought, consequently, to form part of every apparatus for medical meteorological observations.

HYGROM'YRON (*Pharm.*) ὑγρομυρον, from ὑγρός, 'moist,' and μυρον, 'an ointment.' A liquid ointment.

HY'LE; ἕλη, *Mate'ria, Matter.* *Materia Medica:* — also, the Philosopher's Stone.

HYLOPH'AGOUS (*Hyg.*) from ὕλη, 'wood,' and φάγω, 'I eat.' One, that feeds upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c. Hylophagous tribes yet exist in some parts of Africa.

HY'MEN (*Anat.*) ἕμνη, which signifies, in Greek, 'marriage,' 'nuptial song,' 'membrane or pellicle.' *Claustrum virginitalis*, *Circulus membranosus*, *Buc'ton*. The semilunar, parabolic, or circular fold, situated at the outer orifice of the vagina in virgins, especially during youth, and prior to menstruation. This membrane is ordinarily ruptured by the first venereal act, and is effaced by accouchement; some irregular flaps remaining, to which the name *Caruncule Myrtiformes* has been given, by reason of their resemblance to the leaves of the myrtle. Many circumstances, of an innocent character, may occasion a rupture or destruction of this membrane. It is often, indeed, found absent in children soon after birth; whilst it may remain entire after copulation. Hence, the presence of the hymen does not absolutely prove virginity; nor does its absence, incontinence: although its presence would be *primâ facie* evidence of continence.

(G) Jungfernhäutchen.

HYMENOG'RAPHY (*Anat.*) *Hymenographia*, from ἕμνη, 'a membrane,' and γράφω, 'I describe.' That part of anatomy, whose object is the description of the different membranes.

(G) Häutebeschreibung.

HYMENOL'OGY (*Anat.*) *Hymenologia*, from ἕμνη, 'a membrane,' and λογος, 'a description.' A treatise on the membranes.

HYMENOT'OMY (*Anat.*) *Hymenotomia*, from ἕμνη, 'a membrane,' and τέμνω, 'I cut,' 'I dissect.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the dissection of membranes. The term has, also, been applied to the incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to the blood, retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus.

(G) Häutezergliederung.

HY'O-EPIGLOT'TICUS (*Anat.*) Belonging to the os hyoides and epiglottis. Some anatomists have given the name *Hyo-epiglottic ligament* to a bundle of condensed cellular tissue, which passes from the posterior part of the body of the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottic fibrocartilage.

HYOGLOS'SUS (*Anat.*) *Hy'o-chon'dro-*

glos'sus, *Hypsiloglos'sus*, *Cer'ato-glos'sus* of DOUGLAS and COWPER; — *Basio-Cer'ato-Chon'dro-glos'sus*. A large, thin, quadrilateral muscle, situated at the anterior and superior part of the neck. Its insertions, at three different points of the os hyoides, permit it to be divided into three portions: — the *first* (*Cerato-glossus* of ALBINUS), is attached to the great cornu of the os hyoides: the *second* (*Basio-glossus* of ALBINUS), arises from the superior part of the body of the same bone: and the *third* (*Chondro-glossus* of ALBINUS), arises from the lesser cornu and the cartilage situated between the body and greater cornu. The fibres of these three bundles are inserted into the lateral and inferior parts of the tongue. This muscle depresses the base of the tongue, or raises the os hyoides, when the tongue is fixed.

HYOÏ'DES, Os (*Anat.*) *Os Bicorn'e*, *Os hypseloides*, *Os Lambdoides*, *Os Gutturis*, *Os Lingua*, *Os Lingual'e*, *ροσθις*, *ὑψιλοειδης*, *Upsilonoides*, *Ypsilonides*. The *Hyoid Bone*; from the Greek υ and ειδος, 'shape': having the form of the upsilon. The hyoid bone is a very movable, osseous arch; of a parabolic shape; convex before, and suspended horizontally in the substance of the soft parts of the neck, between the base of the tongue and the larynx. This bone, separated entirely from the rest of the skeleton, is composed of five distinct portions, susceptible of motion on each other. The first and most central is the *body of the hyoid*, *Ossiculum medium Hyoidis*, which affords attachment to several muscles; the two others are lateral, and bear the name of *branches* or *greater cornua*. The two last are smaller, situated above the other, and are known under the name *lesser cornua*. The os hyoides is ossified from five points.

(G) Zungenbein.

HYOSCY'AMUS (*Mat. Med.*) ὕσχυαμος, from ὕς, 'a swine,' and νωμος, 'a bean.' *Faba suilla*; — Bengi, *Jusqu'amus*, *Hen'bane*; *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Apolinarius altercum*, *Altercum*, *Ag'on'e*, *Altercan'genon*. The leaves and seeds are the parts used in medicine. Their odor is narcotic and peculiar; taste insipid and mucilaginous. The virtues are yielded to proof spirit. The hyoscyamus is narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, and slightly stimulant. It is used as a substitute for opium, where the latter disagrees; and is applied, externally, as a cataplasm in

cancer and glandular swellings. Dose, gr. iij to x of the powder.

(F) *Jusquiame*, *Fève à cochon*, *Han-nabane*, *Potelcé*.

(G) *Bilsenkraut*, *Schlafkraut*.

The *HYOSCYAMUS ALBUS* or *White Henbane* possesses similar virtues.

HYPALEIPTRON (*Pharm.*) ὑπαλειπτρον, *Hypaleiptrum*, *Specillum*, *Spatha*. A sort of spatula for spreading ointments. *HIPPOCR.*

HYPE'NĒ (*Anat.*) ὑπηνη. The beard, which grows under the chin, according to some. Also, the upper lip. *VESALIUS*.

HYPERĒSTHĒ'SIS (*Path.*) from ὑπερ, 'above,' and αἰσθησις, 'the faculty of feeling.' Excessive sensibility.

HYPERAUXĒ'SIS (*Path.*) from ὑπερ, 'over,' 'above,' and αὐξησις, 'augmentation.' *Hyperepid'osis*. Excessive increase or enlargement of a part: — as *Hyperauxe'sis Ir'idis*, an excessive enlargement of the iris so as to stop up the pupil.

HYPERBOL'IC, *Attitude* (*Path.*) ὑπερβολικος, excessive. *GALEN*, by this term, designates certain extraordinary attitudes, in which the limbs and vertebral column are in a state of complete extension or flexion.

HYPERBO'REAN (*Race*) from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and βορρᾶς, 'the north wind.' A race of men, found at the extreme north of the two continents, in the vicinity of the polar circle. It includes the Thibetans, Ostiaks, Kamtschadales, Laplanders, Samoiedes, Esquimaux, &c. See *HOMO*.

HYPERCATHAR'SIS (*Therap.*) ὑπερκαθαρισις, *Hyperine'sis*, *Hyperinos*, *Superpurgatio*, from ὑπερ, 'in excess,' and καθαρισις, 'purgation.' *Superpurgation*.

HYPERCORYPHO'SIS (*Anat.*) ὑπερκορυφωσις, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and κορυφή, 'the vertex.' The lobes of the liver and lungs. *HIPPOCR.*

HYPER'CRISIS (*Path.*) ὑπερκρισις, from ὑπερ, 'upon or above,' and κρινω, 'I separate.' *Superexcretio*, *Super-evacuatio*. An excessive crisis. — A very violent, critical effort, or too copious critical evacuations. *GALEN*.

HYPERĒSIA (*Path.*) ὑληρᾶσια, 'a ministry.' This word is sometimes applied to the organs; — when it means function.

HYPERĒSTHENI'A (*Path.*) from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and σθενος, 'strength.' Excessive strength.

HYPER'ICUM BACCIF'ERUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Arbuscula gummifera Brazilien'sis*, *Caa-opia*. A Brazilian tree, whose bark emits a juice, when wounded, which resembles Camboge.

HYPER'ICUM PERFORA'TUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Fuga Dæmonum*, *Androsæ-mum*, *Col'ion*, *Perforated* or *Common St. John's Wort*, ὑπερικιον, *Hypericum*. It is aromatic and astringent, and enters into a number of aromatic preparations; and, amongst others, into the *Fall-trancks*. The *Oil of St. John's Wort*, *O'leum hyperici*, *Bal'samum hyperici simplex*, is made, by infusing ℥iv of the flowers in a quart of olive oil. It is vulnerary.

(F) *Millepertuis ordinaire*.

(G) *Johanniskraut*.

HYPERO'A (*Anat.*) ὑπεροα, from ὑπερ, 'upon,' and οωρ, 'a high place.' The palatine arch; — the base of the cranium.

HYPER SARCO'MA (*Path.*) *Hypersarco'sis*, ὑπερσαρκωσις, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and σαξ, 'flesh.' A soft, fungous excrescence, especially such as appears upon ulcerated parts. *GALEN*.

HYPERSTHENI'A (*Path.*) *Hyperdyna'mia*, *Hyperzoödyna'mia*, *Status inflammatorius ve'l'rus*. Superexcitement. A morbid condition, characterized by over excitement of all the vital phenomena.

(G) *Lebensüberkraft*.

HYPERTONIA (*Path.*) from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and τονος, 'tone.' Excess of tone in parts. It is opposed to atony.

HYPER'TROPHY (*Path.*) *Hypertrophia*, from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and τροφή, 'nourishment.' The state of a part, in which the nutrition is performed with greater activity; and which, on that account, at length acquires considerable bulk.

HYPER'ODOS (*Path.*) ὑπεξοδος, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and εξοδος, 'passing out.' An alvine discharge or flux. *HIPPOCR.*

HYPNO'DES (*Path.*) ὑπνοδης, from ὑπνος, 'sleep.' One, in a state of slumber or somnolency.

HYPNOLOG'ICA (*Hyg.*) *Hypnolog'icē*, ὑπνολογικη. The part of Dietetics, which treats of sleep.

HYPNOL'OGY (*Hyg. & Physiol.*) *Hypnologia*, from ὑπνος, 'sleep,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' Same etymon. A treatise on sleep.

HYPNOTE'RION (*Pharm.*) ὑπνωτηριον. The name of an epithem, of which *AËTIUS* speaks. *GORRÆUS*,

HYPOCARO'DES (*Path.*) ἵποκαροδίδης, *Subsporatus*. One, who is in a state approaching carus. HIPPOCR.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS (*Therap.*) ἵποκαθαράσις, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and καθάσις, 'purgation.' Too feeble purgation. A word, opposed to hypercatharsis. HIPPOCR., GALEN.

HYPOCAUS'TUM, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and καίω, 'I burn.' A name, given to a stove, or any such contrivance to sweat in. Also, a furnace in any subterraneous place, used for heating baths: — ἵποκαυστον, *Balnearium, Vaporarium*.

HYPOCERCHIA'LEON (*Path.*) ἵποκερχαλειον. Roughness of the fauces affecting the voice. HIPPOCR.

HYPOCHLOROM'ELAS (*Path.*) ἵποχλωρομελας, *Subpallidè nigricans*. A term, applied to one whose skin is pale; with a blackish hue. HIPPOCR., GALEN.

HYPOCHON'DRE (*Anat.*) *Hypochondrium, Subcartilagineum, Regio Hypochondriaca, Hypochondriac Region*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and χονδρος, 'a cartilage.' Each lateral and superior region of the abdomen is so called, because it is bounded by the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs, which forms the base of the chest. There is a *right* and a *left* hypochondrium.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC (*Path.*) *Hypochondriacus*, ἵποχονδριακος; same etymon. Belonging to hypochondriasis. One, laboring under hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHON'DRIASIS (*Path.*) Same etymon. *Alusia hypochondriasis, Morbus hypochondriacus, Malum hypochondriacum, Hallucinatio hypochondriasis, Dyspepsia hypochondriasis, Ghenm* (Arab.), *Passio hypochondriaca, Affectio hypochondriaca, Folmes ventriculi, Hypo, Spleen*, — the *Valpors*, the *English Mallday, Low Spir'itis*. This disease is probably so called, from the circumstance of some hypochondriacs having felt an uneasy sensation in the hypochondriac regions. The disease seems really to be, as PINEL has classed it, a species of neurosis and of mental alienation, which is observed in persons, who, in other respects, are of sound judgment, but who reason erroneously on whatever concerns their own disease. Hypochondriasis is characterized by disordered digestion, without fever or local lesion; flatulence; borborygmi; extreme increase of sensibility; palpitations; illusions of the senses; a succession of morbid feelings, which appear to simulate the greater part of diseases;

panics; exaggerated uneasinesses of various kinds, chiefly in what regards the health, &c. Indigestion has, usually, been considered the cause of hypochondriasis. They are, unquestionably, much connected with each other: but there is every reason to believe, that the seat of the affection is really, though functionally, in the brain. The disease almost always appears at the adult age, most commonly in irritable individuals; and, in those exhausted, or rather in the habit of being exhausted, by mental labor, overwhelmed with domestic or public affairs, &c.

The treatment is almost entirely moral. The condition of the digestive function must, however, be accurately attended to.

(F) *Hypochondrie, Maladie imaginaire, Maladie Anglaise.*

(G) *Milzsucht.*

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HYPOCLEPTICUM (*Vitrum*) from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and κλεπτο, 'I steal.' A chymical vessel, formerly used for separating oil from water.

HYPOCOILON (*Anat.*) ὑποκοιλον, from ὑπο, 'under,' and κοιλον, 'a cavity.' A cavity situated above the upper eyelid.

HYPOCRANIUM (*Surg. Path.*) from ὑπο, 'under,' and κρανιον, 'the cranium.' A collection of pus between the cranium and dura mater.

HYPOGASTRIC (*Anat.*) *Hypogas'tricus*. Relating or belonging to the hypogastrium.

The *HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY*, *A. Iliaca inter'na*, *A. Iliaca poste'rior*, *A. pelvienne* (CH.) is the more internal of the two branches into which the primary iliac divides. It descends into the cavity of the pelvis and gives off a considerable number of branches, which arise, at times, separately; at others, by common trunks. These branches are, 1. The *posterior*, i. e. the ilio-lumbar arteries, lateral, sacral, and gluteal. 2. The *anterior*, i. e. the umbilical, vesical, and obturator. 3. The *internal*, the middle hemorrhoidal arteries, uterine, vaginal in women. 4. The *inferior*, i. e. the *ischiatric arteries*, and internal pudic.

The *HYPOGASTRIC VEIN* furnishes nearly the same branches.

The *HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS*, *Plexus sous-mesentérique* of WINSLOW is situated at the lateral and posterior parts of the rectum and the *basfond* of the bladder. It is formed by the sacral nerves and the inferior mesenteric plexus, and gives off numerous filaments, which accompany the arteries, that pass to the rectum and genital organs.

HYPOGASTRIC OPERATION of lithotomy, (F) *Taille hypogastrique*. The high operation, or that practised above the pubis.

HYPOGASTRIUM (*Anat.*) *Hypogas'trion*, and ὑπογαστριον, from ὑπερ, 'under,' and γαστηρ, 'the stomach or belly. *Etron*, ἡτρον, *Sumen*. The lower part of the abdomen. The *Hypogas'tric re'gion*, which extends as high as three fingers' breadth beneath the umbilicus,

is divided into three secondary regions — one *middle* or *pubic*, and two *lateral* or *inguinal*.

(G) *Unterbauch*.

HYPOGASTROCELE (*Surg. Path.*) from ὑπο, 'under,' γαστηρ, 'the stomach or belly,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' Hernia in the hypogastric region, occurring through the separated fibres of the lower part of the linea alba.

HYPOGLOS'SUS (*Anat.*) from ὑπο, 'under,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' That which is under the tongue.

The *HYPOGLOS'SAL NERVE*, *Nerv Hypoglosse*, or *Grand Hypoglosse*, *Hypoglossien* (CH.) *Lingual N.*, *Gustatory N.*, *Lingualis Me'dius*, is the *ninth pair of nerves* of many anatomists. It arises by 10 or 12 very fine filaments from the grooves, which separate the corpora pyramidalia from the C. olivaria, issues from the cranium by the foramen condyloideum anterius; and divides, near the angle of the jaw, into two branches; the one the *cervicalis descen'dens* or *descen'dens no'ni*. It forms, with the cervical plexus, a large anastomotic arch and furnishes branches to several of the muscles of the neck.

The other, the *lingual branch*, is the continuation of the principal trunk and gives its numerous filaments to the muscles of the tongue and pharynx. The ninth pair is not the nerve of taste. It communicates motion to the muscles to which it is distributed.

(G) *Zungenfleischer v.*

HYPOGLOTIDES (*Pharm.*) The ancient name of pills, intended to cure cough and disease of the trachea. They were placed under the tongue and permitted to dissolve there; — hence their name.

HYPOGLUTIS (*Anat.*) ὑπογλουτις, from ὑπο, 'under,' and γλουτος, 'the nates.' The lower and projecting part of the nates. GORREUS.

HYPOMIA (*Anat.*) from ὑπο, 'under,' and ομος, 'the shoulder.' The projecting part of the shoulder. CASTELLI. GALEN.

HYPONOMOS (*Path.*) ὑπονομος, a deep fistula or ulcer, *Ulcus sub'tus depas'cens*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and νομω, 'I feed.' GORREUS.

HYPON'YCHON (*Path.*) from ὑπο, 'under,' and ονυξ, 'the nail.' *Ecchymo'ma Hyponychon*. Effusion of blood under a nail.

HOPOPE'DIUM (*Pharm.*) from ὑπο, 'under,' and πους, 'the foot.' A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPH'ASIS (*Path.*) ὑποφασις, from

That state of the eyes, in which the *υπο*, 'under,' and *φαινω*, 'I appear,' white only is seen through the opening of the eyelids. **ΗΥΠΟΦΟΡΑ**.

ΗΥΠΟΡΗ'ΟΡΑ (*Path.*) *υποφορα*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *φερω*, 'I carry.' Fistulous ulcers, whose edges are gaping. **GALEN.**

ΗΥΠΟΡΗΘΑΛ'ΜΙΟΝ (*Path.*) *υποφθαλμιον*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' The part under the eye, where œdema generally commences in chronic diseases. **ΗΥΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΣ.**

ΗΥΠΟΡ'ΟΔΙΑ (*Theor.*) from *υπο*, 'under,' and *πους*, 'the foot.' Remedies, such as sinapisms, which are applied under the foot.

ΗΥΠΟΡ'ΥΟΝ (*Path.*) *υπορυγιον*, *Ρυθ'σις*, *Abscessus Oculi*, *Parop'sis Staphylo'ma purulentum*; from *υπο*, 'under,' and *πυον*, 'pus;' because the pus is under the cornea. This name has been given to small abscesses between the laminæ of the cornea, as well as to different purulent collections in the chambers of the eye; hence, some pathologists have distinguished *υπορυγιον of the chambers*, and *υπορυγιον of the Cor'nea*. In abscesses of the chambers the purulent matter is mixed with the aqueous humor, which it renders turbid; and is deposited particularly at the lower part of the eye; forming behind the cornea a kind of whitish crescent, that rises, more or less, before the pupil, and closes it entirely or in part. It requires the use of local and general antiphlogistics, and sorbefacients. At times, it is necessary to puncture the cornea and evacuate the pus.

(G) Eiterauge.

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ΗΥΠΟΡΙΝ'ΙΟΝ (*Anat.*) *υπορινον*, from *υπο*, under, and *ριν*, 'the nose.' That part of the beard, which grows beneath the nose. The mustaches. Also the upper lip.

ΗΥΠΟΣΑΡ'ΕΙΑ (*Path.*) *υποσαρκα*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' *υποσαρκιδιος*, *υποσαρκιδιος*. Anasarca. In LINNÉ'S and in CULLEN'S Nosology, it is synonymous with *Physconia*.

ΗΥΠΟΣΠΑ'ΔΙΑΣ (*Surg. Path.*) *υποσπαιδας*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *σπαιω*, 'I draw.' A malformation, in which the canal of the urethra, instead of opening at the apex of the glans, terminates at its base or beneath the penis, at a greater or less distance from the symphysis pubis. When the orifice of the urethra is very near the root of the

penis, the scrotum is divided, as it were, into two great labia; and this malformation has often been taken for a case of hermaphroditism. *Hypospadias* is ordinarily incurable; and an idea has been entertained that it is the cause of impotence. There are grounds for such an idea.

ΗΥΠΟΣΠΑΘΗΣ'ΜΟΣ (*Surg.*) *υποσπαθισμος*, from *υπο*, 'beneath,' and *σπαθη*, 'spatula.' A kind of surgical operation, not well, although elaborately, described by PAULUS, and used by the ancients in ophthalmia, gutta rosea, &c. It consisted of three incisions, made on the forehead down to the pericranium; after which, a spatula was passed between the scalp and pericranium to expose it to a certain extent.

ΗΥΠΟΣΠΗΓ'ΑΓΜΑ (*Path.*) *υποσπηγμα*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *σφαζω*, 'I kill.' The coagulated blood, which is collected when an animal is killed and used for food. Also, an effusion of blood under the conjunctiva.

ΗΥΠΟΣΤΡΟΠΗ'Ε (*Path.*) *υποστροφη*, change of position. Act of a patient's turning himself. Also, relapse, return of a disease. **ΗΥΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΣ**. FOËSIUS.

ΗΥΠΟΤΗ'ΕΝΑΡ (*Anat.*) *υποτεναρ*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *τεναρ*, 'the palm of the hand or sole of the foot.'

The **HYPOTH'ENAR EMINENCE** is the fleshy projection of the palmar surface of the hand, which corresponds with the little finger, and is supported by the fifth metacarpal bone. This eminence is formed by four muscles, the *Palmaris brevis*, *Adductor minimi digiti*, *Flexor brevis minimi digiti*, and *Opponens minimi digiti*. The name *Hypoth'enar* has also been given to different muscles of the hand. The *Hypoth'enar minimi digiti* of RIOLAN comprehended the *Adductor*, *Flexor brevis* and *Opponens minimi digiti*; and his muscle, *Hypoth'enar pollicis*, corresponded to the *Adductor*, and a portion of the *Flexor brevis pollicis*. WINSLOW called muscle *petit hypoth'enar* ou *hypoth'enar du petit doigt*, the *Adductor minimi digiti*.

ΗΥΠΟΖΟ'ΜΑ (*Anat.*) *υποζωμα*, from *υπο*, 'under,' and *ζωωμι*, 'I bind round.' *Membrana succin'gens*, a membrane or septum, as the mediastinum, diaphragm, &c.

ΗΥΠΤΙΑΣ'ΜΟΣ (*Path.*) *υπτιασμος*, from *υπτιαζω*, 'I lie, with the face upwards.' Lying in the supine posture. Also, inversion of the stomach, as in nausea, regurgitation, or vomiting. **ΗΥΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΣ**.

ΗΥΠΥ'ΛΟΣ (*Path.*) *υπυλος*, *υπουλος*,

from *ὑπο*, 'under,' and *οὐλή*, 'a cicatrix.' An ulcer lying under a cicatrix. HIPPOCR.

HYSSOPITES (*Pharm.*) *ἕσσωπιτις*. Ancient name of a wine, of which *Hys-sop* was the chief ingredient, and which DIOSCORIDES extolled in chronic inflammation of the chest. It was regarded as diuretic and emmenagogue.

HYSSOPUS (*Mat. Med.*) from Hebr. *צִיִּץ*, *Azob*, *ὑσσωπος*, *Cassiala*, *Hys-sopus officinalis*, *Com'mon hys'sop*. It has been chiefly used as an aromatic, stimulant, and pectoral, in the form of infusion.

(G) *I s o p*, *Y s o p*.

HYSTERAL'GIA (*Path.*) from *ὑστερα*, 'the uterus,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the uterus. HIPPOCRATES uses the word *ὑστεραλγης*, for any thing, that excites uterine pain; and, especially, for vinegar. (F) *Fortraiture*.

(G) *Gebärmutterschmerz*.

HYSTERIA (*Path.*) *Hysterici'smus*, *Suffocatio hysterica*, *Præfocatio matricis*, *Synspasia hysterica*, *Mallum hyster-icum*, *Vapores uterini*, *Vapors*, *Hyster-ics*, *Hysterie fit*, *Affectio hysterica*, *Passio hysterica*, *Strangulatio uterina*, from *ὑστερα*, 'the uterus.' A species of neurosis, classed amongst the spasmi by SAUVAGES and CULLEN, and in the *Névroses de la génération*, by PINEL. It received the name *Hysteria*, because it was reputed to have its seat in the uterus. It generally occurs in paroxysms; the principal characters of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation as if a ball set out from the uterus, and ascended towards the stomach, chest, and neck, producing a sense of strangulation. If the attack be violent there is, sometimes, loss of consciousness (although the presence of consciousness generally distinguishes it from epilepsy) and convulsions. The duration of the attacks is very variable. It appears to be caused by cerebral irritations, connected with some uterine disturbance, in particular cases; such disturbance, however, seeming to act only indirectly, by producing general nervous irritability; for well marked cases of hysteria are occasionally met with in men. During the fit:—dashing cold water on the face; stimulants, applied to the nose or exhibited internally, and antispasmodics form the therapeutical agents. Exercise, tranquillity of mind, amusing and agreeable occupations constitute the prophylactics.

(F) *Hystérie*, *Mal de Mère*, *Maladie maternelle*

(G) *Mutterkrankheit*, *Mutterbeschwerden*, *Mutterbeschwerung*.

WRITERS. A. LAURENTIUS, Lugd. 1595 (L). STUPANUS, Basil. 1604 (L). TANDLER, Vitteb. 1614 (L). JAENICH, Basil, 1614 (L). SCHALLER, Vitteb. 1625 (L). HIGHMORE, Amstel. 1660 (L). DALEN, Lugd. 1661 (L). TIELEN, Lugd. Bat. 1662 (L). P. HARTENFELS, Erford. 1672 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1674 (L). METZGER, Tubing. 1677 (L). JORDEN, Lugd. 1678 (L). SCHWEIZER, Lugd. Bat. 1684 (L). ORLOB, Ultraject. 1684 (L). HOLLAND, Lugd. Bat. 1687 (L). BUSSIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1692 (L). DE VRIES, Ultraject. 1692 (L). MALUS, Ultraject. 1693 (L). WESLING, Lugd. Bat. 1694 (L). ELNBERGER, Duisburg. 1695 (L). DE KRUYT, Ultraject. 1676 (L). J. PURCELL, Lond. 1701 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1685 (L). VERNON, Lugd. Bat. 1704 (L). DUVERNOY, Basil. 1710 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Erfurt, 1739 (L). A. VATER, Vitteb. 1726 (L). FISCHER, Erford. 1727 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1733 (L). RICHTER, Gotting. 1741 (L). CH. PERRY, Lond. 1755. J. RAULIN, Paris, 1758 (F). BAUMER, Erf. 1762 (L). RICHARDSON, Edinb. 1763 (L). JAGELSKI, Lugd. Bat. 1765 (L). DUBOIS, Vindob. 1765 (L). KUERN, Basil. 1766 (L). VAN STEVENINCK, Lugd. Bat. 1766 (L). ALEFELD, Giess. 1767 (L). A. J. GOEZ, Meinung. 1771 (G). WOOLCOMBE, Edin. 1776 (L). A WILSON, Lond. 1776. J. G. LEIDENFROST, Duisb. 1780 (L). CALDWELL, Edinb. 1780 (L). VAN MUYSEN, Colon. 1781 (L). VAN KESSEL, Lugd. Bat. 1785 (L). FLOSSE, Argent. 1785 (L). GROS-MANN, Giess. 1785 (L). MITCHELL, Edinb. 1789 (L). ROBERTSON, Edinb. 1790 (L). BANKHEAD, 1790 (L). H. MANNING, Vienn. 1790 (G). MEIN-ECHE, Helmst. 1791 (L). J. CL. TODE, Havn. 1793 (L). KERR, Edinb. 1794 (L). SEEMANN, Jen. 1796 (L). LESSEL, Gotting. 1798 (L). HEILMANN, Vitteb. 1800 (L). TUCKER, Edinb. 1801 (L). LOUYER-VILLERMAÏ, Paris, 1803 (F). GEO. TATE, Lond. 1830.

HYSTEROCELE, (*Surg. Path.*) from *ὑστερα*, 'the womb,' and *κηλη*, 'hernia.' *Hernia of the womb*. This is a rare disease. The womb may protrude through the inguinal or the crural canal, or through the lower part of the linea alba. (G) *Mutterbruch*.

HYSTERO-CYSTIC (*Path.*) *Hystero-cysticus*; from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and κυστις, 'the bladder.' Relating to the uterus and bladder. Some authors have called *Hystero-cystic Retention of urine*, that which is caused by the compression of the bladder by the uterus, during pregnancy.

HYSTERO-CYSTOCÉLĒ (*Path.*) from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' κυστις, 'the bladder,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' Hernia of the uterus complicated with displacement of the bladder.

HYSTEROLOX'IA (*Path.*) *Obliquitas uteri, Siltus obliquus uteri, Flexio seu versio incompleta uteri, Inclinatio uteri, Metrolox'ia, Uterus obliquus, U. inclinat'us*; from ὑστερα, 'the uterus'; and λοξος, 'oblique.' An oblique position of the uterus, observed during pregnancy.

HYSTERON'CUS, (*Path.*) from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and ογκος, 'tumor.' A tumor of the uterus.

(G) *Gebärmuttergeschwulst.*

HYSTEROPH'YSIS (*Path.*) from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and φυση, 'wind.' Dis-

tension of the uterus with air. *Emphysema uteri.*

HYSTEROPTO'SIS (*Obst.*) from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' and πτωσις, 'fall.' *Prolapsus uteri.* Also *Inversio uteri.* In a general sense, a protrusion of any of the genital organs or of excrescences from them into the genital passage: *Edoptosis.* (G) *Muttervorfall.*

HYSTEROSTOMAT'OMUS (*Surg.*) from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' στομα, 'orifice' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An instrument, invented by one *COUTOULY*, for dividing the os uteri, when it is important to deliver immediately, as in cases of convulsions.

HYSTERT'OMUS (*Surg.*) from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An instrument for dividing the womb by the vagina. It is a kind of *Bistouri caché*, and is intended to divide the cervix uteri.

HYSTRIC'ASIS (*Path.*) *Hystriacis, Trichosis setosa*, from ὑστριξ, 'a hedgehog or porcupine.' A disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the quills of a porcupine.

(G) *Stachelschweinkrankheit.*

I

IAMB'LI CHI SA'LES (*Pharm.*) *Iαμβλιχου ἄλες, Jamblichii Sa'les.* Name of an ancient pharmaceutical compound, invented by *JAMB'LI CIUS*; into which entered *Sal ammoniac, Pepper, Ginger, Hyssop, Thyme, Parsley, Origanum, &c.* It was employed as a laxative.

IATRALEP'TES or **IATRALEIP'TES** (*Therap.*) *ιατραλειπτῆς, Medicus Unguentarius*; from ιατρος, 'a physician,' and αλειψω, 'I anoint.' One, who treats diseases by unguents, frictions, and by external means generally. *PRODICUS*, a disciple of *ÆSCULAPIUS*, was the chief of the *Iatralēptes*.

(G) *Salbartz.*

IATRALEIP'TICĒ (*Path.*) *ιατραλειπτῆς*, same etymon. The method of treating diseases adopted by the *Iatralēptæ*.

WRITERS. *A. J. CHRESTIEN* (*Iatralēptic method of treating internal diseases*), Montpellier, 1804 (F).

IATRI'NĒ (*Therap.*) *ιατρινη*, a female practitioner of medicine.

IATREUSIOLOG'IA (*Med.*) from ιατρεισις, 'the exercise of the art of healing,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doc-

trine of the exercise of the healing art. *REIL.*

IBIC'IBA (*Mat. Med.*) *Beeuiba*, or *Beeuiba nuz.* A species of nut from Brazil, the emulsive kernel of which is ranked amongst balsamic remedies.

IBIS, βις. A bird, held sacred by the *Ægyptians*. When sick it is asserted that it was wont to inject the water of the Nile into its fundament; whence, according to *LANGIUS*, was learned the use of glysters.

ICE (*Mat. Med.*) *Gla'cies, Frozen water.* Iced water is much used internally, as a refrigerant in fever. It is, also, applied externally, in cases of external inflammation, as well as in phrenitic, hernial affections, &c.

(F) *Glacc.* (G) *Eis.*

ICE-COLD, (*Path.*) *Icy cold*, (F) *Froid glacial.* A very strong sensation of cold, compared by the patient to that which would be produced by the application of pieces of ice.

(G) *Eiskalt.*

ICE'LAND, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Hot springs are found in

every part of Iceland. The most noted of these is one called Geyser, two days' journey from Hecla, and near Skalholt. The diameter of the basin is 59 feet; and the height, to which the water is thrown, often more than 100. The heat of the water is 212°.

ICHOR (*Path.*) *ιχορ*. A thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge.

WRITERS. G. HOFMAN, Lips. 1617 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1642 (L). TAPPIUS, Helmst. 1659 (L).

ICHTHOROUS (*Path.*) *Ichorosus*, *Ichoroides*. Belonging to or resembling ichor.

ICHTHYOCOLLA (*Mat. Med.*) *ιχθυοκολλα*, from *ιχθυς*, 'a fish,' and *κολλα*, 'glue.' *Colla Piscium*, *Isinglass*, *Fish glue*, *Alcanna*. A name given to the dried fish bladder of the *Scipenser huso*, which is almost wholly composed of gelatine, and is employed in medicine in the formation of nutritive jellies. It is, also, occasionally, used in anatomical injections. The *English Court Plaster* is made with it.

(G) Hausen, Hausenblase, Fischleim.

(F) *Icthyocolle*, *Colle de Poisson*.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST (*Hyg.*) *Icthyophagus*, from *ιχθυς*, 'a fish,' and *φαγο*, 'I eat.' People, who feed habitually on fish; — generally, the most uncivilized of mankind.

(F) Fischesser.

ICHTHYOSIS (*Nosol.*) from *ιχθυς*, 'a fish'; from the resemblance of the scales to those of a fish — *Lepidos'is Ichthy'asis*, *Lepra Ichthy'osis*, *Lepidos'is Ichthy'osis*, *Fish'skin*. A permanently harsh, dry, scaly, and, in some cases, almost horny texture of the integuments of the body, unconnected with internal disorder. WILLAN and BATEMAN have two varieties, *I. simplex*, and *I. cor'nea*. ALEBERT has three, the *I. nacrée* or *pearly*, the *I. cornée*, and the *I. pellagre* or *pellagra*.

(G) Fischschuppenaussatz.

ICICA ARACOUCHINI (*Mat. Med.*) *Aracouchini* is a balsam extracted, by incision, from this tree in Guyana. The Galibis use it for healing wounds.

ICTERUS (*Path.*) *Icteri'ia*; *ικτερος*, from *ικτις*, a species of weasel, whose eyes are yellow. *Morbus arcuatus*, or *arquatus*, *Auri'go*, *Aurigo*, *Morbus religius*, *Morbus luteolus*, *Cholelith'ia icterus*, *Yerekaun* (Arab.), *Suffusio aurigno'sa*, *Il'eus flavus*, *Icteroïdes*, *Cachex'ia icter'ica*, *Fell'is suffusio*, *Fell'is obstrictio*, *Jaun'dice*. A disease, the principal

symptom of which is yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white fæces and high-colored urine. It admits of various causes; any thing which, in fact, can directly or indirectly obstruct the course of the bile, so that it is taken into the mass of blood and produces the yellowness of surface; the bile being separated by the kidneys causing the yellowness of urine, and its being prevented from reaching the intestine, occasioning the pale-colored fæces. The *Prognosis*, in ordinary cases, is favorable; — when complicated with hepatic disease, unfavorable.

The treatment is simple — an emetic or purgative, given occasionally so as to elicit the return of the bile to its ordinary channels; light tonics; unirritating diet; cheerful company, &c.

The ICTERUS INFANTUM or *Yellow gum*, *Auri'go neophytorum*, (F) *Ictère des nouveau-nés* is a common affection and frequently dependent upon obstruction of the choledoch duct, by the meconium. It requires time and castor oil, occasionally.

(F) *Ictère*, *Jaunisse*, *Bile repandue*.

(G) Gelbsucht, Königskrankheit.

WRITERS. PFEIFFER, Lips. 1569 (L). MÖGLING, Tubing. 1598 (L). D. SENNERT, Vittemb. 1617 (L). BYLER, Basil. 1618 (L). HARTUNG, Lugd. Bat. 1622 (L). BRENDEL, Jenæ, 1629 (L). FABRICIUS, Rostoch. 1632 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1635 (L). Another work, 1650 (L). G. CH. SCHELIAMMER, Basil, 1653 (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1659 (L). Another work, 1663 (L). F. SYLVIVS DE LE BOE, Lugd. Bat. 1669 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1685 (L). CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1679 (L). P. AMMANN, Lips. 1681 (L). O. BORRICHIVS, Havn. 1682 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1707 (L). EYSELIVS, Erford. 1707 (L). SALZMANN, Argent. 1710 (L). FRANCKENAU, Havn. 1723 (L). LUDOLFF, Erford. 1727 (L). LUTHER, Erford. 1731 (L). RICHTER, Gotting. 1745 (L). REINHART, Argent. 1747 (L). DRUMMOND, Edinb. 1750 (L). KOREFF, Hal. 1759 (L). PETROGALTI, Vindob. 1767 (L). DANIEL, Edinb. 1776 (L). WILLIS, Edinb. 1778 (L). KEMME, Hal. 1780 (L). SCHLEMMER, Vienn. 1780 (L). VAN ROSSUM, Lovan. 1783 (L). W. CORP, Bath. 1785. KRÜGER, Lips. 1785 (L). BUSCH, Marburg, 1786 (L). LEMSKI, Erlang. 1787 (L). JAMES, Edinburgh, 1787 (L). MÜLLER, Jenæ, 1788 (L). BAYLEY, Lugd. Bat. 1789 (L). COX, Edinb.

1789 (L). J. PH. VOGLER, Wezlar, 1791 (G). BRIGGS, Edinb. 1791 (L). ROTH, Argent. 1791 (L). RIEMANN, Gotting. 1793 (L). LUDWIG, Lips. 1794 (L). DARLING, Edinb. 1795 (L). OTTO, Francf. ad Viadr. 1795 (L). BRANDT, Jen. 1796 (L). BERNHARDI, Erford. 1799 (L). KUHLMANN, Virceb. 1801 (L). MALE, Edinb. 1802 (L). SCHNEIDER, Jen. 1802 (L). P. A. MANOURY, Paris, An. x. J. B. VERPINET, Paris, 1803 (F). FR. BIDAULT (*I. Infant.*), Paris, 1804 (F). N. DEYEUX (*on the blood of the jaundiced*) Paris, 1804 (F). BAUMES (*I. Infant.*), Paris, 1806 (F). M. CORNAC, Paris, 1809 (F). M. P. ORFILA (*on the urine of the jaundiced*), Paris, 1811 (F). F. T. M. BOURGEOISE, Paris, 1814 (F). N. H. A. LAURENT, Paris, 1815 (F). A. BRÉON, Paris, 1816 (F).

ICTUS (*Path.*) A stroke or blow; *πληγή*, *Ictus solis*, a stroke of the sun. See COUP DE SOLEIL. *Ictus*, also, means the pulsation of an artery; and the sting of a bee or other insect.

IDE'A (*Phys. & Psych.*) *Idolum*, *ιδέα*, *Ideach* (? PARACELsus) *ειδέα*. The image or representation of an object in the mind, from *ειδω*, 'I see.'

(F) *Idée*.

(G) Begriff, Vorstellung.

IDEN'TITY (PERSONAL) (*Med. Jurisp.*) *Identitas*, *Same'ness*. It is sometimes a question in legal medicine to decide upon personal identity; or whether an individual is the same he represents himself to be. Physical marks form the great criteria.

IDEOL'OGY, *Ideolog'ia*, from *ειδω*, 'I see,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The science of ideas. Intellectual philosophy. (G) Begrifflehre.

IDIOPATHI'A OR IDIOPATHEI'A (*Path.*) *ιδιοπαθεια*, *Proprius affectus*, from *ιδιος*, 'peculiar, proper,' and *παθος*, 'an affection.' *Protopathi'a*, *πρωτοπαθεια*, a primary disease; one not depending on any other.

(G) Eigenleidigkeit.

IDIOPATH'IC (*Path.*) *Proprio habitu*, *Constitutio'nē pro'pria pen'dens*, *idiopath'icus*. Primary affections and their symptoms are so denominated.

IDIOSYN'CRASY (*Phys.*) *Idiosyncrasis*, *Idiotro'pia*, *Idioe'ra'sis*, *ιδιουσνκρασία*, *ιδιοκρασία*, from *ιδιος*, 'peculiar,' *συν*, 'with,' and *κρασις*, 'temperament.' A peculiarity of constitution, in which one person is affected by an agent, which, in numerous others, would produce no effect. Thus shellfish, bitter almonds, produce urticaria in some by

virtue of their idiosyncrasies. Others faint at the sight of blood, &c.

WRITERS. SCHRADER, Helmst. 1696 (L). DOYE, Paris, 1716 (L). FISCHER, Erford. 1724 (L). FR. HOFMANN (*action of medicines according to I.*), Hal. 1731 (L). STOCK, Jen. 1747 (L). MANITIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1749 (L). MICHAEL, Paris, 1779 (L). FRANK, Lugd. Bat. 1783 (L).

ID'IOT (*Path.*) *Idiota*, *ιδιωτης*, (foolish, stupid, ignorant). One who does not possess sufficient intellectual faculties for the social condition, and for preserving himself from danger.

ID'IOTISM, ID'IOCY, ID'IOTCY (*Path.*) *Idiotismus*. Same etymon. *Mo'ria delmens Au'la*, *Mo'ria*, *μωρία*, *μωρωσις*, *Fatuitas*, *Amen'tia*. A species of unsound mind, characterized by more or less complete obliteration of the intellectual and moral faculties. It frequently supervenes on mania and melancholia, but more commonly depends upon original conformation. It may, also, be symptomatic of organic disease of the brain, which has come on after birth. Idiotism exists in various degrees. Some idiots are mere automata; exhibiting scarcely any sensibility to external impressions; others are capable of articulating a few words and possess certain mental emotions to a limited extent. The physiognomy is usually vacant; step unsteady, and articulation imperfect or broken. The affection is almost always incurable.

(G) Verstandeslosigkeit, Blödsinn.

IGNA'TIA AMA'RA (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the plant, which affords St. IGNATIUS'S Bean. *Fal'ba In'dica*, *Fal'ba Sauc'ti Ignat'ii*, *Fal'ba febrif'uga*. The seeds are bitter and poisonous; containing STRYCHNINE, which see.

(F) *Ignatic*, *Fève de Saint Ignace*.

IGNIS CAL'IDUS (*Path.*) 'A hot fire.' A violent inflammation, about to degenerate into gangrene.

IGNIS FRIG'IDUS (*Path.*) 'A cold fire'; a sphacelus.

IGNIS SAPIEN'TIUM. The ancient name for the heat of horses' dung.

IGNIS SYLVAT'ICUS (*Path.*) *I. sylves'tris*, *I. volat'icus*, *I. volat'grius*. Probably, the *Porri'go larva'tis* or *crusta lactea* of infants. Also, a transient redness of the face and neck, sometimes observed in hysterical and chlorotic females.

(F) *Feu sauvage*, *F. volage*.

I'LECH; — *I'lech*, *Ilei'as*, *Ilias'ter*, *Flia'ter*, *Elias'ter*, *Ilias'trum*, *Ilei'ados*, *Ilei'dos*, *Ilei'adum*, *Ili'adus*. Terms, used by PARACELsus to designate the first matter: — the beginning of every thing.

IL'EO-LUMBAR (*Anat.*) *I'leo-lumba'lis*, or *I'lio-lumba'lis*. Belonging to the ilium and lumbar region.

The *IL'EO-LUMBAR* or *IL'IO LUMBAR ARTERY*, *Ili'aco-mus'cular* (*Ch.*), is given off by the hypogastric, opposite the base of the sacrum. It ascends behind the psoas muscle, and divides into two branches; — an *ascending* and *transverse*, which give off numerous ramifications to the neighbouring parts.

The *IL'EO LUMBAR LIGAMENT*, *I'lio-lum'bo-ver'tebral L.*, *Ver'tebro-Ili'ac L.*, is a broad, membraniform, triangular ligament, extending horizontally from the transverse process of the 5th lumbar vertebra to the upper and posterior part of the iliac crest. It unites the vertebral column with the pelvis.

IL'EOX (*Anat.*) *I'leum*, *Eil'leon*, ειλεον, from ειλειν, 'to turn,' 'to twist.' Anatomists have given this name to the longest portion of the small intestine, which extends from the jejunum to the cæcum. It was so called, from its forming a considerable number of convolutions.

(G) *Krummdarm*.

IL'EUS (*Path.*) ιλεος, *Eil'leos*, ειλεος, from ειλειν, 'I twist or contract.' *Col'lica I'leus*, *Col'lica spasmod'ica*, *I'leus spasmod'icus*, *Chordap'sus*, *Pas'sio Ili'aca*, — the *Ili'ac Pas'sion*, *Vol'vulus*, *Ileo'sis*, *Misere'trē meli*, *Convul'vulus*, *Tormen'tum*. A disease, characterized by deep-seated pain of the abdomen, stercoraceous vomiting, and obstinate constipation. It is often occasioned by hernia obstructing the passage of the fæces through a part of the intestinal canal. The term *Ileus* has been applied to various affections — to simple nervous colic, intussusception, and strangulation of the small intestine, &c. Various remedies have been employed; — the majority for the purpose of procuring alvine evacuations: e. g. purgatives, in draught, pill, or glyster; suppositories, tobacco glysters; pure mercury; leaden bullets; antispasmodics and narcotics; blisters to the epigastrium; ice by the mouth or injected into the rectum. Some of these have, occasionally, succeeded; especially the tobacco glyster, and ice

to the tumor, where the disease has been occasioned by strangulated hernia. It is very dangerous.

(F) *Colique de Miséricorde*.

(G) *Darmgicht*.

WRITERS. SCHEFFELIUS, Altorf, 1607 (L). BURIUS, Basil, 1611 (L). ZEIDLER, Lips. 1623 (L). GOCLENIUS, Marp. 1632 (L). FAUSIUS, Heidelb. 1657 (L). SCHÄFFER, Altorf, 1667 (L). FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1668 (L). ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1669 (L). KUNZLI, Basil, 1671 (L). STRAUS, Giess. 1677 (L). EBEL, Ultraj. 1680 (L). DARNEDDENT, Basil, 1681 (L). DEMING, Basil, 1681 (L). WEDEL, Jenæ, 1681 (L). VON HATRENFELS, Erf. 1688 (L). DAVIS, Ultraj. 1692 (L). DE MURALTO, Bas. 1693 (L). GABRIELIS, Lugd. Bat. 1696 (L). EYSELIUS, Erf. 1698 (L). KUHNUS, Lugd. Bat. 1702 (L). A. Q. RIVINUS, Lips. 1710 (L). D. SCHULZIUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1714 (L). WINTHER, Marb. 1715 (L). CONRADI, Hal. 1716 (L). GUNDLICH, Lugd. Bat. 1738 (L). MOEHSEN, Hal. 1742 (L). J. G. LEIDENFROST, Duisb. 1750 (L). G. INNES, Edinb. 1752 (L). C. F. KALTSCHMID, Jen. 1753 (L). J. BOOT, Edinb. 1761 (L). L. GROLL, Harder. 1765 (L). J. P. BEUCKE, Argent. 1768 (L). P. A. GADOLLA, Vienn. 1771 (L). VAN DER BELEN, Lov. SCHRÖDER, Zint. 1775 (L). J. SEDREN, Lips. 1775 (L). C. F. SEYSIRIAT, Monsp. 1776 (L). SNYDEN, Giess. 1778 (L). MOSCH, Ultraj. 1782 (L). CH. G. L. HEYNE, Gotting. 1784 (L). D. ZAHN, Hal. 1791 (L).

I'LEX AQUIFO'LIUM (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Common Holly*, *Aquifolium*, *Agri'folium*, The leaves of this plant have been recommended as tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, and have been prescribed in atonic gout; intermittents; dyspepsia, &c.

(F) *Houx*, *H. commun* ou *Chêne vert*.

(G) *Stechpalme*.

I'LEX MA'JOR (*Mat. Med.*) From the berries of this tree, called, by the Spaniards, *Bellotas*, a juice may be expressed, which forms a slightly astringent emulsion with water, and has been recommended, by some Spanish physicians, in humid cough, hæmoptysis, &c.

I'LEX, VOMITO'RIA, *I'LEX CASI'NĒ*, *Cassi'na*, *Dahoon holly*, *Apalachinē Gallis*, *South-Sea Tea*, *Ev'ergreen Cassi'nē*, *Cassee'na*, *Yaupon*, *Yopon*. A tree, indigenous in the southern parts of the United States. The leaves,

when dried, are aromatic, stimulant, stomachic, and expectorant, and are used as tea. When fresh, they are emetic and cathartic.

(F) *Thé des Apalaches, Houx Apalachine, Apalachine, Thé de la Mer du Sud.*

The *FLEX PARAGUENSIS*, a native of Paraguay, affords the celebrated *Mattee*, drunk in place of the Chinese tea by the people of Paraguay.

IL'IA C (*Anat.*) *Il'iacus*, from *Il'ia*, 'the flanks.' Relating to, or connected with, the flanks.

The *IL'IA C FOS'SÆ* are two in number:—the *internal*, the depression presented by the ilium on its interior and at the upper part, in which the *Iliacus internus* is lodged:—and the *external*, an excavation on the outer surface of the same bone, occupied by the *Glutæi muscles*.

The *IL'IA C CREST*, *Cris'ta Il'ii*, is the upper margin of the ilium. It is very thick, and curved like the italic *S*. It affords attachment to the broad muscles of the abdomen.

(F) *Crête Iliaque.*

The *IL'IA C SPINES*, or *Spi'nous Proc'esses of the Il'ium*, are four in number. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. Of the *anterior*, one is *superior*. It bounds the crista ilii anteriorly, and affords origin to the sartorius muscle. The other is *inferior*, and receives the tendinous origin of the rectus femoris.

The two *POSTERIOR IL'IA C SPINES* are divided, like the anterior, into *superior* and *inferior*. They afford insertion to strong ligaments, which unite the ilium with the sacrum.

The *IL'IA CUS INTER'NUS MUSCLE*, *Il'iacus, Iliaco-trochantérien* (Ch.), *Fel'mur moven'tium sept'imus, Il'iac muscle*, is situated in the fossa iliaca, and at the anterior and superior part of the thigh. It is broad, radiated, triangular; and is attached, *above*, to the two upper thirds of the fossa iliaca, and to the internal part of the iliac crest:—*below*, it terminates by a tendon, which is common to it and the psoas magnus, and is fixed into the lesser trochanter. When this muscle contracts, it bends the pelvis on the thigh, or *vice versâ*. It is also a rotator of the thigh outwards, and prevents the trunk from falling backwards.

IL'IA C AR'TERIES, *Arte'riæ Il'iaca*. This term has been given to several arteries. The *Primary Il'iacs*, (F) *A.*

Iliques primitives,—*Pelvi-crurales* (Ch.), arise from the bifurcation of the aorta, opposite the body of the 4th lumbar vertebra, and descend, in a divergent manner, until, opposite the sacro-iliac symphysis, they divide into two considerable trunks,—the *internal iliac* or *HYPOGASTRIC* (which see), and the *external iliac*—*Portion Iliaque de la crurale*, (Ch.) This proceeds from the sacro-iliac juncture as far as the crural arch, when it assumes the name *Femoral Artery*. Before passing under the arch, it gives off two pretty considerable branches,—the *Epigastric* and the *Circumflexa Ilii*. This last, which is called, also, *anterior Iliac* by some anatomists,—*Circonflexe de l'Ilium* (Ch.), leaves the external iliac, at the crural arch. It ascends along the outer edge of the iliacus muscle, and divides into two branches,—an *internal* and *external*. The *Il'iac Re'gion* is the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.

The *IL'IA C A INTER'NA MI'NOR* vel *Il'io-lumbaris*, is a small artery, which sometimes arises from the hypogastric, at others, from the beginning of the glutæal. It is sent, chiefly, to the psoas and iliacus internus muscles.

IL'IO-PECTINE'A (*Anat.*) Belonging to the ilium and the pecten or pubis.

The *LIN'EA IL'IO-PECTINE'A*, or *Lin'ea innominata*, is the projecting line or ridge of the ilium and pubis, which forms part of the brim of the pelvis.

The *IL'IO-PECTINE'AL EMINENCE* is so called, from being formed by the junction of the ramus of the ilium with that of the pubis. It affords attachment to the psoas minor.

IL'IO-SCROTAL (*Anat.*) *Il'io-scrotalis*. Professor CHAUSSIER calls thus the external twig, furnished by the anterior branch of the first lumbar pair of nerves. It distributes its ramifications to the muscles of the abdomen, and to the integuments of the groin, pubis, and scrotum.

IL'ION (*Anat.*) *Il'ium, Haunch Bone*. The largest of the three bones, which constitute the os innominatum in the fœtus and child. It was probably so called, from its seeming to support the intestine ileon; or, perhaps, because its crest is curved upon itself, from εἰλεω, 'I twist,' 'I roll.' This portion of the os innominatum is usually so called in the adult. The posterior

surface is called *Dor'sum*, the internal, *Venter*. The upper semicircular edge is the *Crista* or *Spine*: at the anterior part of which is the *anterior and superior spinous process*; and, below, the *anterior and inferior spinous process*. At the back part of the spine are two *spinous processes*, the *posterior and superior*, and *posterior and inferior*. See *ILIAC*.

(G) *Dar in bein*.

ILIS'CUS (*Path.*) A name given, by *AVICENNA*, to erotic madness or love melancholy.

ILLAMBO'NIS COLLYR'IUM (*Pharm.*) *Ἰλλαμβωνος κολλυριον*. A collyrium, formerly used in the treatment of ulcers of the eyes. *PAULUS*.

ILLEGITIMATE (*Med.*) *Illegitimus*, from *in*, 'negation or opposition,' and *legitimus*, 'legitimate'; from *lex, legis*, 'law.' That which is contrary to law; which has not the conditions required by law, — as an illegitimate birth — one out of wedlock, and admitting of medico-legal discrimination.

ILLEGITIMATE or *BASTARD FE'VERS* are those, whose progress is anomalous.

ILLI'CIUM ANISA'TUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Yellow-flowered Aniseed Tree; Anisum stellatum, Anisum Sinen'se, Semen Baidian*. The seeds are used like the aniseed. The same tree is supposed to furnish the aromatic bark, called *Cortex Anisi Stellati*, or *Cortex Lavola*.

(F) *Anis de la Chine, A. étoilé, Baidian*.

(G) *Sternanis*.

ILLO'SIS (*Path.*) *ἰλλωσις*, from *ἰλλος*, 'the eye'. Distortion of the eyes.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM, *Illutatio*. An ancient form for a topical medicine, with which the limbs of wrestlers and others were rubbed, especially after bathing. *BACCIUS*.

ILLUTA'TIO; from *in*, 'upon,' and *lutum*, 'mud.' A word used, by the ancients, for the act of covering any part of the body with mud.

IMAGINA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Imagind'tio*. *Figural'tio*, *φαντασια, διανοημα*, from *ima'go*, 'image.' The faculty of forming in the mind an assemblage of images and combinations of ideas, which are not always in connexion with external objects.

(G) *Einbildungskraft*.

IMBECIL'ITY (*Path.*) *Imbecillitas*. Weakness, especially of the intellect.

(G) *Geistesschwäche, Verstandesschwäche*.

IMBER'BIS (*Phys.*) One devoid of beard.

IMBIBI'TION (*Physiol.*) *Imbibit'io*, *εμπιπισις*, from *imbib'ere*, 'to drink, to imbibe.' The action, by which a body becomes penetrated with a liquid. Many of the phenomena of absorption are owing to imbibition.

IM'MINENCE (*Path.*) *Imminentia*. Some authors have designated, by this term, the period which precedes the invasion of a disease; and when certain indications foretell its approach.

IMPAC'TION (*Path.*) *Impact'io*, from *impin'gere*, 'to strike against.' A fracture of the cranium, ribs, or sternum, with depression of some of the fragments and projection of others, externally.

IMPERATO'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *I. Ostruthium, Ostruthium, Astrantia, Magistrantia, Masterwort*, (old Fr.) *Austruche*. The roots of this plant were formerly considered a *divinum remedium*. They are merely aromatic and bitter, and are not used.

(G) *Meisterwurz, Kaiserwurz, Ostranz*.

IMPERFORA'TION (*Path. Anat.*) *Imperforat'io, Atresia, ατησια, Atretismus, Cap'tus, καπετος*. Absence of a natural aperture; as, of the mouth, anus, vulva, nostrils, &c. It is congenital, being dependent upon faulty conformation.

IMPETI'GO (*Path.*) from *impeto*, 'I infest.' *Dar'ta, Der'bia, Impetus, Petigo, Ecpy'sis impetigo, Phly'sis impetigo, Run'ning Scall or Tetter, λειχηρ*. A word, used in various acceptations. In some writers, it is synonymous with itch. In others, it means a variety of herpes. *SAUVAGES* employs it as a generic term, under which he comprises syphilis, scorbutus, rachitis, elephantiasis, lepra, the itch, tinea, scrophula, &c. It forms, also, a genus in the class *Cachexia* of *CULLEN*. In *BATEMAN*, it is the first genus of the 5th order, *Pustulae*, and is defined, — *the humid or running tetter*; consisting of small pustules, denominated *Psudracia*. It is unaccompanied by fever; not contagious, nor communicable by inoculation. He has five species: — the *I. figural'ta*, *I. spar'sa*, *I. erysipelat'odes*, *I. scab'ida*, and *I. rot'dens*.

(G) *Kleienaussatz*.

WRITER. R. WILLAN, Lond. 1814.

IMPLIC'ITI MOR'BI (*Path.*) *Implicati, complicati M.*, *εμπλεκμενος*. Diseases, which exist at the same time in

an organ; and produce, concurrently, disorder of the same function.

IMPOTENCE (*Path. Leg. Med.*) *Impotentia*, ἀδυναμία. Loss of power over one or more of the members.

(F) *Impotence.*

Commonly, it means want of sexual vigor; incapacity for copulation. It has, also, been used synonymously with *sterility*. Impotence may be *absolute* or *relative*, *constitutional* or *local*, *direct* or *indirect*, *permanent* or *temporary*; *Agennēsia*, ἀγεννησία, ἀγείρεια.

(F) *Impuissance.*

(G) *Unvermögenheit.*

IMPOVERISHED (*Path.*) *Effetus*, *Depauperatus*. Having become poor. The Humorists used this expression to designate an humor, deprived of a part of its constituents. They applied it particularly to the blood. This fluid was considered to be impoverished, when it was pale; without the proper consistence; and abounding in serum. It was, on the contrary, rich, in their opinion, when of a scarlet color; possessing consistence; when it coagulated promptly, and the quantity of serum, compared with that of the clot, was by no means considerable.

(F) *Appauveri.*

IMPRES'SION (*Anat.*) *Impres'sio*, πρόσβωλη. A more or less deep indentation, which certain organs seem to make on others. The inequalities observable on the bones; and which appear to be made by the suprajacent organs.

DIGITAL IMPRES'SIONS, are the depressions, of various forms, observable at the inner surface of the cranium; and which look, at first view, as if they were made with the fingers.

(F) *Empreinte*, *Impression.*

IMPU'BER (*Phys.*) *Impubes*, *Impubis*, ἀρῖος, ἀνέβος, from *in*, 'negation,' and *puber'tas*, 'puberty.' One, who has not attained the age of puberty.

(F) *Impubère.* (G) *Unmündig.*

INANI'TION (*Path.*) *Inani'tio*, *Inanitas*, from *inani're*, 'to empty.' Κενωσις, *Ceno'sis*. Exhaustion for want of nourishment. To die from inanition is — to die from such exhaustion.

INAURA'TION (*Pharm.*) *Inaura'tio*, from *in* and *aurum*, 'gold.' The gilding of pills or boluses.

INCANTA'TION (*Therap.*) *Incanta'tio*, *Incantamentum*, ἐπωδή. A mode of

curing diseases by charms &c., defended by PARACEL'SUS, VAN HELMONT, and others.

INCAR'NANS (*Mat. Med.*) *Incarnativus*, *Sarco'ticus*, σαρκωτικός, *Plerot'icus*, πλήρωτικός, *Anaplerot'icus*, αναπλήρωτικός. Medicines, which were fancied to promote the regeneration of the flesh. Certain bandages and the sutures have, also, been so called.

INCEN'DIUM (*Path.*) from *incendere*, 'to burn.' A burning fever, or any burning heat: — πυροζαία, κανσις. *Incendium febril'e*, γάργωσις, *Incensio*. WILLIS.

INCERA'TION (*Pharm.*) *Incera'tio*, ἐγκρησις, from *cera*, 'wax.' The act of incorporating wax with some other body; or rather, that operation whose object is to communicate to a dry substance the consistence of wax.

INCERNIC'ULUM (*Pharm.*) from *incernere*, 'to sift.' A strainer or sieve.

INCIDEN'TIA (*Remedia*) (*Mat. Med.*) from *incidere*, 'to cut.' This name was formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the property of cutting thick or coagulated humors. The fixed alkalies, hydrosulphurets of alkalies, sulphureous waters, &c. were considered to belong to this class.

(F) *Incisifs.*

INCISION (*Surg.*) *Incis'io*, *En'copē*, ἐγχοπή. A methodical division of the soft parts, with a cutting instrument.

(F) *Taillade.*

(G) *Schnitt*, *Einschnitt.*

INCISIVE (*Anat.*) *Incisivus*; same etymon. The *Fos'sa incisiva*, *F. myrtifor'mis*, is a depression in the superior maxillary bone, above the incisor teeth.

The **INCI'SIVE** or **INCI'SOR TEETH**, *Den'tes incisores*, *Tom'ici*, οδοντες τομικοι, *Ctenes*, πτερες, διχαστιρες, οδοντες γελαιοι, *Primo'res Den'tes*, *Riso'rii D.* The teeth, which occupy the anterior part of the upper and lower jaws are so called, because they are used for *cutting* the food in the manner of cutting instruments.

INCISO'RIMUM (*Surg.*) *τομειον*, *Tom'ion*. An operating table.

INCOMPATIBLE (*Pharm.*) from *in*, 'negation,' and *competere*, 'to agree.' A substance, which cannot be prescribed with another, without interfering with its chemical composition or medicinal activity.

A TABLE OF SUBSTANCES, WHICH CANNOT BE PRESCRIBED TOGETHER WITHOUT CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION OCCURRING.

1. ABSINTHIUM, — ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM. <i>Wormwood.</i>	} Sulphate of iron; sulphate of zinc; acetate of lead.
2. ACACIÆ GUMMI. <i>Gum Arabic.</i>	} Subacetate of lead; alcohol; sulphuric ether; tincture of muriate of iron.
3. ACETAS HYDRARGYRI.	} All the alkalies.
4. ACIDUM CITRICUM. <i>Citric Acid.</i>	} Acetate of lead; nitrate of mercury; acetate of mercury.
5. ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM. <i>Prussic Acid.</i>	} Most oxides, particularly those of mercury and antimony; nitrate of silver; salts of iron; sulphurets; mineral acids; chlorine.
6. ACIDUM NITRICUM. <i>Nitric Acid.</i>	} Spirit of lavender, in quantity; essential oils.
7. ACIDUM SUCCINUM. <i>Salt of Amber.</i>	} Mucilage; oils.
8. ACIDUM TARTARICUM. <i>Tartaric Acid.</i>	} Alkalies; earths, and their carbonates; salts of lime and lead.
9. ADEPS. <i>Lard.</i>	} Extracts; spirituous preparations; infusions.
10. AGRIMONIA. <i>Agrimony.</i>	} Sulphate of iron; potash.
11. ALUMEN. <i>Alum.</i>	} Alkalies, and alkaline salts; lime; magnesia; Acetate of lead; salts of mercury; infusion of galls, kino, &c.
12. AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS. <i>Subcarbonate of Ammonia.</i>	} Acids; fixed alkalies, and their subcarbonates; lime; solution of muriate of lime; magnesia; alum; supertartrate of potass; all the acidulous salts; sulphate of magnesia; acetate, submuriate, and oxymuriate of mercury; acetate, and subacetate of lead; sulphates of iron and zinc; hot decoctions and infusions.
13. AMMONIÆ MURIAS. <i>Muriate of Ammonia.</i>	} Sulphuric and nitric acids; superacetate of lead; potass; carbonates of soda and potass; lime.
14. ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM.	} Vehicles containing acids.
15. ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM. <i>Tartarized Antimony.</i>	} Alkalies and earths, and their carbonates; mineral acids; hydrosulphurets; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants; soaps.
16. ARGENTI NITRAS. <i>Nitrate of Silver.</i>	} Sulphuric, muriatic, arsenious, and tartaric acids, and their salts; fixed alkalies, and alkaline earths; soaps; hydrosulphurets; astringent vegetable infusions; undistilled water; aqueous solutions of salts of mercury or copper.
17. ARMORACIÆ RADIX. <i>Horseradish Root.</i>	} Alkaline carbonates; oxymuriate of mercury; nitrate of silver; infusion of galls; yellow cinchona bark.
18. BENZOINUM. <i>Benzoin.</i>	} Alkalies and acids. (This happens with all the balsams.)
19. CALUMBÆ RADIX. <i>Calumba Root.</i>	} Infusion of galls; yellow cinchona bark; acetate and subacetate of lead; oxymuriate of mercury; lime water.

20. CAPSICI BACCÆ. <i>Capsicum Berries.</i>	{ Infusion of galls; nitrate of silver; oxymuriate of mercury; acetate of lead; sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc; ammonia; carbonates of potass and soda; alum.
21. CATECHU.	{ Alkaline salts; metallic salts, especially those of iron; gelatine.
22. CINCHONA. <i>Peruvian Bark.</i>	{ Salts of iron; sulphate of zinc; nitrate of silver; oxymuriate of mercury; tartarized antimony; solutions of arsenic.
23. COCCUS. <i>Cochineal.</i>	{ Sulphate of iron; sulphate of zinc; acetate of lead.
24. COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. <i>Pulp of Colocynth.</i>	{ Subacetate and acetate of lead; nitrate of silver; sulphate of iron; the fixed alkalies.
25. CONII FOLIA. <i>Hemlock Leaves.</i>	{ Energies diminished by the vegetable acids.
26. CUPRI SULPHAS. <i>Sulphate of Copper.</i>	{ Alkalies; earths, and their carbonates; subborate of soda; acetate of ammonia; tartrate of potass; muriate of lime; nitrate of silver; subacetate and acetate of lead; oxymuriate of mercury; astringent vegetable infusions; decoctions and tinctures.
27. CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. <i>Ammoniated Copper.</i>	{ Acids; the fixed alkalies; lime water.
28. CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. <i>Cusparia or Angustura Bark.</i>	{ Sulphate of iron; sulphate of copper; oxymuriate of mercury; nitrate of silver; tartarized antimony; subacetate and acetate of lead; potass; infusion of galls, and yellow cinchona bark.
29. DATURA STRAMONIUM. <i>Thorn Apple.</i>	{ Salts of lead, silver, mercury, and iron.
30. DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. <i>Decoction of Bark.</i>	{ Oxymuriatic acid; tartarized antimony; infusion of galls.
31. DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. <i>Decoction of Quince Seed.</i>	{ Acids coagulate it.
32. DECOCTUM DIGITALIS. <i>Decoction of Foxglove.</i>	{ Sulphate of iron; acetate of lead; infusion and decoction of yellow cinchona bark.
33. DECOCTUM ULMI. <i>Decoction of Elm Bark.</i>	{ Alcohol and tinctures in any considerable quantity.
34. DIANTHI CARYOPHILLI FLORES. <i>Clove Pink or Gillyflower.</i>	{ Sulphate of iron; alkalies; acids.
35. EMULSIO ACACIÆ ARABICÆ. <i>Gum Arabic Emulsion.</i>	{ Acids; oxymel; syrup of squills; spirits; tinctures; tartrate and supertartrate of potass; oxymuriate of mercury; spirit of nitric ether.
36. EXTRACTUM OPII. <i>Extract of Opium.</i>	{ Solutions of astringent vegetables; carbonate of potass; oxymuriate of mercury; sulphate of copper; sulphate of zinc; acetate of lead; nitrate of silver.
37. EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. <i>Extract of Poppy.</i>	{ The same incompatibles.

38. FERRI SULPHAS. <i>Sulphate of Iron.</i>	{ Earths; alkalis, and their carbonates; borate of soda; nitrate of potass; muriate of ammonia; tartrate of potass and soda; acetate of ammonia; nitrate of silver; subacetate and acetate of lead; soaps.
39. FERRUM AMMONIATUM. <i>Ammoniated Iron.</i>	{ Alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; astringent vegetables.
40. FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. <i>Tartarized Iron.</i>	{ All strong acids; lime water; hydrosulphuret of potass; astringent vegetables.
41. GALLÆ. <i>Galls.</i>	{ Lime water; subcarbonate of potass; acetate of lead; sulphate of copper; nitrate of silver; sulphate of iron; tartarized antimony; nitrate of mercury; infusion of cinchona; solution of isinglass.
42. GRANATI CORTEX. <i>Pomegranate Bark.</i>	{ Sulphate of iron.
43. GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM.	{ The mineral acids.
44. HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. <i>Logwood.</i>	{ Mineral acids; acetic acid; solutions of alum; sulphates of iron and copper; acetate of lead; tartarized antimony.
45. HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS. <i>Oxymuriate of Mercury.</i>	{ Alkalies and their carbonates; volatile oils; tartarized antimony; acetate of lead; nitrate of silver; infusions and decoctions of astringent vegetables; white of egg; almond mixture; lime water; sulphur; sulphuret of potass; soaps; iron; lead; copper; bismuth; zinc.
46. HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. <i>Submuriate of Mercury.</i>	{ Nitric and oxymuriatic acids; alkalis and their carbonates; lime water; soaps; sulphurets of alkalis; iron; lead; copper.
47. HYDROSULPHURETUM AMMONIÆ. <i>Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia.</i>	{ All the acids and metallic solutions.
48. HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA. <i>Henbane Leaves and Seeds.</i>	{ Acetate of lead; nitrate of silver; sulphate of iron.
49. ICTHYOCOLLA. <i>Isinglass.</i>	{ Astringent vegetable infusions; carbonate of potass; alcohol.
50. INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. <i>Infusion of Chamomile.</i>	{ Soluble preparations of iron; nitrate of silver; oxymuriate of mercury; acetate and subacetate of lead; solutions of isinglass; infusion of yellow cinchona.
51. INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. <i>Compound Infusion of Horseradish.</i>	{ Carbonates of alkalis; oxymuriate of mercury; nitrate of silver; infusion of galls and of cinchona.
52. INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. <i>Compound Infusion of Orange Peel.</i>	{ Sulphate of iron; acetate of lead; infusion of yellow cinchona; lime water.
53. INFUSUM CARYOPHYL-LORUM. <i>Infusion of Cloves.</i>	{ Sulphate of iron; sulphate of zinc; acetate of lead; nitrate of silver; tartarized antimony; lime water; yellow cinchona.
54. INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ.	The same.

55. INF. CATECHU COMPOS. <i>Compound Infusion of Catechu.</i>	Tartarized antimony; sulphate of iron; sulphate of zinc; solution of isinglass; infusion of cinchona; strong acids; oxy muriate of mercury.
56. INF. GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. <i>Compound Infusion of Gentian.</i>	Acetate of lead.
57. INF. LINI COMPOSITUM. <i>Infusion of Linseed.</i>	Alcohol; preparations of lead; tincture of muriate of iron.
58. INFUSUM QUASSIÆ.	Acetate of lead, and nitrate of silver.
59. INFUSUM RHEI. <i>Infusion of Rhubarb.</i>	Strong acids; sulphates of iron and zinc; nitrate of silver, tartarized antimony; acetate of lead; oxy muriate of mercury; infusions of casparia and cinchona; catechu; galls, and some other astringent vegetables.
60. INF. ROSÆ COMPOS. <i>Infusion of the Rose.</i>	Sulphates of iron and zinc.
61. INF. SENNÆ COMPOS. <i>Compound Infusion of Senna.</i>	Strong acids; lime water; alkaline carbonates; solutions of nitrate of silver; oxy muriate of mercury; acetate of lead; tartarized antimony; infusion of yellow cinchona.
62. INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. <i>Infusion of Simarouba.</i>	Decoction of galls; infusions of catechu and yellow cinchona; solutions of nitrate of silver; oxy muriate of mercury; acetate of lead; alkaline carbonates; lime water.
63. INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. <i>Infusion of Valerian.</i>	Nitrate of silver; sulphate of iron; infusion of yellow cinchona.
64. IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. <i>Ipecacuanha Root.</i>	Nitric acid; oxy muriate of mercury; gallic acid; infusion of galls; acetate of lead: All vegetable astringents; vegetable acids, especially the acetic.
65. KINO.	The mineral acids; alkalies and their carbonates; isinglass; acetate of lead; nitrate of silver; tartarized antimony; sulphate of iron; oxy muriate of mercury.
66. LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. <i>Solution of Ammonia.</i>	All the metallic salts; acids; alum.
67. LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. <i>Solution of Acetate of Ammonia.</i>	Acids; fixed alkalies; alum; lime water; sulphate of magnesia; oxy muriate of mercury; nitrate of silver; sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron; acetate of lead; magnesia.
68. LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS.	See Ammonia Subcarbonas.
69. LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. <i>Arsenical Solution.</i>	Lime water; nitrate of silver; salts of copper; hydrosulphuret of potass; infusion and decoction of cinchona.
70. LIQUOR CALCIS. <i>Lime Water.</i>	All alkaline and metallic salts; borates; tartarates; citrates; acids; sulphur; spirituous preparations; infusions of all astringent vegetables, and of orange peel; calumba; cinchona; rhubarb, and senna.
71. LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS. <i>Solution of Muriate of Lime.</i>	Sulphuric acid; sulphates; fixed alkalies, and their carbonates; carbonate of ammonia; nitric acid; borax; nitrate of potass.
72. LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. <i>Solution of Subacetate of Lead.</i>	Alkalies and their carbonates; alkaline sulphates and sulphurets; mucilage; spring water.

73. LIQUOR POTASSÆ.	Acids; metallic salts, &c.
74. MAGNESIA & MAGNESIÆ SUBCARBONAS.	{ Acids. Acidulous salts; alkalies and neutral salts; alum; cream of tartar; nitrate of silver; acetate and oxymuriate of mercury; acetate of lead; sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron.
75. MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. <i>Sulphate of Magnesia.</i>	{ Muriates of ammonia; baryta and lime; nitrate of silver; subacetate and acetate of lead. Fixed alkalies and their carbonates; lime water.
76. MISTURA AMMONIACI. <i>Mixture of ammoniac.</i>	{ Oxymuriate of mercury; acetate of potass; oxymel; ether; spirit of nitric ether.
77. MISTURA AMYGDALARUM. <i>Almond Mixture.</i>	{ Acids; oxymel; syrup of squill; spirits; tinctures; spirit of nitric æther; tartaric acid; supertartrate of potass; oxymuriate of mercury.
78. MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. <i>Camphor Mixture.</i>	{ Liquor potassæ; sulphate of magnesia; several saline bodies.
79. MISTURA CRETÆ. <i>Chalk Mixture.</i>	{ Acids and acidulous salts.
80. MISTURA MOSCHII. <i>Mask Mixture.</i>	{ Oxymuriate of mercury; sulphate of iron; mineral acids; infusion of yellow bark.
81. MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. <i>Mucilage of Gum Arabic.</i>	{ Sulphuric æther; compound spirit of æther; tincture of muriate of iron; subacetate of lead. Ammonia; hard waters; alcohol, when strong.
82. OLEUM AMYGDALARUM <i>(when united with alkalies and water.)</i>	{ Acids; oxymel; syrup of poppy and of squills; tartrate and supertartrate of potass; super-sulphate of potass; oxymuriate of mercury; resins; hard water.
83. OPIUM.	{ Alkaline carbonates; muriate of mercury; nitrate of silver; sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron; astringent solutions; and acetate of lead precipitate the watery solution.
84. PHOSPHAS SODÆ.	Alum; chalk, and all salts with an earthy base.
85. PLUMBI ACETAS. <i>Acetate of Lead.</i>	{ Alkalies; alkaline earths, and their carbonates; most of the acids; alum; borax; sulphates and muriates; soaps; all sulphurets; ammoniated and tartarized iron; tartarized antimony; undistilled water.
86. POTASSÆ ACETAS. <i>Acetate of Potass.</i>	{ Mineral acids; decoction of tamarinds; oxymuriate of mercury; nitrate of silver; sulphates of soda and magnesia; muriate of ammonia; tartrate of potass.
87. POTASSÆ CARBONAS. <i>Carbonate of Potass.</i>	{ Acids and acidulous salts; borax; muriate of ammonia; acetate of ammonia; alum; sulphate of magnesia; lime water; nitrate of silver; ammoniated copper; muriate of iron; submuriate and oxymuriate of mercury; acetate of lead; tartarized antimony; tartarized iron; sulphates of zinc, copper, iron, &c.
88. POTASSÆ NITRAS. <i>Nitrate of Potass.</i>	{ Alum; sulphate of magnesia; sulphuric acid; sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron.
89. POTASSÆ SULPHAS. <i>Sulphate of Potass.</i>	{ Partly decomposed by the nitric and muriatic acids; lime and its compounds; oxymuriate of mercury; nitrate of silver; acetate, and subacetate of lead.
90. POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM. <i>Sulphuret of Potass.</i>	{ Water; acids; acidulous salts; metallic, and earthy salts.

91. POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS. <i>Supertartrate of Potass.</i>	} Alkalies; alkaline earths; mineral acids.
92. POTASSÆ TARTRAS. <i>Tartrate of Potass.</i>	
93. QUASSÆ LIGNUM. See INFUSUM QUASSIÆ.	} Magnesia; baryta; lime; acetate and subacetate of lead; nitrate of silver; all acids, and acidulous salts; tamarinds, and other subacid vegetables; muriate of ammonia.
94. SALICIS CORTEX. <i>Willow Bark.</i>	
95. SAPO. <i>Soap.</i>	} Solution of isinglass; alkaline carbonates; lime water; sulphate of iron.
96. SCILLÆ RADIX. <i>Scull root.</i>	
97. SODA TARTARIZATA. <i>Tartarized Soda.</i>	} All acids and acidulous salts; earthy salts, e. g. alum, muriate, and sulphate of lime; sulphate of magnesia. Metallic salts; nitrate of silver; ammoniated copper; tincture of muriate of iron; ammoniated iron; acetate, submuriate and oxymuriate of mercury; subacetate of lead; tartarized iron; tartarized antimony; sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron. All astringent vegetables; hard water.
98. SODÆ SUBBORAS. <i>Borax.</i>	
99. SODÆ SUBCARBONAS. <i>Subcarbonate of Soda.</i>	} Gelatine; lime water; alkaline carbonates; acetate of lead; nitrate of silver.
100. SODÆ SULPHAS. <i>Sulphate of Soda.</i>	
101. SOLUTIO MURIATIS BARYTÆ. <i>Solution of Muriate of Barytes.</i>	} Most acids and acidulous salts, except the supertartrate of potass; acetate and subacetate of lead; barytic salts; salts of lime.
102. SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. <i>Sal Volatile.</i>	
103. SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. <i>Spirit of Nitric Ether.</i>	} Acids; potass; earthy sulphates, and muriates; salts of ammonia.
104. SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.	
105. TAMARINDI PULPA. <i>Tamarind Pulp.</i>	} Most of those substances mentioned under potassæ carbonas.
106. TARAXACI RADIX. <i>Dandelion Root.</i>	
107. TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA.	} Those which are incompatible with SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.
108. TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS. <i>Tincture of Muriate of Iron.</i>	
109. TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.	} Sulphate of soda; alum; nitrate of potass; nitrate of silver.
110. TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. <i>Tormentil Root.</i>	
	} Acids; acidulous salts; earthy and metallic salts, and lime water.
	} Green sulphate of iron; tincture of guaiacum.
	} Water.
	} Tartrate and acetate of potass and soda; resinous cathartics; infusion of senna.
	} Infusion of galls; nitrate of silver; oxymuriate of mercury; acetate of lead; sulphate of iron.
	} Acids; acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.
	} Alkalies and their carbonates; infusions of astringent vegetables; mucilage of gum arabic.
	} Nitrous acid; spirit of nitre; ether; oxymuriatic acid.
	} Solutions of isinglass; salts of iron; alkalies and alkaline earths.

111. VALERIANÆ RADIX.	Salts of iron.
112. VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.	{ Preparations of cinchona and of bitter and astringent vegetables.
113. ZINCI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Zinc.	
	{ Alkalies; earths; hydrosulphurets; astringent vegetable infusions; milk.

INCONTINENTIA (*Pharm.*) from *in*, 'negation,' and *contin'co*, 'I contain.' Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Abuse of the pleasures of love.

(G) Unaufhaltsamkeit.

INCORPORATION (*Pharm.*) *Incorporatio*, *Corporatio*, εἰσθεματώσις. An operation, by which medicines are mixed with soft or liquid bodies, in order to give them a certain consistence. Also, the thorough admixture of various substances.

INCASSANTIA (*Therap.*) *Incrassantia*, *Iniscantia*, *Pachyn'tica*, *Pycnotica*, πυκνωτικά, παχυτικά. Medicines, which were formerly believed to possess the power of thickening the humors, when too thin. All mucilaginous substances were so regarded.

INCREASE (*Physiol.*) *Incrementum*, αὐξήσις, *Auxc'sis* from *in*, and *crease*, 'to grow.' Augmentation of the size or weight of a body, by the application of new molecules around those which already exist.

(F) *Accroissement*.

(G) Zuwachs, Vermehrung.

INCRUSTATION (*Path. Anat.*) *Incrustatio*, κορισσις, πλακωσις. The act of forming a crust on the surface of a body, as well as the crust itself. Also, the calcareous deposits or cartilaginous plates, which sometimes form in organs.

INCUBATION (*Path.*) *Incubatio*, from *incuba'rc*, 'to lie upon.' This word, which is used in natural history for the sitting of birds upon their eggs, is employed, figuratively, in *medicine* for the period that elapses between the introduction of a morbid principle into the animal economy and the invasion of the disease.

INCUBUS (*Path.*) Same etymon. *Ephialtes*, *Ephialtes noctar'nus*, *Ephialtes*, *Epilep'sia nocturna*, *Onciodynia gra'rans*, *Erethis'mus onciodynia*, *Kal'bus* (*Arab.*) *Noctur'na oppres'sio*, *Epi'olē*, εφιαλτης, *nightmare*, *Babuzical'rius*, βαβουζικαριος. A sensation of a distressing weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration; the patient at length awaking in terror, after extreme anxiety. The nightmare is, often, the effect of difficult di-

gestion or of an uneasy position of the body. At other times, it occurs in consequence of severe emotions. The sensation of suffocation was formerly ascribed to the person's being *possessed*, and the male spirits were called *incubcs* — the female, *succabcs*. The disease requires no particular treatment. The causes must be avoided.

(F) *Cauchemar*, *Chauchevicille*, *Co'chmar*, *Onciodynie gravative*.

(G) Alp, Alpdrücken.

INCUBUS VIGILANTIUM, *Ephialtes vigilantium*, *E. hypochondriaca*. This is produced during wakefulness; the sense of pressure being severe and extending over the abdomen; respiration frequent, laborious, and constricted; eyes fixed; sighing, deep and violent; intellect undisturbed.

INCUS (*Anat.*) *αζυμων*. One of the small bones of the ear, so called from a fancied resemblance to a smith's anvil. It is situated in the cavity of the tympanum, between the malleus and orbicular. Its body is articulated with the malleus; its *horizontal ramus*, which is the shortest, corresponds with the entrance of the mastoid cells; and its *vertical ramus* is articulated with the os orbicular. The incus is composed of a compact tissue and is developed from a single point of ossification.

(F) *Enclume*.

(G) *Amboss*.

INDARION (*Pharm.*) *ινδαριον*, name of a collyrium, described by AETIUS. GORREUS.

INDEX (*Anat.*) *Digitus indicatorius*, *λιχανος*, *Lich'anos*, *δεικτικος*, from *indica'rc*, 'to point out.' The *forefinger*, *index finger*.

(G) *Zeigefinger*.

INDIANA (U. S.) MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A medicinal spring, near Jeffersonville, is much frequented. Its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron.

INDICANT (*Path.*) *Indicans*, ενδεικτικος. Any thing which, in the course of a disease or in what precedes or accompanies it, concurs in pointing out the means to be used for its cure.

(F) *Indicatif*.

INDICATING DAYS (*Path.*) *Dies Indicantes*, *D. Indicatorii*. HIPPOCRATES

and others have thus called the middle day of the septenary; because they imagined, that indications were sometimes given, then, of the crises which would occur in the last day of the septenary.

(F) *Jours Indicateurs.*

INDICA'TION (*Path.*) *Indicatio*, from *in'dico*, 'I show.' *Accusatio*, *Delatio*, εἰρηξίς, *Boethematicum Semeion*. The object proposed in the employment of any means, which are had recourse to for the cure of a disease. It may, also, be defined — the manifestation afforded by the disease itself of what is proper to be done for its removal.

(G) *Zeichen Anzeichen, Anzeige.*

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INDIG'ENOUS (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Indigenus*. Whatever is native in a country, in opposition to *exotic*; as an *indigenous remedy, indigenous disease, &c.*

(G) *Einheimische, Inländische.*

INDIGO (*Pharm.*) A dye-stuff, in small, solid masses, of a deep azure blue color and devoid of smell and taste. It is obtained, by a fermentative process, from the *Indigofera anil*, *I. argentea*, and *I. tinctoria*; and is sometimes used by the apothecary for coloring certain preparations.

INDISPOSI'TION (*Path.*) *Mal'a dispositio*, a slight functional disturbance, which scarcely bears the name of disease.

(F) *Malaise.*

INDOLENT (*Path.*) *Indolens*. Exhibiting little or no pain. An epithet, particularly applied to certain tumors.

INDUC'TIO (*Pharm.*) απαγωγή, from *inducere*, 'to extend upon.' It is used especially for the action of extending a plaster upon linen.

INDURA'TION (*Path.*) *Induratio*, from *dur'us*, 'hard.' That hardness, which supervenes, occasionally, in an inflamed part. It is one of the terminations

of inflammation. *Induration* of the *Cellular tissue*, *Compact Edema*, (F) *Endurcissement du tissu cellulaire*, is a disease, which attacks infants a few days after birth, and which CHAUSSEIER has proposed to call *Sclèrème*, from σκληρός, 'hard.'

(F) *Endurcissement.*

(G) *Verhärtung, Verschwielung.*

INDU'RANS (*Therap.*) A medicine, which hardens the parts to which it is applied. *Sclerot'icus*, σκληρυνων, σκληρωτικός. GALEN.

INDU'SIUM (*Anat.*) χιτωνισκος, strictly, 'a shirt'; but some anatomists have so called the amnios.

INERTIA (*Path.*) *Ignavia*, Accoucheurs call *Inertia of the womb*, (F) *Inertie de la matrice*, the diminution and even the total cessation of the contractions of the uterus during labor; as well as the species of languor into which it sometimes falls after the expulsion of the fœtus.

(G) *Trägheit.*

INFANCY (*Phys.*) *Infantia*, from *in*, 'negation,' and *fa'ri*, 'to speak.' *Early childhood*, *Childhood*, ηηπισις, παιδια, *Paidia*. It generally includes the age from birth till the seventh year.

(F) *Enfance.*

(G) *Kindheit, Kindesalter, Kinderjahre.*

INFANS (*Physiol.*) An *infant*; a *child*; one in infancy, παιδιον, ηηπισιον.

(F) *Enfant.* (G) *Kind.*

WRITERS on the *physical education, &c. of children.* GAUCHER DE SAINTE MARTHE or SCÆVOLA SAMMARTHANUS, Paris, 1584 (L). G. CH. DETHIARDING, Hafn. 1737 (L). N. ANDRY (*Orthopædia*), Paris, 1741 and 2. (F). J. R. SPIELMANN and B. H. RANG (*on the best food for infants*), Argent. 1753 (L). BROUZET, Paris, 1754 (F). DESESSARTZ, Paris, 1759 (F). BUCHAN, Edinb. 1761 (L). P. CAMPER (*regimen of infants*), 1762 (L). G. HEINRICH, Vien. 1765 (L). RAULIN, Paris, 1768 (F). J. BALLEXSERD, Gen. 1775 (F). BORCK, Giess. 1784 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Duisb. 1790 (L). ZUCCHARINI, Heidelb. 1792 (L). SAUCEROTTE, Paris, 1797 (F). J. C. DESESSARTZ, Paris, 1797 (F). J. P. FRANK, Paris, 1799 (F). J. L. MOREAU DE LA SARTHE, Paris, 1800 (F). HUFELAND, Berlin, 1803 (G). C. A. STRUVE, from the (G) by A. F. M. WILLICH, Lond. 1801. A. LE ROY, Paris, 1803 (F). N. L. FALIGAN, Paris, 1804 (F). P. F. F. DESBORDEAUX (*orthopædia*), Paris, 1805

(F). J. C. REY, Paris, 1807 (F). P. JEAN, Montpellier, 1812 (F). P. PRÉVOT-LEYGONIE, Paris, 1813 (F). SALGUES, Paris, 1815 (F). FRIEDLANDER, Paris, 1815 (F). J. M. M. PIQUET, Paris, 1815 (F). J. ROBERTON (*mortality and physical management*), Lond. 1827. S. F. RATIER, Paris, 1827 (F).

WRITERS on the *Diseases of Children*. M. ETMULLER, Lips. 1675 (L). D. SENNERT, Witteb. 1632 (L). W. HARRIS, Lond. 1689 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1705 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Genev. 1753 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1746 (L). J. JAMESON, Edinb. 1731 (L). H. BOERHAAVE, in French by PAUL, Paris, 1768. C. J. OEHME (*surgical diseases*), Lips. 1773 (L). CONYERS, Lond. 1748 (L). A. J. B. M. GUENET, Paris, 1777 (F). N. ROSEN DE ROSENSTEIN, Gotting. 1768 (G). M. A. CLARKE, Lond. 1773: in French by LEFEVRE DE VILLEBRUNE, Paris, 1778: in Engl. by A. SPARMANN, Lond. 1776. J. A. MURRAY, Gotting. 1782 (L). M. UNDERWOOD, Lond. 1784: an edition by S. MERRIMANN, Lond. 1827. GEO. ARMSTRONG, Lond. 1783: by A. P. BUCHAN, Lond. 1808. A. WILSON, London, 1783. W. DEASE, Dublin, 1783. T. MANTELL (*management of infants*), Lond. 1787. A. HAMILTON, Edinb. 1792. STRUVE, Breslau, 1797 (G). W. MOSS, Lond. 1794. N. CHAMBON, Paris, 1799 (F). J. CHEYNE, Edinb. 1801. W. HUME, Dublin, 1803. W. HEERDEN, Lond. 1805 (L):—in Eng. Lond. 1807. C. M. GARDIEN, Paris, 1806 (F). J. HERDMAN (*management of children*), Edinb. 1804. R. PÉRAUDIN, Paris, 1806 (F). J. PLENK, Vien. 1807 (L). J. P. AUVITY, Paris, 1808 (F). CH. PESCHIER, Paris, 1809 (F). JAMES HAMILTON, Jun., Lond. 1809. B. LA FAGE, Paris, 1812 (F). C. G. FLNOT (*during dentition*), Paris, 1813 (F). J. CAPURON, Paris, 1813 (F). J. CLARKE, Lond. 1815. J. SYER, Lond. 1812. W. P. DEWEES, Philad. 1825. ROBLEY DUNGLISON (*of stomach and bowels*), Lond. 1824. C. T. HADEN, by J. ALCOCK (*management and diseases of*), Lond. 1827. MILES MARLEY, Lond. 1830.

INFAN'TICIDE (*Leg. Med.*) *Infanticidium*, from *in'fans*, 'a child,' and *cæ'dere*, 'to kill.' The murder of a child newly born, or on the point of being born. It may be perpetrated by the mother, or by some other person; either by *commission*, i. e. in consequence of a direct, voluntary act;—or by *omission* of those cares, which are

necessary for the preservation of the newborn.

(G) *Kindermord*, *Kinds-mord*.

WRITERS. WAGNER, *Regiom.* 1707 (L). VATER, *Vittenberb.* 1722 (L). SCHOEPF, *Tubing.* 1737 (L). J. H. WOLFARTH, *Francf.* 1750 (L). W. CH. HOFMANN (*on determining the age of the dead fetus by the bones*), Lips. 1751 (L). H. FR. DELIUS (*sugillation as an evidence of I.*), *Erlang.* 1751 (L). DETHARDING, *Rostoch.* 1754 (L). RATH (*uncertainty of signs of I.*), *Prag.* 1756 (L). ADOLPHI, *Helmstad.* 1764 (L). KALTSCHMIED (*from wounds of the head*), *Jenæ.* 1769 (L). CH. E. ESCHENBACH, *Rostoch.* 1774 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, *Hal.* 1771 (L). Another work, *Hal.* 1775 (L). W. HUSTER (*uncertainty of the signs of*), *Lond.* THEIN, *Herbspol.* 1777 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, *Jenæ.* 1784 (L). Other works, *Ibid.* 1784 and 1805 (L). W. G. PLOUCQUET, *Argent.* 1787 (L). Another work, *Tubing.* 1783 (G). OLGREN, *Jenæ.* 1788 (L). HERMANN, *Lips.* 1796 (L). SCHOENMETZEL, *Manheim.* 1796 (L). CANOLLE, *Poictiers*, an vii (F). E. PLATNER, *Lips.* 1801 (L). C. JOHNSON, *Lancaster.* 1813. LECIEUX, RENARD, LAISNÉ, and RIEUX, *Paris.* 1819 (F). W. HUTCHINSON, *Lond.* 1821.

INFERNAL (*Mat. Med.*) *Infernus*; relating to hell. A name, applied to a caustic—*Lapis infernalis*—on account of its strong, burning properties.

INFIBULA'TIO (*Surg.*) *Infibulation*, *αγχιηρασμος*, *Anclerias'mus*; from *fib-ula*, 'a clasp.' An operation, formerly practised, which consisted in passing a ring through the prepuce, after having drawn it over the glans;—in order to prevent coition.

The ancients employed infibulation, with their gladiators, to preserve all their strength by depriving them of venery. In the women, to preserve their chastity, the ring was passed through the labia majora.

(F) *Bouclement*. (G) *Einringeln*, *Einhefteln*.

INFILTRA'TION (*Path.*) *Infiltratio*, from *filtra're*, 'to filter.' The accumulation of a fluid in the cells of any texture, and particularly of the cellular membrane. The fluid effused is ordinarily serous;—sometimes blood or pus, fæces or urine. When infiltration is general, it constitutes *anasarca*; when local, *œdema*.

INFIRMIER (F) from *infirmus*. One, employed in an hospital or infirmary, to take care of the sick. *Infirmarius*, *νοσοκομος*, *Cura'tor infirmo'rum*.

(G) Krankenwärt'er.

INFIRMITY (Path.) *Infirmitas*, *αφρωστια*, *ασθενεια*, *Invaletu'do*. Any disease, which has become habitual, either owing to its chronic character, or its numerous relapses.

(G) Schwachheit, Gebrechlichkeit.

INFLAMMATION (Path.) *Inflammat'io*, from *in*, 'within,' and *flam'ma*, 'flame,' 'fire'; *φλεγμονη*, *φλογωσις*, *Phlego'sis*, *Phlegma'sia*, *φλεγμασια*, *Causo'ma*, *καυσωμα*. It is so called in consequence of the acute or burning pain, felt in a part affected with it. An irritation in a part of the body occasioned by some stimulus; — owing to which the blood flows into the capillary vessels in greater abundance than natural, and those vessels become dilated; whence result pain, redness, heat, tension, and swelling: symptoms, which appear in greater or less severity, according to the structure, vital properties, and functions of the part affected, and its connexion with other parts, as well as according to the constitution of the individual.

The inflammations of the cellular and serous membranes greatly agree; — and those of the mucous and skin: the former being more active, and constituting the *phlegmonous* variety; — the latter, the *erysipelatous*. Inflammation may end by resolution, suppuration, gangrene, adhesion, effusion, or induration. Each of the inflammations of internal organs has received a name according to the organ affected; — as, *gastritis*, *cephalitis*, *enteritis*, *hepatitis*, &c.

Besides the inflammations — essentially morbid, there is a kind, often had recourse to by nature, for the union of parts, which have been divided; whether the union takes place *immediately*, or by the aid of an intermediate body. This is the *adhesive inflammation*. See **ADHESION**, **CALLUS**, **CICATRIX**.

BROUSSAIS considers, that the term *inflammation* should include every local exaltation of the organic movements, which is sufficiently great to disturb the harmony of the functions, and disorganize the texture in which it is situated. He, farther, extends the name *inflammation* to irritations; which do not induce disorganization of the textures, and which had been previously, and are still, called *fevers*.

External inflammation is easily detected, by the characters already mentioned: — *internal*, by disturbance of function and pain upon pressure. Both require the removal of all irritation, and the reduction of vascular excitement and nervous irritability: hence blood-letting — local and general — cooling applications; the large administration of opiates and the use of counter-irritants become valuable remedies in almost all cases of inflammation.

(G) Entzündung.

WRITERS. BOHN, Lips. 1686 (L). J. G. BERGER, Vittenb. 1695 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1698 (L). H. BOERHAAVE, Lugd. Bat. 1708 (L). L. HEISTER, Helmst. 1753 (L). JUNGERHELD, Lugd. Bat. 1755 (L). GARDANE, Monspel. 1758 (L). RICHTER, Hal. 1762 (L). VACCA, Florent. 1765 (L). D. MAGENISE, Lond. 1768. JOHNSTON, Edinb. 1777 (L). O. ROSENBLAD, Lugd. 1780 (L). BARCLAY, Edinb. 1784 (L). PUSOL (*chronic I. of the viscera*), Paris, 1785 (F). I. A. BRAMBILLA (*inflammatory tumors*), Vienna, 1786 (G). J. R. COXE, Philad. 1794. J. HUNTER, Lond. 1795. WALKER, Edinb. 1796. (L). HUCKOF, Regiom. 1797 (L). J. BURNS, Glasgow, 1800. MIRUS, Erford. 1801 (L). J. HERDMAN, Eidnb. 1802. BALDWIN, Edinb. 1803 (L). PLOUQUET (*terminations of I.*), Tubing. 1803 (L). P. J. B. POSTEL, Paris, 1803 (F). P. LALANNE, Paris, 1804 (F). SAUVEUR DE LA VILLERAYE, Paris, 1812 (F). S. PERRET, Paris, an. xi (F). J. THOMSON, Edinb. 1813. F. J. V. BROUSSAIS (*chronic phlegmasiæ*), Paris, 1816 (F): in English by ISAAC HAYS and R. E. GRIFFITH, Philadel. 1831. J. H. JAMES, Lond. 1821. C. E. LUCAS, Lond. 1822. A. BERLIOZ, Paris, 1824 (F). JAS. BLACK, Lond. 1825. A. N. GERDRIN, Paris, 1826 (F). J. SCOTT (*on chronic I.*), Lond. 1828.

INFLAMMATORY (Path.) *Inflammato'rius*; belonging to inflammation; — as, *inflammatory tumor*, *inflammatory fever*, &c. The blood is said to be *inflammatory* when cupped or buffy.

INFLUEN'ZA (Path.) The Italian for *Influence*. Epidemic catarrh; — so called, because it was supposed to be produced by a peculiar influence of the heavens. See **CATARRH**.

(F) *Influence*, *Grippe*, *Follette*, &c.

(G) Schnupfenfieber.

INFRA-SPINA'TUS (Anat.) from *infra*, 'beneath,' and *spina*, 'a spine.' Situated beneath the spine of the scapula. — *Infra-spinalis*.

FOSSA INFRA-SPINATA, — (F) *Fosse sous-épineuse*. A large excavation on the posterior surface of the scapula, beneath its spine. It is filled by the

INFRA-SPINATUS *Muscle, Grand Scapulo-trochitérien, Superscapularis inferior* (CII.), which is broad, flat, and triangular. It is attached, by its base, to the three inner quarters of the fossa; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the middle part of the great tuberosity of the humerus (*Trochiter*). It turns the arm outwards, and, when the arm is elevated, carries it backwards.

(F) *Sous-épineux*.

INFUNDIBULUM (*Anat.*) A Latin word, signifying a *Funnel*: — *χωνίρι, Chonirē, χουρος, χοαρος, χωσρος, χωρος, Cho'nē*. A name, given to many parts which, more or less, resemble a funnel. It is particularly appropriated to the following organs: —

1. The **INFUNDIBULUM OF THE BRAIN**, (F) *Pell'vis Cerebri, Entonnoir du ventricule moyen du cerveau — Tige pituitaire, Tige sus-sphénoïdale*. A depression in the inferior paries of the middle ventricle, above the pituitary gland. It was, anciently, regarded as a canal by which the fluid, collected in the ventricles of the brain, was evacuated and poured into the nasal fossæ.

2. The **INFUNDIBULA OF THE KIDNEYS**. See **CALIX**.

3. The **INFUNDIBULUM OF THE ETHMOID BONE**. It is one of the anterior cells of that bone, which is broad and expanded above, and narrow below; opening, above, into the frontal sinus; below, into the anterior part of the middle meatus of the nasal fossæ.

In *Surgery*, infundibula are used to direct steam or vapors; to conduct the actual cautery to certain morbid parts, &c.

INFUNDIBULUM OF THE COCHLEA. This, with the modiolus, forms the nucleus round which the gyri of the cochlea pass. It is an imperfect funnel, the apex of which is common with that of the modiolus; and the base is covered with the apex of the cochlea, termed *Cu'pola*.

(F) *Entonnoir*. (G) *Trichter*.

INFUSION (*Pharm. & Surg.*) *Infusio, En'chyton, εγχυτον*, from *infundere*, 'to pour in,' 'to introduce.' A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring a hot or cold fluid upon a substance, whose medical virtues it

is desired to extract. *Infusion* is, also, used for the product of this operation.

In *Surgery*, infusion is the act of introducing, into the veins, medicinal substances by aid of an instrument called *Infusor*. This mode of introducing medicines was called the *Ars infusoria*.

INFUSUM (*Pharm.*) *En'chyma*. The product of an infusion. (G) *Aufguss*.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS; *Infusion of Cham'omile*. (*Anthemid. flor.* ℥ij, *aq. fervent.* ℥ss. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥iiss.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM; *Compound Infusion of Horseradish*. (*Armorac. rad. recent. concis., sinapis sem. cont. sing.* ℥j, *aquæ fervent.* ℥j. Macerate for two hours, strain, and add *sp. armorac. comp.* ℥j. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥iij.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM; *Compound Infusion of Orange Peel*. (*Aurant. cort. sicca.* ℥ij, *limon. cort. recent.* ℥j, *caryoph. cont.* ℥ss, *aq. fervent.* ℥ss. Macerate for 15 minutes, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥iiss to ℥ij.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ, I. Calumbæ; *Infusion of Calumbæ*. (*Calumb. rad. concis.* ℥ij, *aq. fervent.* ℥ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥iiss to ℥ij.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLO'RUM; *Infusion of Cloves*. (*Caryoph. contus.* ℥j, *aq. fervent.* ℥ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Dose ℥iiss to ℥ij.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ; *Infusion of Cascari'la*. (*Cascarill. cort. cont.* ℥ss, *aq. fervent.* ℥ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥iiss to ℥ij.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM, *Infusum Cat'echu, I. Aca'cia Cat'echu*; *Infusion of Cat'echu*. (*Cat'echu ext.* ℥iiss, *cinnam. cort. copt.* ℥ss, *aq. ferv.* ℥ss. Macerate for an hour, and strain.) Dose, ℥iiss to ℥ij.

INFUSUM CINCHO'NÆ, I. Cincho'næ lancifolia, I. Cinchonæ sine calore; *Infusion of Cincho'na*. (*Cinch. lancifol. cort. contus.* ℥ss, *aq. fervent.* ℥ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥iij. The Pharmacopœia of the United States has an *Infusum Cincho'næ cum A'quâ Cal'cis*, and an *Infusum Cincho'næ cum Magne'siâ*.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ; *Infusion of Cusparia*. (*Cuspar. cort. contus.*

℥ij, aq. ferv. ℥ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS; *I. Digitalis purpureæ*; *Infusion of Foxglove.* (*Digital. fol. exsicc.* ℥j, aq. ferv. ℥ss. Macerate, and add *sp. cinnam.* ℥ss.) Dose, ℥j.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM; *Compound Infusion of Gentian.* (*Gent. rad. concis., aurantii cort. exsicc. sing.* ℥j, *limon. cort. recent.* ℥ij, aq. ferv. ℥xij.) Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

Marsden's Antiscorbutic Drops, an empirical preparation, consist of a solution of corrosive sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM, I. Lini usitatisisimi; *Infusion of Linseed.* (*Lini usitat. sem. cont.* ℥j, *glycyrrh. rad. cont.* ℥iv, aq. fervent. ℥ij. Macerate for four hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, a teacupful, ad libitum.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM; *Compound Infusion of Mint.* (*Fol. menth. sat. sic.* ℥ij, aq. fervent. q. s. ut colentur ℥vj. Macerate for half an hour; and, when cold, strain: then add — *sacch. alb.* ℥ij, *ol. menth. sat.* gr^{tt} iij, dissolved in *tinct. card. c.* ℥ss. *Ph. D.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ, I. Quassia excellens; *Infusion of Quassia.* (*Quassia lign. conc.* ℥j, aq. ferv. ℥ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥iv.

INFUSUM RHEI; *Infusion of Rhubarb.* (*Rhei rad. concis.* ℥j, aq. ferv. ℥ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥iv.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM, I. Rosæ Gallicæ; *Infusion of the Rose.* (*Ros. gallic. petal. exsicc.* ℥iv, aq. fervent. ℥iiss, *acid. sulph. d.* ℥iij, *sacch. purif.* ℥iss. Add the water, and afterwards the acid; — macerate for half an hour; strain, and add the sugar.) Dose, ℥iss to ℥ss.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM, I. Cassia Sennæ, I. Sennæ simplex; *Infusion of Senna.* (*Sennæ fol.* ℥iss, *zingib. rad. con.* ℥j, aq. ferv. ℥ij. Macerate for an hour, and strain. *L. D.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥iv.

The *Black Draught*, *Hawstus niger*, is usually formed of this infusion. It may be made of *infus. sennæ comp.* ℥v, aq. *cinnam.* ℥j, *mannæ ℥iv, magnes. sulph.* ℥vj. Dose, a wineglass.

Sellway's Prepared Essence of

Sen'na is a concentrated infusion of the leaves, in combination with an alkali.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ; *Infusion of Simarouba.* (*Simaroub. cort. cont.* ℥ss, aq. fervent. ℥ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥ij.

INFUSUM TABACI; *Infusion of Tobacco.* (*Tabaci fol.* ℥j, aq. ferv. ℥ij. Macerate for an hour, and strain. *Ph. L.*)

INFUSUM ULMI; *Infusion of Slippery Elm.* This preparation, in the *Pharmacopœia* of the United States, is made by infusing one ounce of slippery elm bark in a pint of boiling water.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ; *Infusion of Valerian.* (*Rad. valerian. in crass. pulv.* ℥ij, aq. fervent. ℥vij. Macerate for an hour, and strain. *Ph. D.*) Dose, ℥iss to ℥ij.

INGENIUM (Morbi) (Path.) The genius of a disease. This word is employed, especially by the French, synonymously with *nature*. They speak, for instance, of *Génie inflammatoire, bilieux, &c.* Some, also, use *génie* in the place of *type* of an intermittent.

INGESTA (Hyg.) Substances, introduced into the body by the digestive passages; as food, condiments, drinks, &c.

INGLUVIES (Path.) ἀζωλασία τῆς διατροφῆς, ἀλλοτρία, *Vitius intemperantia*: — Gluttony.

INGRAM, DALE (Biog.) An English Surgeon and Man Midwife; practised first at Reading, in Berkshire; afterwards in Barbadoes; and lastly, in London; died in 1793. *Works. Essays on the cause and seat of the gout.* Lond. 1743. 8vo. *Practical cases and observations in surgery; with remarks, highly proper not only for the improvement of all young surgeons, but also for the direction of such as are further advanced.* Lond. 1751. 8vo. *An abstract of the anatomy of the human body &c., from the French of VERDIER.* Lond. 1753. 8vo. *An historical account of the severe plagues that have appeared in the world since the year 1346, &c.* Lond. 1755. 8vo. *The gout; extraordinary cases in the head, stomach, and extremities: with physical and surgical remarks and observations on the various stages of the disorder, &c.* Lond. 1767. 8vo. *An inquiry into the origin and nature of magnesia alba and the properties of Epsom waters, &c.* Lond. 1768. 8vo.

INGRAS'SIAS, JOHN PHILIP (*Biog.*) An eminent physician and medical writer; born in Sicily in 1510; died in 1580. *WORKS. Iatropologia: liber quo multa adversus barbaros medicos disputantur.* Ven. 1544. 8vo. *Scholia in iatropologiam.* Nap. 1549. 8vo. *De tumoribus præter naturam.* Nap. 1553. fol. Vol. I. *Ragionamento fatto sopra l'infermità epidemica dell' anno, 1558.* Palermo. 1560. 4to. *Quæstio de purgatione per medicamentum, atque obiter etiam de sanguinis missione, an sextâ die possit fieri?* Ven. 1563. 4to. *Galeni ars medica.* Ven. 1573. fol. *De frigido potu post medicamentum purgant. epist.* Ven. 1575. 4to. *Informazione del pestifero e contagioso morbo, &c.* Palermo. 1576. 4to.

INGRAS'SIAS (*Apophyses of*) (*Anat.*) The lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.

IN'GUEN (*Anat.*) βουβων, 'the groin,' αιδιον, *Hep'atis emunctoria*. The oblique fold or depression, which separates the abdomen from the thigh. It is only, properly speaking, a line that extends from the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium to the middle part of the horizontal ramus of the pubis.

(F) *Aine.* (G) *Weichen, Schaambug.*

IN'GUINAL (*Anat. & Path.*) *Inguinalis*, from *inguen*, 'the groin.' Belonging or relating to the groin. This epithet has been given to various parts met with in the region of the groin or inguinal region.

The **IN'GUINAL** or **ABDOMINAL RING**, *An'nulus abdominis*, is the inferior aperture of the inguinal canal.

(F) *Anneau inguinal.*

(G) *Bauchring.*

The **IN'GUINAL CANAL** is a canal, about two inches in length, proceeding obliquely downwards, inwards, and forwards at the lower part of the abdomen; and through which passes the spermatic cord, in man; and the round ligament of the uterus, in women. This canal is formed, inferiorly and anteriorly, by the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle; posteriorly, by the *fascia transversalis*, which is joined to the preceding aponeurosis, and forms with it a deep channel, into which are received the lesser oblique and transversalis muscles. The inguinal canal has two apertures: the one, the *lower* and *inner*, is called the *inguinal* or *abdominal ring*. It is bounded by two strong tendinous pillars, which fix it — the innermost to the symphysis, the

outermost to the spine of the pubis. The *upper and outer aperture* is formed by the *fascia transversalis*. From the edge of this aperture arises a membranous funnel, — a prolongation of the *fascia transversalis*, — which receives the spermatic vessels; forms their proper sheath, and accompanies them as far as the testicle. On its inside lies the epigastric artery. Above it, is the lower edge of the transversalis muscle; and, below, it is bounded by the channel of the greater oblique. By following the oblique direction of this canal, and passing, consequently, on the outside of the epigastric artery, the viscera are displaced, so as to constitute external inguinal hernia.

The **IN'GUINAL ARTERY** is that portion of the femoral artery, situated immediately beneath the crural arch in the inguinal region.

IN'GUINO-CUTANEUS (*Anat.*) A name, given by Professor CHAUSSIER to the middle ramus of the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve; because it sends its numerous filaments to the groin, scrotum, and to the skin of the superior part of the thigh.

INHA'LER, MUDGE'S (*Therop.*) An apparatus for inhaling the steam of hot water, in affections of the air passages. It consists of a pewter tankard, provided with a lid, into which a flexible tube is inserted. Through this, the vapor is inhaled.

INHE'RENT (*Surg.*) *Inhærens*. That which adheres or which is joined or united to any thing.

The **INHE'RENT CAU'TERY**, — (F) *Cautère inhérent*, is the actual cautery, left in contact with a part until it is reduced to the state of a deep eschar.

INHUMA'TION (*Hyg.*) from *inhumo*, 'I put into the ground.' *Inhumatio*. The sepulture of the dead. The salubrity of the vicinity has, sometimes, been affected by this process; — so that it fairly belongs to the subject of medical police.

(G) *Beerdigung.*

WRITERS on Inhumation in Towns and Churchyards. CH. G. HOFMANN, *Francf.* 1629 (L). A. RIVETI, *Lugd. Bat.* 1636 (L). NIMPTSCH, *Lips.* 1721 (L). COSCHWIZ and ERLICH, *Hal.* 1728 (L). ALBERTI, *Hal.* 1743 (L). M. F. ALIX, *Erf.* 1773 (L). MARET, *Dijon,* 1773 (F). VICQ D'AZYR, *Paris,* 1778 (F). SCIPIO PIATTOLI, *Mod.* 1774 (I).

IN'ION (*Anat.*) *Ἴων*. The Greek physicians gave this name to the occi-

put; others, to the back part of the neck. BLANCARD says, it is the commencement of the spinal marrow.

INJACULA'TIO (*Path.*) A term, employed by VAN HELMONT to designate an acute pain of the stomach, with rigidity and immobility of the body.

IN'JECTED (*Anat.*) from *injie'ere*, 'to throw into.' The face and other parts are said to be *injected*, when the accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels gives them an evident red color. A subject or part of a subject is, also, said to be *injected*, when its vessels have been filled, by the anatomist, with an appropriate composition.

INJEC'TION (*Anat. & Surg.*) *Injectio*, εἰσβολή; same etymon. The act of introducing, by means of a syringe or other instrument, a liquid into a cavity of the body.

The liquid injected is also called an *injection*. Anatomists use injections for filling the cavities of vessels, in order that they may be rendered more apparent, and their dissection be facilitated. For this purpose, they use syringes of different dimensions, and various materials. The most common injections are made of soot, wax, and turpentine, colored with lamp black, vermilion, &c.

There are three kinds chiefly used by anatomists,—the *coarse*, the *fine*, and the *minute*. The following are formulæ for each.

Coarse Injection.

No. 1.

Pure yellow wax, ℥ xvj.
Bleached rosin, ℥ viij.
Turpentine varnish, by measure, ℥ vj.

No. 2.

Yellow rosin, ℥ ij.
Yellow wax, ℥ j.
Turpentine varnish, a sufficient quantity to make the mixture flexible when cold.

No. 3.

Tallow, ℥ ij.
White wax, ℥ x.
Common oil, ℥ vj.
Venice turpentine, ℥ iv.
Mix and liquefy over a slow fire or over boiling water.

To make any of these mixtures
red:—add *vermilion*, ℥ ij.
yellow—*King's yellow*, ℥ iiss.

white—*best flake white*, ℥ vss.
pale blue { *best flake white*, ℥ iiiiss.
 { *fine blue smalt*, ℥ iiiiiss.
dark blue—*blue verditer*, ℥ xss.
black—*lamp black*, ℥ j.
green { *powdered verdigris*, ℥ ivss.
 { *best flake white*, ℥ iss.
 { *powdered gamboge*, ℥ j.

Fine Injection.

Brown spirit varnish, ℥ iv.
White spirit varnish, ℥ iv.
Turpentine varnish, ℥ j.

To make this mixture
red—add *vermilion*, ℥ j.
yellow—*King's yellow*, ℥ j½.
white—*best flake white*, ℥ ij.
light blue—{ *fine blue smalt*, ℥ iss.
 { *best flake white*, ℥ j½.
dark blue—*blue verditer*, ℥ iv.
black—*lamp black*, ℥ ss.

Minute Injection.

Take of *transparent size*, broken to pieces, or *Isinglass*, ℥ viij.
Water, ℥ iiss. Dissolve.

To make this mixture
red—add *vermilion*, ℥ v.
yellow—*King's yellow*, ℥ iv.
white—*best flake white*, ℥ v.
blue—*fine blue smalt*, ℥ viij.
green { *powdered verdigris*, ℥ iij.
 { *best flake white*, ℥ ij.
 { *powdered gamboge*, ℥ ij.
black—*lamp black*, ℥ j.

Cold Injection.

White lead and red lead, each ℥ iv;
linseed oil, enough to form a thick paste, when they are rubbed well together. Liquefy this paste with *turpentine varnish*, ℥ viij.

The advantage of this mixture is,—that the subject need not be heated.

In order to inject the arteries, the injection must be forced from the great trunks towards their ultimate ramifications. To inject the veins, on the contrary, it is indispensable, on account of their valves, to send the injection from the smallest divisions towards the greater. The lymphatics are usually injected with mercury.

The Surgeon injects, by forcing, with a syringe, liquids, such as emollient, narcotic, stimulant, and other decoctions or infusions, into different hollow organs, e. g. the rectum, vagina, nasal fossæ, urethra, tunica vaginalis,

auditory canal, &c. to fulfill various therapeutical indications.

(G) Einspritzung.

WRITER. W. ROWLEY (*objections to astringent injections in gonorrhœa*), Lond. 1800.

INNATE (*Diseases*) (*Path.*) *Mor'bi cognati, M. congeniti.* Diseases, with which the infant is born. They are not always hereditary, as hereditary diseases are not always innate.

(F) *Maladies innées.*

INNERVATION (*Phys.*) *Innervatio,* from *in,* 'in,' and *nervus,* 'a nerve.' By this term is meant the nervous influence, necessary for the maintenance of life and the functions of the various organs; — an influence, of whose character and source we are ignorant. It seems to resemble the galvanic or electric agencies.

INNES, JOHN (*Biog.*) Dissector in the University of Edinburgh; died in 1776. WORKS. *A short description of the human muscles, chiefly as they appear on dissection: with their several uses, and the synonymes of the best authors.* Edinb. 1776. 12mo. The same, improved by ALEX. MONRO, M. D. Edinb. 1778. 12mo. *Eight anatomical tables of the human body: containing the principal parts of the skeletons and muscles represented in the large tables of ALBINUS, with concise explanations.* Edinb. 1776. 4to.

INNOMINATUM (*Anat.*) *ωνωνυον,* from *in priv.* and *no'men,* 'a name.' Having no name.

(F) *Anonyme.* (G) *Unbenannte.*

The ARTERIA INNOMINATA, *A. brachio-cephalique* (Ch.), — *Arteria anon'yma, Right Subclavian,* is the trunk common to the right primitive carotid and to the subclavian. It arises from the anterior part of the arch of the aorta; ascends obliquely to the right, along the trachea; and, after a course of about an inch in length, divides into two trunks, which go off at right angles. The one is *external*; — the *right subclavian proper*, the other *superior* — the *primitive carotid*, of the same side.

(F) *Artère innominée.*

CAVITAS INNOMINATA. A cavity of the outer ear, between the *helix* and *antihelix.*

The VEINÆ INNOMINATÆ. VIEUSSENS has given this name to two or three veins, which arise on the anterior surface and right margin of the heart; and open into the auricle, towards its right margin.

NERVI INNOMINATI vel ANONYMI. Some anatomists have thus called the nerves of the 5th pair.

OS INNOMINATUM, *Os Coxen'dicis, Os Cox'æ.* A very large, flat bone, which forms the anterior and lateral parietes of the pelvis. It is curved upon itself in two opposite directions. In the first periods of life, it is composed of three portions; — the *ilium, ischium,* and *pubis,* which join each other in the acetabulum. It is articulated *before* with its fellow, — *behind,* with the sacrum; and *laterally,* with the femur.

(F) *Os innominé, Os coxal, Os anonyme, &c.*

(G) *Unbenannte Beine.*

OS'SA INNOMINATA MINORA, — *Les'ser Os'sa innomina'ta.* Some anatomists have given this name to the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

FORAMEN INNOMINATUM. A foramen, near the middle of the anterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, and leading backwards, for the passage of the vidian nerve, reflected from the 2d branch of the 5th to the portio dura of the 7th pair.

INOCULATION (*Surg.*) *Inoculatio;* from *inoculare,* 'to ingraft'; i. e. from *in,* 'in,' and *oculus,* 'an eye.' Any operation by which small-pox, cow-pox, &c. may be artificially communicated, by introducing the virus of the particular disease into the economy, by means of a puncture or scratch made in the skin.

When the word inoculation is used alone, it means that for the small-pox.

(G) *Einimpfung.*

WRITERS on *Inoculation.* E. TIMONI, Constant, 1713 (L). J. PILARINUS, Ven. 1715 (L). A. LEDUC, 1716 (L). HARRIS, Lond. 1721 (L). Z. BOYLSTON, Boston, 1730. BAUER, Lips. 1737 (L). GATTI, Bruxelles, 1744 (F). MONTUCLA, Paris, 1756 (F). BUTINI, Paris, 1752 (F). LA CONDAMINE, in various letters &c. from 1754 to 1776 (F). HEBERDEN, Lond. 1755. J. ASTRUC, Lond. 1755. A. DE HAEN, Vin. 1757 (L). J. KIRKPATRICK, Lond. 1761. RAZOUX, Nismes, 1764 (F). DE L'ESPINE, Paris, 1764 (F). A. PETIT, Paris, 1766 (F). BROUSSONET, Monspel. 1774 (L). W. BAGLIER, Dresd. 1776 (F). T. DIMSDALE, Lond. 1778. NOEL, Rheims, 1789 (F). SALMADE, Paris, an. vii (F). FR. DEZOTEUX and L. VALENTIN, Paris, an. viii (F). W. BLACK, Lond. 1781. T. SUTTON, Lond. 1796, 8vo.

INORGANIC (*Nat. Hist.*) *Inorgan'icus;* from *in priv.* and *organum,* 'an

organ.' A term, applied to bodies, which have no organs; — such as minerals. At the present day, naturalists admit of but two classes of bodies, — the organized and inorganic.

INQUIETUDE (*Path.*) *Inquietudo*; from *in priv.* and *quies*, 'rest.' Agitation or trouble, caused by some indisposition. Restlessness.

(G) Unruhe.

INSALIVATION (*Phys.*) *Insalivatio*. The mixture of the food with the saliva, and other secretions of the mouth.

INSALUBRIOUS (*Hyg.*) *Insalubris*; *ροσθος, ροσωδης*. That which is unhealthy, — which injures the health.

(G) Ungesund.

INSANITY (*Path.*) *Insania*; from *in priv.* and *sanus*, 'sound.' *Mental alienation, Alienatio Mentis, Unsound Mind, Derangement, Deranged intellect, Cra'ziness, Aphros'ynē, Ecphro'nia, Delir'ia, Vesania, Delirium* (CRICHTON), *Insipientia*. This term includes all the varieties of unsound mind, — MANIA, MELANCHOLIA, IDIOCY, &c., which see. The following tabular views will afford some statistical information regarding this deplorable genus of diseases. They are on the authority of M. ESQUIROL, and from tables kept in the large insane establishment of Paris, La Salpêtrière, and others.

TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY OF INSANITY IN THE VARIOUS MONTHS.

Months.	Years.									Total.
	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	
January	18	19	18	13	15	13	22	26	18	162
February	23	23	27	26	13	13	15	19	14	173
March	27	27	16	18	22	17	17	27	16	187
April	32	24	15	27	19	13	28	20	18	196
May	26	27	23	26	34	30	29	31	17	243
June	32	28	33	31	22	18	32	26	29	251
July	23	37	21	39	34	24	37	21	29	265
August	20	23	25	32	21	19	29	25	45	239
September	21	24	21	25	16	25	23	26	25	206
October	23	24	16	17	18	18	23	23	26	197
November	23	21	23	27	28	16	16	19	25	198
December	24	19	14	18	18	23	20	25	30	191
Total	292	296	252	299	260	229	301	297	292	2475

From this table it appears, that the admissions into La Salpêtrière were more numerous during the months of May, June, July, and August; that

the proportion diminished in September and December, and again increased in February and March.

TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY IN THE VARIOUS AGES, DURING TEN YEARS AT BICETRE.

Years.	Ages.						Total.
	15	20	30	40	50	60	
1784	5	33	31	24	11	6	110
1785	4	29	49	25	14	3	134
1786	4	31	40	32	15	5	127
1787	12	39	41	26	17	7	142
1788	9	43	53	21	13	7	151
1789	6	38	39	33	14	2	132
1790	6	28	34	19	9	7	103
1791	9	26	32	16	7	3	93
1792	6	26	33	18	12	3	98
1793	4	36	28	22	13	10	113
Total	65	329	380	236	130	53	1203

REGISTER KEPT AT LA SALPÊTRIÈRE FOR FOUR YEARS.

Years.	Ages.										Total
	20	25	30	35	40	50	60	70	80		
1811	34	37	38	27	48	38	24	12	4	262	
1812	52	34	33	13	38	57	26	19	3	280	
1813	43	29	33	41	32	57	31	13	6	285	
1814	42	35	38	31	26	53	34	22	10	291	
Total	171	135	142	117	144	205	115	66	23	1118	

TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY IN THE TWO SEXES.

Years.	Places.	Males.	Females.	Observers.
1756	Marseilles	50	to 49	RAYMOND.
1786	Paris	500	509	TENON.
1786 to 1794	Bedlam, London	4992	4882	
1807	St. Luke, do.	110	153	
1802	Bicêtre and Salpêtrière	1	2	PINEL.
	Berlin	1	2	
	Vienna	117	94	
1812	Pennsylvania	2	1	
1807 to 1812	Several Hospitals of France	488	700	
		6211	6392	

TABLE OF MORAL CAUSES OF INSANITY AS OBSERVED AT LA SALPÊTRIÈRE.

Domestic troubles	105	Jealousy	18
Unpropitious love	46	Anger	16
Political events	14	Misery, reverse of fortune	77
Fanaticism	8	Wounded self-love	1
Fright	38		

TABLE OF THE PROPORTION OF THOSE CURED.

ENGLAND.				FRANCE.			
	Admissions.	Cures.		Admissions.	Cures.		
Bedlam, from 1748 to 1794	8874	2557	Charenton, from 1798 to 1800	97	33		
“ “ in 1813	422	204	“ “ in 1803	499	161		
St. Luke, from 1751 to 1801	6458	2311	Salpêtrière “ 1801 to 1805	1002	407		
York Hospital	599	286	“ “ 1804 to 1813	2005	1218		
Retreat, near York } 1801 to 1814	163	60	“ “ 1806 to 1807	531	286		
			“ “ 1812 to 1814	891	413		
Total	16,516	5918	Total	5025	2518		

PROPORTION OF CURES AT LA SALPÊTRIÈRE IN TEN YEARS.

Entries.	Years.											Total.
	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	
209	64	47	7	4	3	2		1	1	.		129
212	.	73	54	4	2	2	1		.	.	1	137
206	.	.	78	49	10	3	1	1	1	.		143
204	.	.	.	60	55	11	1		2	.		129
188	64	57	4	2	1	.	2	130
209	48	64	9	4	1	3	129
190	48	51	7	1	3	110
163	44	30	8	3	85
208	75	41	11	127
216	50	49	99
2005												1218

TABLE RELATING TO THE MORTALITY OF THE INSANE.

1. Mortality relative to the Admissions.		Admissions.	Deaths.
Bicêtre, during the years from 1784 to 1794		1405	685
Salpêtrière (PINEL) 1801 to 1805		1002	250
Charenton, during 1803		499	82
Salpêtrière, from 1804 to 1814		2804	790
2. Mortality relative to Season.			
During the years from 1804 to 1814 the 790 deaths in La Salpêtrière were as follows:—			
March, April, and May			175
June, July, and August			174
September, October, and November			234
December, January, and February			207
3. Mortality relative to Age.			
Bicêtre (men), from 1784 to 1794		Salpêtrière (women), from 1804 to 1814.	
Twenty years	25		58
Thirty years	176		83
Forty years	215		143
Fifty years	134		173
Sixty years	90		123
Seventy years and upwards	45		210
	685		790

TABLE OF THE DISEASES OF WHICH THE
INSANE HAVE DIED. (ESQUIROL.)

Adynamic fever	32
Ataxic fever	14
Brain fever	28
Slow nervous fever	25
Pleurisy	12
Phthisis	28
Peritonitis	13
Colliquative diarrhœa, scorbutus	38
Hydropericarditis	11
Scirrhus pylorus	4
Organic diseases of the liver	35
Apoplexy	33
Epilepsy	4

Total 277

(F) *Folie, Alienation mentale, Égarement d'esprit.*

(G) *Narrtheit, Verrücktheit.*

WRITERS. J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1737 (L). S. TH. QUELMAS, Lips. 1752 (L). C. G. GÖRNER, Erford. 1753 (L). FR. DUNCAN, Edinb. 1787 (L). A. HARPER, Lond. 1789. W. BATTIE, Lond. 1758. J. MONRO, Do. 1758. G. H. MASIUS, Gotting. 1796 (L). J. N. THOMANN, Wurceburg. 1798 (L). Sir A. CRICHTON, Lond. 1798 and 1799. PH. PINEL, Paris, 1800 (F) by DAVIS, 1806. CIMARUGI, Floz. 1793-4 (I). TH. A. RULAND, Wurtzburg, 1801 (G). REIL, Halle, 1803 (G). T. ARNOLD, Lond. 1806. WILLIAM ROWLEY, Lond. 1804. J. CH. HOFFBAUER, Hal. 1803 (G). AMARD, Lyons, 1807 (F). J. HASLAM, Lond. 1809. W. S. HALLARAN, Cork, 1810. B. CROWTHER, Lond. 1811. PARKINSON, Lond. 1811. T. MAYO, Lond. 1817. J. M. COX, Lond. 1804. G. N. HILL, Lond. 1814. JACQUELINDUBUISSON, Paris, 1816 (F). W. PERFECT, Lond. 1803. J. G. SPURZHEIM, Lond. 1817. Paris, 1818 (F). ESQUIROL, Paris, 1805 (F). REID, Lond. 1816. J. JONSTONE (*Med. Jurisprudence of*), Lond. 1800. G. M. BURROWS, Lond. 1820 and 1823. B. RUSH, Philad. 1812. A. L. J. BAYLE, Paris, 1826 (F). T. FORSTER (*Influence of the atmosphere on I.*), Lond. 1817. Sir A. HALLIDAY (*On lunatics and lunatic asylums*), Lond. 1828. P. S. KNIGHT, Lond. 1827. A. MORISON, Edinb. 1826. and Edin. 1828. J. SYER, Lond. 1827. F. VOISIN, Paris, 1826 (F). F. WILLIS, Lond. 1823. E. ESQUIROL, Paris, 1830 (F). GEORGET (*Medico-legal discussion on I.*), Paris, 1826 (F) and 1828 (F). CHAMBEYRON, EsQUIROL, and ITARD (*Medico-legal questions on I.*), Paris, 1827 (F). J. CONOLLY, Lond.

1830. GUISLAIN, Amsterd. 1826 (F). TH. Y. SYMONS, S. Carolina, 1829.

INSCRIPTIO'NES TENDIN'Æ MUSCULO'RUM (*Anat.*) *Intersectio'nes tendin'æ musculo'rum.* The tendinous portions which cross several muscles, and especially the straight muscles of the abdomen.

INSENSIBIL'ITY (*Path.*) *Anæsthesia.* Loss or absence of sensibility. It is very common in cerebral affections, and may extend to every part or be limited to one or more. Some organs are much more sensible than others. The bones, cartilages, ligaments, &c. are insensible in health, but acutely sensible in disease.

(G) *U n e m p f i n d l i c h k e i t, F ü h l l o s i g k e i t, G e f ü h l l o s i g k e i t.*

INSENS'IBLE (*Path.*) *Sensibilitat'e ca'rens.* That which is devoid of sensibility. This word is applied, also, to phenomena, which cease to be appreciable to the senses. Thus we say, the pulse becomes *insensible*.

INSE'RTION (*Anat.*) *Insertio, συμφοσις, ἰσῶσις,* from *insere're,* 'to ingraft.' The attachment of one part to another. Insertions occur chiefly on bones, cartilages, and fibrous organs; thus, we speak of the insertion of muscular fibres into a tendon or aponeurosis; the insertion of a tendon, aponeurosis, or ligament into a cartilage or bone. The word *insertion* has likewise been used, by pathologists, for the act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body.

(F) *Attache.* (G) *E i n f ü g u n g.*

INSES'SIO (*Therap.*) from *insidere,* 'to sit in.' This term is, sometimes, applied to a vapor bath, the person being seated in a perforated chair, beneath which a vessel, filled with hot water or the hot decoction of some plant, is placed.

INSIDEN'TIA (*Path.*) *επιστασις,* any thing which swims on, or in, the urine. It is opposed to the *ὑποστασις,* or *subidentia.*

INSOLA'TION (*Therap. Path.*) *Insolatio, Apricatio, Helio'sis, ἡλιοσις.* Exposure to the sun. Exposure of a patient to the rays of the sun is, sometimes, had recourse to, with the view of rousing the vital forces, when languishing; or for producing irritation of the skin. It is occasionally used in the same sense as *coup de soleil.*

In *pharmacy,* *insolation* means the drying of chemical and pharmaceutical substances.

INSOMNIA (*Path.*) *Insomnium*, *Insomnitas*, *Sahara*, *Zaara*, *Pervigilium*, *Agrypnia*, ἀγρυπνια, *Sleeplessness*, *Vigilance*; from *in* priv. and *somnus*, 'sleep,' 'absence of sleep.' This may exist alone and constitute a true disease; or it may be connected with an other affection. It is an unequivocal sign of suffering in some organ; even when the patient experiences no pain.

(G) Schlaflosigkeit.

WRITERS. J. ARGENTERIUS, Paris, 1568 (L). D. SENNERTUS, Vitteimb. 1626 (L). A. Q. RIVINUS, Lips. 1644 (L). HEIMERBERG, Lugd. Bat. 1671 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1686 (L). NIMPTSCH, Altdorf. 1697 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1699 (L). M. ETTMÜLLER, Lips. 1705 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Erfurt. 1739 (L). J. E. HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1740 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1745 (L). OUDENARDEN, Lugd. Bat. 1756 (L). VAN LEEMPOEL, Lovan. 1788 (L).

INSPIRATION (*Phys.*) *Inspiratio*, from *in*, 'into,' and *spi'ro*, 'I breathe,' *Episp'noë*, εἰσπνοή. Action by which the air penetrates into the interior of the lungs. A movement opposed to that of expiration.

(G) Einathmung.

INSPIRATORY (*Anat.*) Same etymon, *inspiratio'ni inser'viens*. A name given to muscles, which, by their contraction, augment the size of the chest and thus produce inspiration. The diaphragm and intercostal muscles are the chief agents of inspiration. In cases, where deep inspirations are necessary, the action of these muscles is aided by the contraction of the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, subclavius, serratus major anticus, scaleni, erratus posticus superior, &c. Most of these muscles become inspiratory, by taking their fixed point at the part which they ordinarily move, and elevating the ribs.

(F) *Inspiratcur*.

INSTEP (*Anat.*) The projection at the upper part of the foot, near its articulation with the leg — the *metatarsus* (q. v.)

(F) *Coude-pied*. (G) *Fussbiege*.

INSTILLATION (*Pharm.*) εἰσταλάξις, *Instilla'tio*, from *in*, 'into,' and *still'a*, 'a drop.' The act of pouring a liquid drop by drop.

(G) Eintröpfelung.

INSTINCT (*Physiol.*) *Instinctus*, *Brutia*. The action of the living principle, whenever manifestly directing its operations to the health, preservation,

or reproduction of a living frame or any part of such frame. The law of instinct is, consequently, the law of the living principle, and instinctive actions are the actions of the living principle. It is natural. Reason is acquired.

(G) Naturtrieb.

WRITER. T. HANCOCK, Lond. 1824.

INSUFFLATION (*Therap.*) *Insuffla'tio*, εμψυσις, εμψυσημα, the act of blowing a gas or vapor into some cavity of the body; as when tobacco smoke is injected into the rectum; or when air is blown into the mouths of new born children to excite the respiratory functions.

(G) Einblasung.

INTEGUMENT (*Anat.*) *Integumentum*, *Tegumentum*, *Teg'umen*, εγκαλυμμα, σκεπασμα, from *teg'ere*, 'to cover.' Any thing, which serves to cover, to envelope. The *skin*, including the cuticle, rete mucosum, and cutis vera, is the *common integument*, or *tegument* of the body.

(F) *Tegument*.

(G) *Decke*, *Hülle*, *Bedeckung*.

INTELLECT (*Phys.*) *Intellectus*, νοῦς, νοήσις, συνέσις, from *intelli'gere*, 'to understand,' 'conceive,' 'know.' The aggregate of the *intellectual faculties*, perception, formation of ideas, memory, and judgment.

(F) *Entendement*, *Intelligence*.

(G) *Verstand*.

INTEMPERANCE (*Hyg.*) *Intemperantia*; from *in*, 'negation,' and *tempera're*, 'to temper,' ἀκρασία, ἀκολασία, πλησμονή, αμετρία, ἀπληστία. Immoderate use of food and drink, especially the latter. A fruitful source of disease.

(G) Ummässigkeit.

WRITERS. CRAUSE, Jenæ, 1693 (L). G. E. STAHL (*I. in eating*), Hal. 1700 (L). BRANDAU, Marburg. 1785 (L). P. B. GRAND, Paris, 1810 (F).

INTEMPERIES (*Path.*) Same etymon. δυσκρασία. Derangement in the constitution of the atmosphere and of the seasons; bad constitution; derangement, or disorder in the humors of the body.

INTENTION (*Path. Surg.*) *Intentio*, *Propositum*. The object, which one proposes.

In *surgery*, a wound is said to heal by the *first intention*, when cicatrization occurs without suppuration; union by the *second intention* being that, which does not occur until the surfaces have suppurated. To obtain union by the *first intention*, the edges of a recent

wound must be brought in apposition and kept together by means of adhesive plasters and a proper bandage. *DELPECH* has substituted, for those expressions, *Réunion primitive*, and *Réunion secondaire*.

INTER-ARTICULAR (*Anat.*) *Inter-articularis*; parts situated between the articulations, are so called; as *inter-articular* cartilages, *inter-articular* ligaments, &c.

INTER-CADENCE (*Path.*) *Inter-cadentia*, *Inter-cidentia*. Disorder of the arterial pulsations, so that, every now and then, a supernumerary pulsation occurs. The pulse, in such case, is also said to be *inter-current*.

INTERCALARY (*Path.*) *Intercal'ris*; from *intercalare*, 'to insert,' *εμβολιμος*, *Interpolatus*, *Provocativus*. The days, which occur between those that are critical. The term has, also, been applied to the days of apyrexia in intermittent fevers.

INTERCEPTIO (*Bandag.*) A bandage, by the aid of which the ancients proposed to arrest the progress of the material cause of gout and rheumatism; and which consisted in covering the affected limbs with carded wool; surrounding them, afterwards, with broad bandages, applied from the fingers to the axilla or from the toes to the groin.

INTERCLAVICULAR (*Anat.*) *Interclavicularis*. That which is placed between the clavicles.

The **INTERCLAVICULAR LIGAMENT** is a fibrous bundle; placed transversely above the extremity of the sternum; between the heads of the two clavicles. This ligament is flat. Its fibres, which are always longer above than below, are separated by small apertures, which are traversed by vessels. It prevents the separation of the two clavicles in the forced depression of the shoulder.

INTERCOSTAL (*Anat.*) *Intercosta'lis*, *μεσοπλευριος*. That which is situated between the ribs.

The **INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES** are distinguished into *internal*, — *Interpleurocostaux* of *DUMAS*, — and *external*. The *former* are inserted into the inner lip, the *latter* into the outer lip of the edge of the ribs. The fibres of the *external intercostals* are directed obliquely downwards and forwards; and those of the *internal* downwards and backwards. Both are inspiratory or expiratory muscles, according as they take their point of support on the upper or lower rib.

Some small, fleshy fibres, seen occasionally at the inner surface of the thorax, descending obliquely from one rib to another, have been called *Infra-costules*. (*F*) *Sous-costaux*.

The **INTERCOSTAL SPACES** are the intervals which separate one rib from that immediately above or below it.

The **INTERCOSTAL ARTERIES** vary in number. There is constantly, however, a *superior*, *Arteria Intercostalis superior vel Intercostalis Sabelavria*, which is given off from the posterior part of the subclavian, and which sends branches to the two or three first intercostal spaces; and, generally, 8 or 9 *inferior* or *aortic intercostals*. These arise from the lateral and posterior parts of the pectoral aorta, and ascend obliquely in front of the vertebral column, to gain the intercostal spaces, where they divide into a *dorsal* branch and an *intercostal*, properly so called.

The **INTERCOSTAL VEINS** are distinguished like the arteries. The *right superior intercostal vein* is often wanting. When it exists it opens into the back part of the subclavian. The same vein of the left side is very large. It communicates with the demi-azygos, receives the left bronchial vein, and opens into the corresponding subclavian. The *right inferior intercostal veins* open into the vena azygos; and those of the left into the demi-azygos.

The **INTERCOSTAL NERVES**. *Branches sous-costales*, *Ch. Costal* or *Dorsal nerves*, proceed from the anterior branches of the dorsal nerves. They are 12 in number; and are distributed, especially, to the muscles of the parietes of the chest and abdomen.

INTERCURRENTES (*Mor'bi*) (*Path.*) Diseases are so called, which supervene at different seasons of the year; or which cannot be considered as belonging to any particular season. *SYDENHAM*.

INTERDENTIUM (*Anat.*) from *inter*, 'between,' and *dens*, 'a tooth.' The interval between teeth of the same order. *LINDEN*.

INTERDIGITIUM (*Path.*) from *inter*, 'between,' and *dig'itus*, 'a finger.' The corns or warts, which grow between the fingers and toes, — especially between the latter. *PLINY*.

INTERGASTRUM (*Anat.*) The decussation of the optic nerves. *PARACEL-SUS*.

INTERMAXILLARY (*Anat.*) *Intermaxilla'ris*. That which is situated between the intermaxillary bones.

The INTERMAXILLARY BONE, *incisive, palatine, or labial bone*, is a bony portion, wedged in between the two superior maxillary bones, and which supports the upper incisors. This bone is found in the mammalia; and, also, in the human fœtus.

INTERMISSION (*Path.*) *Intermissio*, *διαλειψις*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *mittere*, 'to put or send.' The interval, which occurs between two paroxysms of an intermittent or other disease; during which the patient is almost in his natural state. There is said to be *intermission* of the pulse, when, in a given number of pulsations, one or more may be wanting.

(F) *Intermittence*.

(G) *Nachlass, Nachlassung*.

INTERMITTENT (*Path.*) *Intermittens*. Same etymon. That which has intermissions.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, *Felbris intermittens, Dialeip'ura, Intermittens, An'tetus, A'gue*, is a fever chiefly produced by marshy miasm; and consisting of many paroxysms, there being a complete state of apyrexia in the intervals. The chief types are the *Quotidian, Tertian, and Quartan*.

The symptoms of intermittents are those of a decided and completely marked *cold stage*; attended with paleness; collapse; impaired sensibility; and coldness, more or less diffused, followed by general rigors. After this occurs the *hot stage*; the heat returning partially and irregularly, and, at length, becoming universal, and much above the standard of health. The pulse becomes hard and strong. Tongue white. Urine high-colored. Thirst considerable. At length, the *sweating stage* makes its appearance; the moisture usually beginning on the forehead, face, and neck, and soon extending universally; the heat abating; thirst ceasing; the urine throwing down a sediment and the functions being gradually restored to their wonted state.

The tertian type is the most common, and the quartan the most severe. The quotidian more readily changes into a remittent and continued fever. The quartan has, generally, the longest cold stage; the tertian the longest hot. The *exciting causes* are marsh miasmata. Ague, also, occurs in districts where there are no marshy emanations. Such districts are, generally, of a vol-

canic nature; farther we know not. When the disease has once attacked an individual it is apt to recur.

The *prognosis* is, in general, favorable, as far as regards life; but long protracted intermittents are apt to induce visceral obstructions and engorgements, which may end in dropsy. In some countries, however, the disease is of a very pernicious character.

The indications of treatment are, 1. To abate the violence of the paroxysm; and 2. To prevent its return. The first indication requires the adoption of the general principles and remedies required in ordinary fever. The *second* is the most important. The period of apyrexia is that for action. The means for fulfilling this indication are:—the use of emetics, purgatives, cinchona, quinine, &c., arsenic and forcible impressions made on the mind of the patient.

(F) *Fièvre intermittente, F. d'Accès*.

(G) *Wechselfieber*.

WRITERS. FR. PERELLUS, Paris, 1597 (L). D. SENNERTUS, Viteberg, 1628 (L). W. DRAGEUS, Lond. 1668 (L). J. JONES, Hagæ, 1684 (L). WEDDEL, Jenæ, 1692 (L). W. COLE, Amstelod. 1698 (L). P. G. WERLHOF, Hanov. 1732 (L). FR. TORTI, Mutin. 1709 (L). JUNCKER, Hal. 1742 (L). J. DRAKE, Lond. 1742 (L). CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1751 (L). JUNCKER, Amstelod. 1759 (L). J. SENAC, Amst. 1759 (L). Translated by CH. CALDWELL; preface by B. RUSH, Phil. 1805. NIETZKI, Hal. 1763 (L). Another work, Hal. 1763 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1769 (L). T. LIND, Lond. 1771. TRNKA DE KRZOWITZ, Vindob. 1775 (L). J. C. FIDLER, Prag. et Viennæ, 1784 (L). VOULLONNE, Avignon, 1786 (F). C. STRACK, Offenbach, 1787 (L). THOMPSON, Lond. 1787. HOVEN, Winterth. 1789 (G). F. SAALMANN, Monaster. 1791 (L). FR. SCHRAUD, Vindob. 1797 (L). BOUFFEY, Paris, 1798 (F). FROMENT, Pavia, 1798 (F). J. L. ALIBERT, Paris, An. viii. (F). L. A. FIZEAU, Paris, 1803 (F). T. MACCULLOCH, Lond. 1828.

INTERMUSCULAR (*Anat.*) *Intermuscularis*. That which is placed between muscles.

The INTERMUSCULAR APONEUROSES are aponeurotic laminæ or septa, situated between muscles to which they often give attachment.

INTERNAL (*Anat.*) *In'ner, Inter'nus*. That which is placed on the inside.

This epithet is given to parts, that look towards an imaginary, central plane, which divides the body into two equal and symmetrical portions; as well as to those, which correspond with a cavity. Thus, we say the *inner surface of the arm or thigh* — the *inner surface of the skull*, &c.

(G) Innere, Innerlich.

INTERNAL DISEASES, *Morbi interni* are those, which occupy the inner parts of the body. Their investigation belongs to the physician; *external diseases* falling under the management of the surgeon.

INTEROSSEOUS (*Anat.*) *Interosseus*. That, which is situated between the bones; from *inter*, 'between,' and *os*, 'a bone.'

INTEROSSEOUS MUSCLES. These occupy the spaces between the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus; and, consequently, belong, — some to the hand, others to the foot.

INTEROSSEUS MANUS, (F) *Muscle inter-osseux de la main* — *Metacarpophalangien-latéral sus-palmaire et métacarpophalangien latéral* (CII.)

These muscles are seven in number; two for each of the three middle fingers, and one for the little finger. Four are situated on the back of the hand, and three only in the palm. They are inserted into the metacarpal bones, and send a tendon to the tendon of the extensor communis. According to their office, they are, to each finger, an *adductor* and an *abductor*. The *index* has a dorsal abductor and a palmar one. The *middle finger* has two dorsal muscles for adductor and abductor; the *ring finger* has a dorsal adductor and a palmar abductor; and the *little finger* has only one interosseous abductor, which is palmar. These muscles produce abduction and adduction of the fingers, which they can also extend, owing to their connexion with the extensor tendons.

INTEROSSEI PEDIS, *Métatarsophalangien-latéral* (CH.) The number, arrangement, shape, and uses of these are the same as in the case of the preceding muscles. Four are *dorsal*, and three *plantar*; six belong to the three middle toes and one to the little toe. The great toe is devoid of them. As in the hand, they are distinguished, in each toe, into abductor and adductor.

INTEROSSEOUS LIGAMENTS. Ligaments, seated between certain bones, which they unite; such are the liga-

ments between the radius and ulna, and between the tibia and fibula.

INTEROSSEOUS ARTERIES OF THE FOREARM AND HAND. Of these there are several. 1. The *Common interosseous artery* arises from the posterior part of the ulnar, a little below the bicipital tuberosity of the radius; passes backwards and divides into two branches: the one called *anterior interosseous* descends vertically, anterior to the interosseous ligament; the other, called *posterior interosseous*, passes above that ligament, appears at its posterior part and divides into two great branches, — the *posterior recurrent radial* and the *posterior interosseous*, properly so called. In the hand, are — 1. The *dorsal metacarpal interosseous arteries*, given off by the *dorsalis carpi*, a division of the radial artery. 2. The *Palmar interosseous arteries*, which arise from the convexity of the deep palmar arch and give off the *middle interosseous arteries*. 3. The *dorsal interosseous of the index*, proceeding directly from the radial artery. In the foot, are distinguished — 1. The *dorsal interosseous arteries*; three in number, which arise from the artery of the metatarsus, a branch of the *dorsalis tarsi*. 2. The *plantar interosseous arteries*, which are, also, three in number, and arise from the plantar arch.

The **INTEROSSEOUS VEINS** have the same arrangement as the arteries.

The **INTEROSSEOUS NERVE** is a branch, given off by the median nerve, which descends before the interosseous ligament, accompanying the artery of the same name.

INTERPELLATUS (*Morbus*) (*Path.*) from *interpellō*, 'I interrupt.' A term, by which PARACELSU.S designated those diseases, whose progress is unequal, and paroxysms irregular.

INTERSCAPULAR (*Anat.*) *Interscapularis*. That which is between the shoulders; as the *interscapular region*.

INTERSCAPULIUM (*Anat.*) *σπίς, υπεροχη ομοπλατων*. The spine of the scapula.

INTERSECTION (*Anat.*) *διακοπή*. The point where two lines meet and cut each other. (G) *Durchschnitt*. The name, *aponeurotic intersection*, is given to fibrous bands, which certain muscles present in their length, and by which they seem interrupted. Aponeurotic intersections are found in the recti muscles of the abdomen; in the semi-membranosus, complexus, sterno-thyroideus, &c.

INTERSEP'TUM (*Anat.*) from *inter*, 'between,' and *sep'tum*, 'a partition,' ζῶρ. The uvula; also the septum narium.

INTERSPINA'LES COL'LI (*Anat.*) *Spina'les Col'li mino'res*, *Spina'ti*, (F) *Inter'épineux-cervicaux*, *Intercervicaux* (CH.) These are twelve in number, and occupy, in two parallel rows, the intervals between the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ, from that of the atlas and vertebra dentata to that between the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ. They are flat, thin, and quadrilateral. These muscles contribute to the extension of the neck and to throwing the head backwards.

INTERSPINA'LES DOR'SI ET LUMBO'RUM; portions of the *Transcraire-épineux* of BOYER and the *sacrospinal* of CHAUSSIER. These muscles are of two kinds. The one (*Muscle grand épineux du dos*, of WINSLOW) representing fleshy bundles of different lengths, applied upon the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes, from the third dorsal vertebra to the second lumbar. The others (*Muscle petit épineux du dos*, WINSLOW) are covered by the preceding. They are situated on each side of the interspinal ligament, in the form of small, short, flat bundles, which pass from one spinous process to the second, third, or fourth above it. These muscles aid in extending the vertebral column; and incline it a little to one side, when they act on one side only.

INTERSPINAL LIG'AMENT, *Membrana interspinalis*, WEIT. These occupy the intervals between the spinous processes in the back and loins. In the neck, they are replaced by the muscles of the same name. They prevent the too great flexion of the spine and keep the spinous processes *in situ*.

(F) *Ligament inter'épineux*.

INTERSTICE (*Anat.*) *Interstitium*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *sto*, 'I stand,' διαστήμα. *Intervallum*. Anatomists have given this name to the intervals between organs. The *iliac crest* — *crista ilii*, for example, has two *lips* and an interstice between them, which affords attachment to the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen.

(G) *Zwischenraum*.

INTER-TRANSVERSA'LIS (*Anat.*) *Intertransversarius*. That which is placed between the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

The **INTERTRANSVERSA'LES COL'LI**, (F) *Intertransversaires cervicaux*,

Intertrachéliens (CH). These are small, muscular bundles; quadrilateral; thin and flat; situated, in pairs, in the intervals between the transverse processes of the neck, except between the first and second, where there is only one. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. The former are six in number; the latter five. These muscles bring the transverse processes of the neck nearer each other, and contribute to the lateral flexion of the neck.

The **INTERTRANSVERSA'LES LUMBO'RUM** — *Musculi intertransversarii lumborum* — (F) *Intertransversaires des lombes*. These are almost entirely fleshy, and 10 in number; five on each side. They are similar to the preceding in general arrangement; except that they are more marked, and not placed in two rows. Each intertransverse space contains only one. They are quadrilateral, and flat. The first occupies the space between the transverse processes of the first lumbar and last dorsal vertebra; and the last is between that of the 4th and 5th lumbar vertebræ. These muscles incline the lumbar region laterally; and straighten it when inclined to one side.

INTERVERTEBRAL (*Anat.*) *Intervertebralis*. That which is situated between the vertebræ.

The **INTERVERTEBRAL CAR'TILLAGES**, *Intervertebral fibro-cartilages* — *Ligamenta intervertebralia*. These organs are of a fibro-cartilaginous nature; sections of a cylinder; flexible; whitish; resisting; and situated between the bodies of the vertebræ, — from the space between the second and third as far as that between the last vertebra and sacrum. Their form is accommodated to that of the vertebræ, with which they are in connexion; so that, in the neck and loins, they are oval, whilst in the dorsal region they are nearly circular.

INTESTINE (*Anat.*) *Intestinum*, from *intus*, 'within,' εἴτερον, *Gut*, ἡδύιον, *Nedyion*, *Pantices* (pl.) A musculo-membranous canal, variously convoluted, which extends from the stomach to the anus, and is situated in the abdominal cavity; the greater part of which it fills. In man, its length is 6 or 8 times that of the body. It is divided into two principal portions, called *small intestine* and *large intestine*. The former, (F) *Intestin grêle*, (G) *Dunn Darm*, *Intestinum tenuë*, constituting nearly four fifths of the whole

length, begins at the stomach and terminates in the right iliac region. It is divided into *duodenum*, *jejunum*, and *ileum*. Some anatomists give the name *small intestine* to the two latter only; which are kept in place by the mesentery, and form a large *paquet*, occupying the umbilical and hypogastric regions, a part of the flanks, of the iliac regions, and of the cavity of the pelvis.

It is composed of, 1. A serous membrane, which is peritoneal. 2. Of a muscular coat, whose fibres are very pale, and are placed, in part, longitudinally; but the greater part transversely. 3. Of a whitish, mucous membrane; villous, and forming folds or valves — *valvulae conniventes* — at its inner surface, and furnished with a considerable number of mucous follicles, called *glands* of PEYER. The arteries of the small intestine proceed from the superior mesenteric; its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves proceed from the superior mesenteric plexus.

The great intestine, *Intestinum crassum*, (F) *Gros intestin*, (G) *Dick Darm*, forms a sequence to the small. It is much shorter, and is solidly attached in the regions of the abdomen which it occupies. It begins in the right iliac region; ascends along the right flank; till, beneath the liver, it crosses the upper part of the abdomen, descends into the left iliac fossa and plunges into the pelvic cavity, to gain the anus. The great intestine is usually divided into three portions, — the *cæcum*, *colon*, and *rectum*. It receives its arteries from the superior and inferior mesenterics. Its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves are furnished by the mesenteric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels, which are much less numerous than those of the small intestine, pass into the ganglions or glands seated between the different reflections of the peritoneum, which fix it to the abdominal parietes.

The use of the intestines is; — in the *upper* part, to effect the chylicification of the food and the absorption of the chyle; — in the *lower*, to serve as a reservoir, where the excrementitious portion of the food collects; and, also, as an excretory duct, which effects its expulsion.

(F) *Intestin*, *Boyan*. (G) *Darm*.

WRITERS. J. HOWSHIP (*diseases of lower intestines and anus*), Lond. 1820. W. WHITE (*structure of*), Bath, 1815. R. BRIGHT (*morbid anatomy of, in fever*), Lond. 1829.

INTES'TINAL (*Anat.*) *Intestina'lis*. That which belongs to the intestines, — as *intestinal canal*, &c. BORDEU uses the term *Pouls intestinal* for a pulse, which he conceived to announce an approaching crisis by the intestines.

WRITER. M. HALL (*on intestinal irritation*), Lond. 1825.

INTRIN'SIC (*Anat. & Path.*) *Intrin'sceus*; from *intra*, 'within,' and *scuus*, 'towards.' Applied to the internal muscles of certain organs; as those of the ear, tongue, and larynx. LINNÆUS gave the name *Intrinseci* to internal diseases.

INTUMES'CENCE (*Path.*) *Intumescent'ia*; from *intumes'cere*, 'to swell,' οἰδός, οἰδήμα. Augmentation of size in a part or in the whole body. SAUVAGES uses the word *Intumescent'ie* for an order of diseases, in which he comprehends polysarcia, pneumatosis, anasarca, œdema, physconia, and pregnancy. (G) *Aufgetriebenheit*.

INTUSSUSCEPTIO (*Phys. & Path.*) from *intus*, 'within,' and *suscip'io*, 'I receive,' *Introsuscept'io*.

In *physiology*; — the mode of increase, peculiar to organized bodies. In *pathology*, like *invaginatio*, it means the introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another, which serves it as a sort of *vagina* or sheath. Generally, it is the upper part of the small intestine, which is received into the lower; when the intussusception is said to be *progressive*. At times, however, it is *retrograde*.

As the disease cannot be positively detected by the symptoms; it must be treated upon general principles. At times, the invaginated portion has separated and been voided per anum: — the patient recovering. The disease is, however, of a very dangerous character. (G) *Einschiebung*.

WRITERS. A. VATER. *Vittemberg*. 1727 (L). FELIX, *Lugd. Bat.* 1769 (L). BEIREIS, *Helmstad.* 1769 (L). BECKER, *Argent.* 1769 (L).

IN'ULA DYSENTER'ICA (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the *Les'ser In'ula*, *Conyza m'edia*, *Ar'nica Sueden'sis*, *Ar'nica spur'ia*, *Cun'ila mas'cula*, *Cony'za*, *Cunila'go*. This plant was, once, considered to possess great antidyenteric virtues. The whole plant is acrid and somewhat aromatic.

(F) *Aunée antidysentérique*, *Herbe de Saint-Roch*.

(G) *Durrwurcz*, *Ruhralant*.

IN'ULA HELE'NIUM. The systematic name of the *El'ecampane* — *En'ula*

campana, *Helénium*, *Common Inula*, *ἕλενιον*. The root was formerly in high esteem in dyspepsia, cachexia, pulmonary affections, &c. It is now scarcely used.

(F) *Aunée*. (G) *Alantwurz*el, *Alant*, *Brustland*, *Oland*, *Helénenkraut*.

WRITER. J. A. WEDEL, JENÆ, 1719 (L).

INUNCTION (*Therap.*, &c.) *Inunctio*, *Illitio*, *Chri'sis*, *χρίσις*, *ζαταχρίσις*, *διαχρίσις*, *επιχρίσις*, *Unctio*. A liniment. Also, the act of rubbing in.

(F) *Oncion*. (G) *Einreibung*.

INVISCA'TIO OCULI (*Path.*) A morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other, or to the globe of the eye.

IODINE (*Mat. Med.*) from *ἰώδης*, *violaceus*, 'of a violet color.' *Iodi'na*, *Iodidium*, so called from the violet vapor it exhales when volatilized. It is contained in the mother waters of certain fuci, and is obtained by pouring an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid on the water,—obtained by burning different fuci, lixiviating the ashes and concentrating the liquor. The mixture is placed in a retort to which a receiver is attached, and is boiled. The iodine passes over and is condensed. It is solid, in the form of plates; of a bluish gray color, of a metallic brightness, and smell similar to that of the chloride of sulphur. Its s. g. is 4.946. When heated, it becomes volatilized and affords the vapor, which characterizes it. The tincture of iodine and the hydriodates have been employed, with great success, in the treatment of goître and of some scrophulous affections. It must be administered in a very small dose and for a long period. It is apt, however, to induce cholera morbus,—signs of great nervous irritability and emaciation of the mammæ. When these symptoms are urgent the dose may be diminished, or it may be wholly discontinued, and afterwards resumed.

(F) *Iode*.

WRITERS. W. GAIRDNER, Lond. 1824. T. R. COINDET (*in bronchocèle and scrophula*), translated by J. R. JOHNSON, Lond. 1824. A. MANSON, Lond. 1825. J. G. A. LUGOL (*in scrophula*), Paris, 1830 (F). S. J. HOBSON, Lond. 1830.

ION'THUS (*Path.*) *ἰονθός*, *Va'rus*. An unsuppurative, tubercular tumor; stationary; chiefly on the face. A genus in the class *Hæmatica*, order *Phlogotica* of GOOD.

IOTACIS'MUS (*Path.*) from the Greek

letter *Iotta*. Defective articulation,—the patient not being able to pronounce the palatals *j* and *g* soft.

IPECACUAN'HA (*Mat. Med.*) The pharmacopœial name of the *Cepha'lis ipecacuan'ha*, or *Callicoc'ca ipecacuan'ha*, *Cagosanga*, *Ipecacuan'ha* root, *Ipecacuan'ha ra'dix*, *Ra'dix Brazilien'sis*. It is, also, obtained from the *Psycho'tria emet'ica* of MUTIS.

The odor of the root is faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid and mucilaginous; both water and alcohol extract its virtues, which depend on a peculiar principle, called *Emetinc*. It is emetic in large doses; sudorific in smaller.

Dose, as an emetic, gr. xx to xxx, alone, or united with tartarized antimony, gr. i or ij.

The WHITE IPECACUAN'HA is obtained from the *Viola ipecacuan'ha*. It is weaker than the gray.

(G) *Brechwurzel*.

WRITERS. L. DEVAUX, Paris, 1690 (L). SCHULZE and HÜBER, LEINCKER, Jen. 1705 (L). GIANELLI *on I. in the cure of fevers*, Patav. 1754 (L). COSTE and WILLEMET, Nancy, 1793 (F).

IPOTE'RION (*Pharm.*) *ἰποτηριον*. A malagma, invented by HERACLIDES. GALEN.

IRIANKIS'TRON (*Surg.*) from *ἰρίς*, and *ἀγκιστρον*, 'a hook.' A hooked instrument, used by SCHLAGINTWEIT in the formation of an artificial pupil.

IRIS (*Anat.*) *ἰρίς*, *ῥαυρή*, *gram'mê*; so called from its resembling the rainbow in variety of colors. A membrane, stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humor, in which it forms a kind of circular, flat partition, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. It is perforated by a circular opening, called the *pupil*, which is constantly varying in its dimensions, owing to the varying contractions of the fibres of the iris. Its posterior surface has been called *uvæa*, from the thick, black varnish, which covers it. The greater circumference of the iris is adherent to the ciliary processes and circle.

It has an external plane of radiated fibres and an internal one of circular fibres; which serve—the one to dilate; the other to contract the aperture of the pupil.

The iris receives the irian nerves. Its arteries are furnished by the long ciliary arteries, which form two circles by their anastomoses; the one very

broad, near the great circumference; the other, smaller, and seated around the circumference of the pupil. The veins of the iris empty themselves into the *Vasa vorticosa* and into the long ciliary veins.

The use of the iris seems to be: — to regulate, by its dilatation or contraction, the quantity of luminous rays, necessary for distinct vision. The different colors of the iris occasion the variety in the colors of the human eye.

(G) Regenbogenhaut.

IRIS FLORENTINA (*Mut. Med.*) *Florentine iris* or *or'ris*. The root of this plant is extremely acrid in its recent state; and, when chewed, excites a pungent heat in the mouth, that continues for several hours. When dried, the acrimony is lost or nearly so, and the smell is very agreeable. It is indebted to its agreeable flavor for its retention in the pharmacopœias, although it is ranked as an expectorant.

(F) *Iris de Florence.*

(G) *Violenwurzel.*

IRIS FŒTIDIS'SIMA, *Spathula fœtida*, *Xyris*, — the *stinking iris*. The root has been held antispasmodic and narcotic.

(F) *Iris puant, Glaycul puant.*

(G) *Waldläuskraut, Stinkende Schwerdtlilie.*

IRIS GERMANICA. The systematic name of the *Flower-de-Luce*, *Iris nostras*, *Aic'sa*, *Iris vulgaris*, *Common iris*, or *or'ris*, *Gladiolus cœruleus*. The fresh roots have a disagreeable smell and an acrid, nauseous taste. They are powerfully cathartic, and are given in dropsies, where such remedies are indicated.

(F) *Iris commun, Flambe.*

(G) *Schwerdt Lilie, Deutsches Schwerdtel.*

IRIS PSEUDACORUS. The systematic name of the *Yellow water-flag*, *Iris palustris*, *Gladiolus luteus*, *Acorus vulgaris*, *Acorus adulterinus*, *Pseudacorus*, *Bul'tomon*, *Acorus palustris*. The root has an acrid, styptic taste. It is an errhine, sialogogue, and acrid astringent. The expressed juice is diuretic, and said to be a useful application to serpiginous and other cutaneous affections.

(F) *Iris des marais, Faux acore, Flambe bâtard, Acore bâtard.*

(G) *Gelbe Schwerdtelwurzel, Ackermann, Wasserschwerdtwurzel.*

IRIS VERSICOLOR, *Blue flag*. The root of this is an active cathartic; and

has been much used, as such, by the American Indians. It is reputed to be diuretic.

IRITIS (*Path.*) *Inflammation of the iris*. The chief symptoms are; — change in the color of the iris; fibres less movable; tooth-like processes shooting into the pupil; pupil irregularly contracted; with the ordinary signs of inflammation of the eye. If the inflammation does not yield, suppuration takes place; and, although the matter may be absorbed, the iris remains immovable. It is often caused by syphilis.

The general principles of the treatment, however produced, are, to deplete largely and exhibit mercury freely; along with attention to other means advisable in ophthalmia.

IROS (*Path.*) *εἶκος*. This word expresses, according to some, a kind of scirrhus tumor; according to others a distressing condition of the whole body; and, according to others again, a species of fever.

IRREDUCIBLE (*Path.*) An epithet given to fractures, luxations, herniæ, &c. when they cannot be reduced.

(F) *Irréductible.*

IRREGULAR (*Path.*) *Irregularis*, *ανομαλος*, from *in*, 'privative,' and *regula*, 'a rule.' A term, chiefly applied to the types of disease; and, also, to the pulse, when its beats are separated by unequal intervals.

(G) *Unregel mässig.*

IRRITABILITY (*Physiol.*) *Irritabilitas*, from *irrito*, 'I provoke.' *Vis insita*, of HALLER. *Vis vitalis* of GORTER. *Oscillutio* of BOERHAAVE. *Tonic power* of STAHL. *Muscular power*, *Muscular force*, *Inherent power*, *Contractility*, &c. A power, possessed by organized bodies, of being acted upon by certain stimuli and thrown into movement, without the will participating. It is more particularly observable in the muscular system; in which it seems to be a property of the muscle itself; the nervous influence, which excites it into action in the voluntary motions, contributing to exhaust it like other stimuli.

This irritability continues, in ordinary circumstances, for an hour or two after dissolution; in those killed by lightning and some of the poisons, it is affirmed to be instantaneously exhausted.

It is best evidenced by taking the lower limb of a frog, recently killed, and subjecting it to the galvanic stim-

ulus. The muscles will be thrown into violent contraction.

(G) Reizbarkeit, Muskelkraft.

WRITERS. TH. KIRKLAND (*on different kinds of I.*), Lond. 1774. CH. L. HOFFMANN, Munster, 1779. 8vo. (G). J. L. GAUTIER, Hal. 1793 (L). J. D. METZGER, Königsb. 1794 (G). C. F. CLOSSIUS, Tubing. 1795 (G).

IR'RITABLE (*Phys.*) *irritabilis*. That which is endowed with irritability. This epithet is applied to the physical, as well as to the moral, condition of an individual;—to those e. g. who are vividly affected by impressions.

(G) Reizbar.

IR'RITANT (*Therap.*) *Irritants*. That which causes irritation, or pain, heat and tension; either *mechanically*, as in the case of punctures, acupuncture, or scarification; *chemically*, as the alkalis, acids, &c.; or in a *specific manner*, as cantharides, &c.

Irritants are of great use in the treatment of disease. (G) Reizmittel.

IRRITATION (*Path.*) *Irritatio*, ἐρεθισμος, from *in*, priv. and *ritus*, 'the usual manner.' The state of a tissue or organ, in which there is excess of vital movement; commonly manifested by increase of the circulation and sensibility. BROUSSAIS defines irritation to be;—the condition of an organ the excitation of which is carried to so high a degree, that the equilibrium, resulting from the balance of all the functions, is broken. In this signification, he also uses the word *sur-irritation*, which he considers as a higher degree and as the essential cause of fever.

MOR'BID IRRITATION or constitutional irritation is that excitement, which occurs after injuries done to the body, or to any part thereof;—constituting cases of *disscald sympathy*.

(G) Erregung.

WRITERS on Morbid Sympathy. J. BUTTER, Devonport, 1825. B. TRAVERS (*on constitutional irritation*), Lond. 1826.

ISADA (*Therap.*) A name given by the Spaniards and Portuguese to a stone, to which they attribute the property of curing pains of the kidney.

ISCHÆMIA (*Path.*) from *ισχω*, 'I retain,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Morbid retention or suppression of an habitual flux of blood, as of the hemorrhoidal or menstrual flux or of epistaxis.

ISCHÆMON (*Therap.*) *ισχαιμον*. A medicine, which restrains or stops bleeding.

ISCHIA'GRA (*Path.*) *ισχιαγρα*, from *ισχιον*, 'the haunch,' and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.' A name given to ischiatic gout. *Femoropopliteal neuralgia* has, also, been so called. (G) Hüftgicht.

ISCHIAT'IC or ISCHIAD'IC (*Anat.*) *Ischiaticus*, or *Ischiadicus*, from *ισχιον*, 'the haunch'; whence the word *Sciatic*. An epithet given to various parts connected with the ischium. The *SCIAT'IC NOTCHES*, (F) *Échancures ischiatiques*, are formed by this bone; the *ISCHIAT'IC SPINE* belongs to it, and gives attachment to the small sacrosciatic ligament. The *TUBEROSITY OF THE IS'CHIUM*, *Os sedentarium*, *Tuber Is'chii*, (F) *Tuberosité sciaticue*, is formed by it. It receives the insertions of different muscles of the thigh, and forms the projection on which the body rests when seated.

The *ISCHIAT'IC* or *SCIAT'IC ARTERY*, *A. Femoropopliteæ* (CH.) arises singly from the hypogastric, or with the gluteal; and seems to be really a continuation of the trunk of the hypogastric. It issues from the pelvis, at the lower part of the great sciatic notch; and, afterwards, divides into a considerable number of branches, which are distributed particularly to the posterior and superior region of the thigh.

The *ISCHIAT'IC VEIN* presents the same arrangement.

ISCHIDRO'SIS (*Path.*) from *ισχω*, 'I restrain,' and *ἰδρωσις*, 'sweat.' Suppression of perspiration.

ISCHIOBLEN'NIA (*Path.*) from *ισχω*, 'restrain,' and *βλεννα*, 'mucus.' The suppression of a morbid but habitual discharge of mucus.

(G) Schleimverhaltung.

IS'CHIO-CAVERNO'SUS (*Anat.*) Belonging to the ischium and corpus cavernosum.

The *IS'CHIO-CAVERNO'SUS* muscle, *Collateralis*, *Director penis*, *Erector penis*, *Ischio-urethral* (CH.) is a small, long, flat muscle, which surrounds the origin of the corpus cavernosum. It is fixed, *below*, to the inner side of the tuberosity of the ischium, and, *above*, to the root of the penis, where it is confounded with the fibrous membrane of the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downwards and backwards.

The *IS'CHIO-CAVERNO'SUS* of the female, *Erector-clitoridis*, *Ischio-clitoridicn*, *Superior rotundus clitoridis*, *Ischio sous-clitorien* (CH.), is arranged nearly as in the male, but is less bulky. It arises, by aponeuroses, from the

tuberosity of the ischium, and terminates by embracing the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris, to the erection of which it appears to contribute.

ISCHIOCE'LE OR ISCHIATOCE'LE (*Path. Surg.*) *Her'nia ischiatica*; from *ισχιον*, 'the ischium,' and *νελη*, 'tumor.' *Ischiatic her'nia*. One in which the viscera issue by the great sciatic notch. It is a rare disease. The protruded parts must be reduced; the patient being placed in a favorable position, and they must be retained by a bandage.

(G) Hüftbruch.

IS'CHIO-CLITORIANUS (*Anat.*) That which is connected with the ischium and clitoris.

The IS'CHIO-CLITORIAN ARTERY of CHAUSSIER is a division of the internal pudic, which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris — the *superficial* and *deepseated*.

The IS'CHIO-CLITORIAN NERVE of the same professor, is the superior branch of the pudic nerve, which is distributed to the clitoris.

IS'CHION (*Anat.*) *Is'cium*, *Os is'cii*, *Os coxen'dieis*, *ισχιον*. *Hip bone*, *Seat bone*. The lowermost of the three portions, which compose the os innominatum in the fœtus and young individual. The inferior region of the same bone has, also, been called *ischion*, in the adult. According to HESYCHIUS, the ancients designated, by the word *ischion*, the capsular ligament of the coxo-femoral articulation, as well as the articulation itself. Some derive the word from *ισχις*, the lumbar region; others from the verb *ισχω*, 'I arrest,' 'I retain'; — because that bone serves as a base, or support for the trunk, when we are seated.

(F) *Os de l'assiette*.

(G) Hüftbein, Sitzbein.

IS'CHIO-PROSTAT'ICUS (*Anat.*) WINSLOW, SANCTORINI, ALBINUS, and SÖMMERING have given this name to the fibres of the transversus perinæi muscle, which go towards the prostate.

IS'CHIO-TROCHANTERIANUS (*Anat.*) *Gem'ini*, *Gemelli*. Part of the *Marsupialis* of COWPER, *Car'neum Marsupium*, *Ischio-spini-trochantérien*, *Secundus et tertius quadrigem'inus*. Two small, fleshy bundles; long and flat, which arise: — the *superior* on the outside of the sciatic spine; the *inferior* behind the tuberosity of the ischium. Both pass horizontally outwards, and are attached to the tendon of the obturator internus, which they accompany into the fossa of the trochanter. These

muscles are rotators of the lower limb outwards. They can, also, turn the pelvis on the femur, in standing on one foot.

(F) *Muscle cannelé*, *Accessoire de l'obturateur interne*.

ISCHNOPHON'IA (*Path.*) *ισχιοφωνια*, from *ισχιος*, 'slender,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' Slenderness of voice. HIPPOCRATES.

ISCHOBLEN'IA (*Path.*) from *ισχω*, 'I suppress,' and *βλεμμα*, 'mucus.' Suppression of a mucus discharge, whether nasal, urethral, or vaginal.

ISCHOGALAC'TIA (*Path.*) from *ισχω*, 'I suppress,' and *γαλα*, 'milk.' Want of milk in the mammæ.

ISCHOL'CHIA OR ISCHOLOCHI'A (*Path.*) from *ισχω*, 'I restrain,' and *λοχεια*, 'the lochial discharge.' Suppression of the lochial discharge.

ISCHURET'IC (*Therap. & Mat. Med.*) *Ischuret'icum*. A medicine for relieving suppression of urine.

ISCHU'RIA (*Path.*) *ισχυροια*, *Urinæ suppressio*, *Stop'page of urine*, *Suppres'sio lotii*, *Paru'ria retentio'nis*; from *ισχω*, 'I arrest,' 'I retain,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Impossibility of discharging the urine.

The ISCHU'RIA VE'RA is that in which, the urine having accumulated in the bladder, the patient is unable to pass it, notwithstanding the inclination, which constantly distresses him. In the *False ischuria*, *Paru'ria in'ops*, *Ischu'ria no'tha*, owing to some disease of the kidney or ureters, the urine cannot reach the bladder.

Ischuria has, likewise, received various other names, according to the seat and character of the obstacle, which opposes the exit of the urine; — hence the expressions — *Re'nal*, *Ureteric*, *Ves'ical*, *Urethral*, and *Cal'culous Ischuria*. The *Ves'ical Ischuria* is synonymous with RETENTION OF URINE, which see.

(G) Harnverhaltung.

WRITERS. MEIBOMIUS, Helmstad. 1676 (L). RIVINUS, Lips. 1682 (L). HAUSERUS, Basil, 1696 (L). KLEINFELD, Duisburg, 1716 (L). BLUHEN, Helmst. 1736 (L). BERGST, Lugd. Bat. 1748 (L). CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1750 (L). TIMMERS, Lugd. Bat. 1757 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1761 (L). R. BEAUREGARD, Madrid, 1767 (S). VAN DER BELEN, Lovan. 1783 (L). MUNTZ, Marburg, 1790 (L). HERING, Gotting. 1800 (L). ROBINSON, Edinb. 1800 (L).

ISENFLAMM, JACOB FREDERICK (*Biogr.*) Professor of medicine at

Erlangen; born at Vienna in 1726; died at Erlangen in 1793. *WORKS. Ueber die nerven.* Erlang. 1774. 8vo. *Ueber die muskeln.* Ibid. 1778. 8vo. *Knochen.* Ibid. 1782. 8vo. *Die ein-ge-weide.* Ibid. 1784.

ISIS (*Pharm.*) Ἴσις. A name given to certain plasters, mentioned by **GALEN**.

ISOCHRONOUS (*Phys. & Path.*) ἰσοχρονος, from ἴσος, 'equal,' and χρονος, 'time.' ἰσοδρομος. That which takes place in the same time, or in equal times. The pulsations of the arteries, in various parts of the body, are isochronous.

(G) Gleichzeitig.

ISOCHRYSON (*Pharm.*) ἰσοχρυσον, *Auro compar*; from ἴσος, 'equal,' and χρυσος, 'gold.' A collyrium, described by **GALEN** as worth its weight in gold. **LIBAVIUS** has, also, given this name to an amalgam, made with equal parts of antimony and mercury.

ISOCRATES; ἰσοκρατης, from ἴσος, 'equal,' and κραννυμι, 'I mix.' A mixture of equal parts of wine and water. **HIPPOCRATES**.

ISTHMITIS (*Path.*) *Inflammatio Fau'cium.* Inflammation of the fauces.

(G) Rachenbräune.

ISTHMUS (*Anat.*) ἰσθμος, *Isth'mion, ἰσθμιον.* A tongue of land, joining a peninsula to a continent; or which separates two seas. Anatomists have given the name **ISTHMUS OF THE FAUCES**, *Isth'mus Fau'cium, Claustrum Gut'turis, κλειθρον,* (F) *Isthme du gosier,* to the strait which separates the mouth from the pharynx. It is formed, above, by the velum palati and uvula; at the sides, by the pillars of the fauces and the tonsils; and, below, by the base of the tongue.

The **ISTHMUS OF THE THYROID GLAND** is a narrow band, that unites

the two chief lobes composing the thyroid gland.

The **ISTHMUS OF THE FOSSA OVALIS**, *Isth'mus VIEUSSENI,* is the prominent arch, formed above the fossa ovalis by the union of the two pillars which bound the cavity.

ITALICUM EMPLASTRUM (*Pharm.*) *Italicor.* A detergent plaster, mentioned by **PAULUS** of *Ægina*.

ITCHING (*Path.*) *Parap'sis pruritus, Aural'gia pruriginosa, Pruritus, Prurigo, Cnes'mos, κνησμος.* A sensation, more inconvenient than painful; seated especially at the surface of the body, and which provokes the patient to scratch the part.

(F) *Prurit, Démangeaison.*

(G) Das Jucken.

ITHYCOBOS (*Path.*) ἰθυκωβος. That which, from being straight, becomes crooked. Applied chiefly to the spine, when it assumes the backward curvature; — *Ithylor'dos, ἰθυλορθος;* expressing the forward curvature.

ITYPHAL'US (*Hist. Med.*) ἰτυφαλλος, from ἰθυς, 'straight,' and φαλλος, 'penis.' An amulet, in the form of a penis, anciently worn round the neck; and to which were attributed alexiterial properties.

IVORY; *E'bur, ελεφας.* The tusk of the elephant. It is chiefly composed of phosphate of lime, and is used for the fabrication of pessaries, artificial teeth, handles of instruments, &c. Formerly, it entered into some pharmaceutical preparations, when calcined to whiteness. It was regarded as astringent and anthelmintic, and was called *Spodium.* (G) *Helffenbein.*

IX'YS (*Anat.*) ἰξυς, ἰξυνη. Used by different authors for the ilia, flanks, and loins; most frequently for the last. **HIPPOCR.**

J

JACOBÆ'US, OL'IVER (*Biog.*) A Professor of Physic and Physics, at Copenhagen, of much reputation: born in Jutland in 1650-1; died in 1701. *WORKS. Oratio in obitum THO. BARTHOLINI,* 1681. *Compendium instituti-onum medicarum.* Hafn. 1684. 8vo.

JACTA'TION or **JACTITA'TION** (*Path.*)

Jacta'tio, Rhiptas'mos, ριπτασμος, Jactita'tio, from *jactare,* 'to toss about.' Extreme anxiety; excessive restlessness. A symptom observed in serious diseases.

(G) *Herumwerfung.*

JAGRA (*Hyg.*) The sugar, obtained from the cocoa nut.

JALEYRAC, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters are situated two leagues from Mauriac in France, on the road from Clermont in Auvergne. The waters contain lime and carbonate of soda, and are esteemed to be tonic, aperient, &c.

WRITER. DE LA ROUSSERIE, Tulle, 1780 (F).

JAMES, ROBERT (*Biogr.*) An eminent London physician, and inventor of a celebrated fever powder; born in Staffordshire in 1703; died in 1776.

WORKS. *Method of preventing and curing the madness, caused by the bite of a mad dog.* Lond. 1735. 8vo. *A medicinal dictionary: including physic, surgery, anatomy, chymistry, botany, &c.* Lond. 1743. 3 vols. fol. *Practical treatise on the diseases to which tradesmen are liable;—from the Latin of RAMAZZINI:—and on endemical distempers; from the original of HOFMANN; with a supplement by the translator.* Lond. 1745. 8vo. *Treatise on tobacco, tea, coffee, and chocolate.* Lond. 1745. 8vo. *Modern practice of physic, improved by BOERHAAVE and HOFMANN.* Lond. 1746. 2 vols. 8vo. *English dispensatory.* Lond. 1747. 8vo. *A dissertation upon fevers, and a vindication of the fever powder.* Lond. 1778. 8vo.

JAN'UA, Emplas'trum (*Pharm.*) A name given to a plaster of Betony, described in the universal Pharmacopœia of LÉNÉRY.

JANUARI, Cataplas'ma (*Pharm.*) A cataplasm, described by MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS, and which JANUARIUS, its inventor, believed proper for curing diseases of the spleen.

JARRETIÈRE (*Path.*) *Peris'celis*, (F) a garter, from *garetum* or *garretum*; in low Latin, the *ham*. A kind of furfureaceous herpes, which occupies the part of the leg, where the garter is worn.

JASMELE'UM (*Pharm.*) The name of a medicinal oil, prepared with the oil of sesame and white violet flowers. It was formerly employed to anoint the body, on coming out of the bath.

JAS'MINUM OFFICINA'LE (*Mat. Med.*) *Jas'minum*, *Jesem'inum*; the *Jes'samine*. The flowers of this beautiful plant have a very fragrant smell, and a bitter taste. They afford, by distillation, an essential oil; which is much esteemed, in Italy, for rubbing paralytic limbs, and in the cure of rheumatic pains.

(F) *Jasmin*.

JATRO'PHA, CUR'CAS (*Mat. Med.*) *Ric'inus major*, *Ricinoi'des*, *Pit'neus pur'gans*, *Pinho'nes Indi'ci*, *Fa'ba cathar'tica*, *Avella'na cathar'tica*, *Nux cathar'tica America'na*, *Nux Barba-den'sis*; *Physic Nut.* The seeds of this plant afford a quantity of oil, which is given, in many places, like the castor oil; to which, indeed, it is nearly allied. They contain a peculiar acid, the *Jatrophic* or *Igasuric*.

The seeds of the *Jatro'pha Multifida* are called *Purging Nuts*, and give out a similar oil.

(F) *Pignons d'Inde*, *Medicinier cathartique*, *Grand haricot de Pérou*, *Pignons de Barbaric*, *Noix cathartique*, *Americaine ou des Barbades*.

(G) *Indische Pinie*, *Grosser Wunderbaum*, *Barbados nussbaum*.

JATRO'PHA MAN'IHOT (*Mat. Med.*) The plant affording the *Cassa'da* or *Cassa'va Root*, *Caca'vi*, *Cassa'vè*, *Caza'bi*, *Pain de Madagascar*, *Ric'inus mi'nor*, *Man'ioe*, *Mag'noc*, *Man'iot*, *Yuc'ca*, *Maniibar*, *Aipi*, *Aipima coxera*, *Aipipoca*, *Janipha*. The juice of the root is extremely acrid and poisonous. What remains, after expressing it, is formed into cakes or meal; of which the Cassada or Cassava bread is made. This bread constitutes a principal food of the inhabitants of those parts where it grows.

The fecula of the root forms the **TAPIOCA**, *Cipipa*, which is very nutritious.

JEAN-DE-GLAINES, ST., MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters are situate two leagues from Billom in Auvergne. They contain muriate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia; dissolved in an excess of carbonic acid.

JEBB, JOHN, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) A man of various and great learning; born in 1736; died in 1786. WORKS. *Select cases of the disorder, commonly termed the paralysis of the lower extremities.* Lond. 1782. 8vo. *Whole works, theological, medical, political, and miscellaneous; with memoirs of the life of the author,* by JOHN DISNEY, D. D. Lond. 1787. 3 vols. 8vo.

JECTIGA'TIO (*Path.*) *παλμος*. A word, used by VAN HELMONT for a species of epilepsy or convulsion.

JEJUNUM (*Anat.*) from *jejunus*, 'empty'; *Nè'stis*, *νηστις*. The part of the small intestine, comprised between the duodenum and ileum. It has been so called, because it is almost always found empty in the dead body.

JENNER, EDWARD, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) The illustrious discoverer of the antivariolous power of vaccination; born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, in 1749; died in 1823. *WORKS. An inquiry into the causes and effects of the variolæ vaccinæ, a disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the cow-pox; with observations on the origin of the small-pox, and on inoculation.* Lond. 1798. 4to. *Farther observations on the variolæ vaccinæ, or cow-pox.* Lond. 1799. 4to. *A continuation of facts and observations relative to the variolæ vaccinæ, or cow-pox.* Lond. 1800. 4to. *A comparative statement of facts and observations relative to the cow-pox.* Lond. 1800. 4to. *On the origin of the vaccine inoculation.* Lond. 1801. 4to. *Letter to CH. HENRY PARRY, M. D., F. R. S., on the influence of artificial eruptions in certain diseases incidental to the human body, with an inquiry respecting the probable advantages to be derived from farther experiments.* Lond. 1822. 4to. *Life*, by JOHN BARON. Lond. 1827: by L. VALENTIN. Nancy, 1823 (F): by AMÉDÉE DUPAU. Paris, 1823 (F).

JOANNETTE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Several springs are found at Joannette, about five leagues from Angers in France. The waters are both cold and warm, and they contain sulphate of lime; subcarbonate of soda; muriate of soda; some iron; muriate of lime; and, sometimes, a kind of saponaceous matter. They are chiefly used as a tonic in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, &c.

JOHNE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Johne is a village near Dol in Franche-Comté, France, where is a mineral spring, which contains subcarbonate of soda, and subcarbonates of magnesia and iron. It is used chiefly as a bath in certain diseases of the skin, and other atonic affections.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biog.*) A learned botanist, and native of Yorkshire; died in 1643. *WORKS. Mercurius Botanicus, seu plantarum gratiâ suscepti itineris, anno 1634, descriptio.* Lond. 1634. 8vo. To this was added a small tract, entitled, *De thermis Bathonicis.* AMBROSE PAREY'S *works, translated into English.* Lond. 1634. fol. *Enlarged with several curious tracts.* Lond. 1649. fol. *Translation of AMBROSE PAREY'S large work*

of surgery. Lond. 1643. fol. *Thermæ Bathonicæ.* Lond. 1674. 8vo.

JOHNSTON or JOHN'SON, ALEXANDER, M. D. (*Biog.*) Born in 1716; died in 1799. *WORKS. A short account of a society at Amsterdam; instituted in the year 1767, for the recovery of drowned persons.* Lond. 1773. 8vo. *A collection of authentic cases: proving the practicability of recovering persons visibly dead by drowning, suffocation, stifling, swooning, convulsions, and other accidents.* Lond. 1773. 8vo.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, M. D. (*Biog.*) A naturalist of some eminence; born at Sambter, in Great Poland, in 1603; died in 1675. *WORKS. Idea medicinæ universæ practicæ lib. xii absolut.* Amst. 1652. 8vo. *Syntagma medicinæ.* Jen. 1674. 8vo.

JOLLE COMPOSITIO (*Pharm.*) The name of an escharotic, described by CELSUS.

JONAS, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) This spring is situated to the southwest of Bourbon-l'Archambault in France. The waters contain muriate and sulphate of lime; muriate and sulphate of soda; carbonate of iron and carbonic acid gas. They are tonic and aperient.

JONES, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A Welsh physician, and practitioner in Bath, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; flourished about the middle of the 16th century. *WORKS. The dial of agues wherein may be seen the diversitie of them, with their names, the definitious, simple and compound, proper and accidental divisions, causes, and signes.* Lond. 1556. 8vo. *The benefit of the ancient bathes of Buckstone, which cureth most grievous sicknesses; never before published.* Lond. 1572. 4to. *The bathes of bathes ayde, wonderfull and most excellent agaynst very many sicknesses, approved by authoritie, confirmed by reason, and daily tried by experience: with the antiquitie, commoditie, propertie, knowledge, vse, aphorismes, diet, medicine, and other things there to be considered. Compiously compiled, &c.* Lond. 1572. 4to.

JORDEN, EDWARD (*Biogr.*) A physician, chymist, and mineralogist; born in Kent in 1569; died at Bath in 1632. *WORKS. Discourse of the suffocation of the mother.* Lond. 1603. 4to. *Discourse of a discae called the mother.* Lond. 1603. 4to. *Discourse of natural baths and mineral waters, wherein the*

original of fountains, the nature and differences of minerals, their generation in the earth, the means of examining mineral waters, and particularly those of the Baths, are declared. Lond. 1631. 4to. With an appendix by GUIDOT. Lond. 1669. 8vo. *A rational account of the natural weaknesses of women.* Lond. 8vo.

JOUAN, ST., MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) St. Jouan is a village, near Saint-Malo in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

WRITER. CHIPOLIAU, 1782 (F).

JOUBERT, LAURENT (*Biogr.*) A learned physician, and Professor at Montpellier; born at Valence in France in 1529; died in 1583. WORKS. *Opusculum Latinorum* Tom. i. et ii. Lyons. 1582. fol. *Paradoxa medica, seu de febris.* Lugd. 1566. 8vo. *De peste, quartana, et paralyti.* Ibid. 1567. 8vo. *De affectibus pilorum et cutis, præsertim capitis, et de cephalalgia. De affectibus internis partium thoracis.* Geneva. 1572. 8vo. *Traité du ris, son essence, ses causes et effets.* Paris. 1574. 8vo. *Medicinæ practicæ lib. iii.* Lugd. 1757. 8vo. *Traité des arcusades.* Lyon. 1581. 8vo. *Traité des Eaux.* Paris. 1603. 12mo. *Erreurs populaires.* Bordeaux. 1570. 8vo.

JOURDAIN, ANSELM-LOUIS-BERNARD-BRECHILLET (*Biog.*) A French surgeon and dentist; born at Paris in 1734; died in 1816. WORKS. *Nouveaux élémens d'odontalgie.* Paris. 1756. 12mo. *Traité des dépôts dans le sinus maxillaire, &c.* Ibid. 1760. 12mo. *Traité des maladies et des opérations réellement chirurgicales.* Ibid. 1778. 2 vols. 8vo. avec planches.

JOURNAL (*Med. Bibliog.*) from (F) jour, 'a day.' Originally, an account of daily transactions. A paper published daily: but now applied to any periodical publication.

(G) Zeitschrift.

A List of MEDICAL JOURNALS of America and Europe.

Those not now in publication have an asterisk prefixed.

AMERICA. **The American Medical Recorder.* Philad. 1818 et seq. **Baltimore Medical and Physical Journal,* by T. WATKINS, M. D. 1809. **Baltimore Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.* Baltimore, 1830 et seq. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,* 1823 et seq. *Journal of Foreign Medical Science and Literature;* by S. EN-

LEN, W. PRICE, J. D. GODMAN, &c. Philad. 1821 et seq. **Maryland Medical Recorder;* by H. G. JAMESON. Baltimore, 1829, &c. **Medical and Agricultural Register,* for 1806 and 1807; by D. ADAMS, M. B. Boston. *Medical and Surgical Register;* by J. WATTS, VAL. MOTT, and A. H. STEVENS. New York, 1818. **Medical Intelligencer.* Boston, 1822 et seq. *Medical Repository.* N. York, 1797 - 1821. **Monthly Chronicle of Medicine and Surgery.* New York, 1825. *New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery.* Boston, 1812 et seq. *New York Medical and Physical Journal;* by J. W. FRANCIS, JAC. DYCKMAN, J. B. BECK, D. L. M. PEIXOTTO, &c. 1822 et seq. *North American Medical and Surgical Journal;* by H. L. HODGE, F. BACHE, CH. D. MEIGS, B. H. COATES, and R. LA ROCHE. Philad. 1826 et seq. *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences;* by N. CHAPMAN, W. DEWEES, J. D. GODMAN, &c. 1820 et seq: since 1827, under the title of *American Journal of the Medical Sciences.* *Philadelphia Journal of Pharmacy;* by Drs. ELLIS and R. E. GRIFFITH. Philad. **Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal;* by B. S. BARTON, M. D. 1804 - 1808. **Philadelphia Medical Museum;* by J. R. COXE, M. D. 1805 - 11. *Quebec Medical Journal;* by XAV. TESSIER. Quebec, 1826. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine.* Lexington, Kentucky, 1828 et seq. *Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences;* by D. DRAKE. Cincinnati, 1827 et seq.: — and the *Western Medical and Physical Journal,* &c.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal;* by A. DUNCAN, Jun. Edinb. 1804 et seq. *Glasgow Medical Journal;* by W. MACKENZIE. Glasg. 1829, &c. *Journal of Morbid Anatomy, &c.;* by J. R. FARRE, M. D. Lond. 1828. *The Lancet;* by THOMAS WAKLEY. Lond. 1823 et seq. *London Medical Repository;* conducted successively by A. T. THOMSON, G. BURROWS, D. UWINS, JAS. COPLAND, ROBLEY DUNGLISON, J. DARWALL, J. CONOLLY, &c. 1814. Since 1827, under the title, *London Medical and Surgical Journal;* by JOHN EPPS, M. D., J. DAVIES, JOS. HOULTON, &c. *London Medical Gazette.* Lond. 1827 et seq. **London Medical Review.* Lond. 1808 - 11. **London Medical Review and Magazine.* 1799 - 1801. **Medical and Chirurgial Re-*

view. Lond. 1795-1807. *Medical and Physical Journal*; conducted successively by T. BRADLEY, A. F. WILlich, A. FOTHERGILL, W. HUTCHINSON, R. MACLEOD, &c. Lond. 1799 et seq. **Medical Intelligencer*; by C. T. HADEN, T. ALCOCK, ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D., &c. Lond. 1818-1823. **Medical Spectator*. London, 1792, 1793. *Medico-Chirurgical Journal and Review*; by W. SHEARMAN, JAS. JOHNSON, and SHIRLEY PALMER. Lond. 1810-1815:—since 1818, by JAS. JOHNSON, under the title, *Medico-Chirurgical Review and Journal of Medical Science*. *Midland Medical and Surgical Reporter*. 1829, &c. **New London Medical Journal*. Lond. 1792, 1793. *North of England Medical and Surgical Journal*. 1830. *Phrenological Journal*. Edinb. 1824 et seq. *Provincial Medical Gazette*. 1829, &c. **Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicine and Surgery*, &c. Lond. 1818. From 1823 till 1827, under the title of ANDERSON'S *Quarterly Journal of the Medical Sciences*: and in 1827 the first number of a new series by WM. SPEIR, under the title, *The Quarterly Medical Review*.

FRANCE. *Archives Générales de Médecine*. Paris, 1823 et seq. *Annales d'Hygiène Publique et de Médecine Légale*. Paris, 1829 et seq. *Annales de la Médecine Physiologique*; par F. J. V. BROUSSAIS. Paris, 1822 et seq. *Bibliothèque (Nouvelle) Médicale, augmentée d'un Recueil de Médecine Vétérinaire*, &c.; par M. M. BAYLE, BIDAULT DE VILLIERS, MARJOLIN, MOREAU, RICHERAND, &c. Paris, 1823 et seq. *Bulletins de la Société Médicale d'Emulation*. Paris, 1821 et seq. *Bulletin Universel des Sciences &c. de FERUSSAC*:—*Partie Médicale* par DEFERMON. Paris, 1824 et seq. *Gazette de Santé*; par MONTÈGRE et A. MIQUEL: depuis 1829, par JULES GUÉRIN, sous le titre, *Gazette Médicale de Paris*. *Indicateur Médical, ou Journal Général d'Annonces de Médecine*, &c. Paris, 1823 et seq. *Journal Complémentaire du Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*. Paris, 1818 et seq. *Journal de Chimie Médicale, de Pharmacie, et de Toxicologie*; rédigé par les Membres de la Société de Chimie Médicale. Paris, 1829, &c. **Journal de Chirurgie*; par M. DESAULT. Paris, 1791, 1792. *Journal de Pharmacie*, &c. Paris, 1809 et seq. *Journal de Physiologie*; par F. MAGENDIE. Paris, 1821 et seq. *Journal des Progrès des Sciences et*

Institutions Médicales en Europe, en Amérique, &c. Paris, 1827 et seq. *Journal Général de Médecine*, &c.; par M. M. SEDILLOT et GUALTIER DE CLAUDRY. Paris, 1797 et seq. *Journal Hebdomadaire de Médecine*, &c.; par M. M. ANDRAL, BLANDIN, BOUILLAUD, CAZENAVE, &c. Paris, 1828 et seq. *Journal Universel des Sciences Médicales*. Paris, 1816 et seq. *La Clinique des Hôpitaux et de la Ville*. Paris, 1829, &c. *La Clinique, — Annales de Médecine Universelle*. Paris, 1829 et seq. *La Lancette Française*. Paris, 1829 et seq. *Mémorial des Hôpitaux du Midi et de la Clinique de Montpellier*; par le Prof. DELPECH. Montpel. 1829, &c. **Recueil Périodique d'Observations de Médecine*, &c. Paris, 1754-1793. *Recueil de Mémoires de Médecine, Chirurgie, et Pharmacie, Militaires*; par FOURNIER-PESCAÏ. Paris, 1814 et seq. *Répertoire Général d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Pathologiques*, &c.; par M. G. BRESCHET. Paris, 1829 et seq. *Revue Médicale, Française et Etrangère*; par ROUZET, A. DUPAU, &c. Paris, 1820 et seq. *Transactions Médicales, Journal de Médecine Pratique et de Littérature Médicale*, &c.; par A. N. GENDRIN. Paris, 1830. &c.

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guisten; von J. B. TROMMSDORF. Leipzig *Pharmaceutische Monatsblätter*; begründet von TH. G. F. VARNHAGEN; fortgesetzt von R. BRANDES, DU MENIL, und WITTING. Schmal-kalden. *Repertorium für die Pharmacie u. s. w.* herausgegeben von DR. BÜCHNER und DR. KASNER. Nürnberg. RUST's *Mugasin für die gessammte Heilkunde*. Berlin. *Zeitschrift für die Staatsarzneikunde*, herausgez. von A. HENKE. Erlangen. *Zeitschrift für Natur, — und Heilkunde*, herausgeg. von den Professoren der Chirurg.-Medicin Akademie in Dresden. mit Kupfertafeln. Dresden. *Zeitschrift für Physiologie*. &c.

ITALY. *Annali Universali di Medicina*. Milano. *Repertorio Medico-Chirurgico di Torino*. Torino. &c.

JUDÆI COMPOSITIO (Pharm.) Name of an escharotic, described by CELSUS.

JUDÆI EPLASTRUM (Pharm.) Ancient name of two plasters, one of which is described by CELSUS; the other, by AËTIUS.

JUDÆUS, JUDÆICUS (Lapis) (Therap.) *Ιουδαίος, Ιουδαϊκος. Phœnicites Lapis, φοινικιτης, Tecolithos, τηκολιθος*. A stone, found in Judæa, Palestine, &c. Called, also, *Lapis Syriacus*. It was formerly esteemed to be diuretic and lithontriptic.

(F) *Pierre Judaique*.

JUDGMENT (Phys.) *Judicium*. The faculty of the intellect, by which ideas are compared with each other, and their relative worth appreciated.

(F) *Jugement*. (G) *Beurtheilungskraft*.

JUGALIS SUTURA (Anat.) from *ζυγος*, 'a yoke.' The suture, which unites the *Os Malæ* or *Os Jugalæ* with the superior maxillary bone. Also, the sagittal suture.

JUGLANS REGIA (Mat. Med.) *Juglans, Nux Juglans, καρνα, καρνα βασιλικα, Car'ya*. The Walnut. The unripe fruit, in the state in which it is pickled, was formerly esteemed an anthelmintic. The *putamen* or green rind of the walnut has been celebrated as a powerful antisyphilitic; and used as a sort of diet drink. The *kernel* of the walnut is an agreeable article of desert; but, like all the nuts, difficult of digestion.

(F) *Noyer* (the tree); — *Noix* (the nut).

(G) *Nussbaum* (the tree), *Nuss* (the fruit); *Wallnuss*.

WRITER. A. E. BÜCHNER, Erford. 1743 (L).

JUGLANS CINE'REA (Mat. Med.) *Butter Nut, White Walnut*. The inner bark of the root of this tree, which is abundant in the United States, is used in medicine, in the form of extract, as an efficacious and mild laxative, in doses of from 10 to 20 grains. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

JUGULAR (Anat.) *Jugula'ris*, from *jugulum*, 'the throat.' Relating to the throat.

JUGULAR VEINS. *Ve'næ Jugula' res, Sphagiti'des, σφαγιτιδες, Ve'næ apoplecticae*. These are situated at the lateral and anterior parts of the neck. They are two on each side; one external, the other internal.

1. The *External Jugular Vein*, — *Trachælo-sous-cutané* (Ch.), is of less size than the internal. It descends, almost vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck; from the cervix of the lower jaw to the subclavian vein, into which it opens, a little above the internal jugular. It is formed by the internal maxillary, superficial temporal, and posterior auricular veins. It is this vein, which is commonly opened in bleeding in the neck.

2. The *Internal Jugular Vein*, *V. Céphalique* (Ch.), *Vena apoplectica*, is much larger and more deeply seated than the preceding. It descends, vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the posterior part of the foramen lacerum posterius as far as the subclavian vein. It commences at the sinus of the jugular vein, and receives the blood, which returns by the sinus of the dura mater, and that of the facial, lingual, pharyngeal, superior thyroid, occipital, and diploic veins.

The *FOSSA JUGULA'RIS* is a cavity in the petro-occipital suture. It is formed by the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and by the occipital bone, and lodges the origin of the internal jugular vein. It is, sometimes, called *thimble-like cavity*.

JUJUBE (Arab.) (Mat. Med.) *Ziziphum*. The fruit of the *Rhamnus Ziziphus*, a native of the south of Europe. It was formerly ranked amongst the pectoral fruits. It has an agreeable sweet taste.

(G) *Brustbeere, Brustbeerlein*.

JULEP (Pharm.) *Jula'pium, Jule'pus Zula'pium*; — *Juleb* of the Persians, which signifies a sweet drink; *ζουλα-*

πιον, or ιολαβιον, words, which the modern Greeks have obtained from the Arabs. A demulcent, acidulous or mucilaginous mixture.

(G) Julepp.

JULIA'NI ANTID'OTUS (Pharm.)

Name of an antidote, described by AëTius.

JULUS (Anat.) Jul'los, ιουλος. The first down that appears upon the chin. Rufus of Ephesus.

JUNCK'ER, GOTTLob JOHn (Biogr.)

A celebrated German physician; professor at Halle; born at Londerff in Hesse, in 1680; died in 1759. WORKS.

HIPPOCRATIS aphorismi paraphrasi poetice illustrati. Erfurt. 1619. 12mo.

Compendiosa methodus therapeutica, quâ morborum fere ineurabilium medicaciones docentur per solam dietam et ligni guaiacæ diversimode præparati administrationem. Ibid. 1624. 4to. Conspectus medicinae theoretico-practicae tabulis 137 omnes primarios morbos, methodo STAHLIANA tractandos exhibens.

Hal. 1718. 4to. Conspectus chirurgiæ, tum medicæ methodo STAHLIANA, &c.

Hal. 1721. 4to. Conspectus medicarum formularum, exhibens tabulis 16 tum methodum rationalem quam remedium specimina, ex praxi STAHLIANA, &c.

Hal. 1723. 4to. Conspectus therapiæ generalis, cum notis in materiam medicam, tab. 20 methodo STAHLIANA conscriptus. Hal. 1725. 4to. Conspectus physiologiæ. Hal. 1735. 4to.

JUN'CUS ODORA'TUS (Mat. Med.) Andropogon chanan'thus, Fœnum came-lorun, Jun'cus aromaticus — Camel's hay, Sweet rush, Schœnan'thus, Callamus odora'tus, Squinan'thus, Gra'men orient'al'e. The dried plant, which is generally procured from Turkey and Arabia, has an agreeable smell, and a warm, bitterish taste. It was formerly used as a stomachic and deobstruent.

(F) Junc odorant.

(G) Kameelhe u.

JUN'PERUM Vi'NUM (Pharm.) Wine, impregnated with juniper berries.

JUNIP'ERUS COMMUN'IS (Mat. Med.)

αρκευτος, αρκευθος, Arceutos, Habhagar (Arab.), The Juniper tree; Akalalis, Akal'era, ακαλις, ακατερα, Arceutos. The tops and berries (acatales) are ordered in the pharmacopœias.

Their odor is strong, but not unpleasant. Taste warm, pungent. Properties dependent upon essential oil, which they yield to both water and alcohol. They are diuretic and carminative. Dose, ℞j to ʒss, rubbed with sugar. In Holland, juniper ber-

ries are used for flavoring the gin. The oil, O'leum junip'eri, possesses the virtues of the plant. It is called by RULAND, Targar.

(F) Genévrier (the plant). Genièvre (the berry).

(G) Wachholder.

JUNIP'ERUS LYC'IA (Mat. Med.) This plant — Thu'rea, Th. vir'ga, Arbor thurifera, has been supposed to afford the true frankineense, κεδρος, Olib'anum, Thus Libano'tos, λιβανωτος, Lib'anos, λιβανος, Thus mas'eulum, Thus ve'ram.

By some, however, it is supposed to be the produce of an Amyris, and by others of the Boswelli'a serrata. The odor of olibanum is peculiar and aromatic: taste bitterish and slightly pungent; partly soluble in alcohol, and forming a milky emulsion, when triturated with water. It was formerly used in dysentery and hæmoptysis, but is now never employed, except as a perfume, in the sick room.

(F) Eneens. (G) Weihrauch.

JUNIP'ERUS SABI'NA (Mat. Med.) Sabi'na, Savi'na, Sabi'na ster'ilis, Brathu, Hebel (Arab.) Bru'ta, Cedrus baccifera, Com'mon or bar'ren sav'in; βραβυ, βραβυς, βραβυρον, βραβυρον.

The odor of savin leaves is strong and disagreeable. Taste hot, acrid and bitter, depending on an essential oil. Its operation is stimulant, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and abortive; externally, escharotic. Dose, internally, gr. v to x of the powder. As an escharotic, it is applied in powder or formed into a cerate. The oil has the virtues of the savine.

(F) Sabine, Savinier.

(G) Sebenbaum, Sevenbaum.

WRITER. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1707 (1).

JUNIP'ERUS VIRGINIA'NA (Mat. Med.) Red cedar. This tree is known through the United States by the name of savine, and is often used for the same purposes.

JURIN, JAMES, M. D. (Biogr.) An eminent physician of the mathematical sect; born in 1684; practised in London and took a deep interest in the success of small pox inoculation; died in 1750.

WORKS. A letter to the learned CALEB COLESWORTH, M. D.: containing a comparison between the mortality of the natural small pox and that given by inoculation. Lond. 1723. 8vo. An account of the success of inoculating the small pox in Great Britain. Lond. 1724. 8vo. An account of the success of inoculating the small pox in Great Britain,

for the year 1724. Lond. 1725. 8vo. *The same for the year 1725.* Lond. 1726. 8vo. *The same for the year 1726.* Lond. 1727. 8vo. *An account of the effects of soap hye, taken internally for the stone, in his own case.* Lond. 1745. 8vo.

JURISPRU'DENCE, *Medical.* *Jurisprudentia Medica.* This word is, often, used synonymously with LEGAL MEDICINE, which see. It is now, as frequently, perhaps, employed for the knowledge of laws and regulations, relating to the teaching and practice of medicine.

JUS (*Hyg.*) ζυμος. Soup broth, or bouillon.

JUS D'HERBES (F) (*Mat. Med.*) The juice of certain vegetables administered

as depuratives; as the juices of fumitory, burdock, water trefoil, &c.

JUSTI'TIA ECBOL'IUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Carim curini.* A Malabar plant, the root of which, and the leaves, in decoction, are considered in the country to be lithontriptic.

JU'VANS (*Therap.*) ωφελειον, ωφελισαν, *auxilium, remedium.* A medicine or substance of any kind, which relieves a disorder.

JUX'TAPOSITION. The mode of increase, proper to minerals; which consists in the successive application of new molecules upon those that form the primitive nucleus. It is opposed to *intus-susception.*

K

K. This letter was formerly used to designate a compound of gold.

KAAWY (*Pharm.*) Ancient name of an Indian drink, prepared from maize.

KÆMPFER, ENGELBERT (*Biogr.*) A celebrated traveller and physician; born at Lemgow, in Westphalia, in 1651; died in 1716. *WORKS. Decas observationum exoticarum.* Leyd. 1694. It treats of—1. *The agnus Scythicus.* 2. *The bitterness of the Caspian Sea.* 3. *The native mumia or bitumen of Persia.* 4. *Of the torpedo, or electrical fish of the Persian Gulph.* 5. *Of the drug called dragon's blood, produced by the fruit of a palm.* 6. *Of the dracunculus of the Persians, a sort of worm proceeding from a tumor in the skin.* 7. *On the andrum or endemic hydrocele of the Malabars.* 8. *On the perical or ulcer of the feet among the same people.* 9. *On the cure of the colic amongst the Japanese, by puncture with a needle.* 10. *On the moxa or actual cautery of the same people and the Chinese.* *Amenitatum exoticarum politico-physico-medicarum fasciculi quinque, quibus continentur varia rationes, observationes, et descriptiones rerum Persicarum et ulterioris Asiae.* Lemgov. 1712. 4to.

KEMPFERIA ROTUN'DA (*Mat. Med.*) *Zedoaria, Amomum zedoaria, Colchicum Zeylanicum, Zedoary.* The roots of this Ceylonese plant have a fragrant smell, and warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. They are in wrinkled, grey, ash-colored, heavy, firm, short pieces,

of a brownish red color within; and are stimulant and carminative. Dose ʒj to ʒj of the powder.

(F) *Zedoaire rond.*

(G) *Zitterwurz.*

KAIK, *Kayl.* A word, employed by the alchemists for sour and coagulated milk.

KAL'MIA ANGUSTIFOL'IA (*Mat. Med.*) *I'ry, Nar'row leav'ed lau'rel, Dwarf lau'rel.* This plant has the same virtues as the next.

KAL'MIA LATIFOL'IA, *Callico bush Broad-leav'ed lau'rel.* This plant kills sheep and other animals. The Indians use it as a poison. The powdered leaves have been applied successfully in tinea capitis; and a decoction of it has been used for the itch. The powder, mixed with lard, has been used in herpes.

KEATE, THOMAS, F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) Surgeon general to the forces in England; born in ; died in . *WORKS. Cases of hydrocele, with observations on a peculiar method of treating that disease. To which is subjoined a singular case of hernia vesicae urinariae complicated with hydrocele; and two cases of hernia incarcerata.* Lond. 1788. 8vo.

KEILL, JAMES, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent English physician, of the mathematical sect; born in Scotland, in 1673; died in 1719. *WORKS. Anatomy of the human body abridged; or a short and full view of all the parts of the*

body, with their uses drawn from their compositions and structures. Lond. 1698. 12mo. *An account of animal secretion, the quantities of blood in the human body, and muscular motion.* Lond. 1708. 8vo. *Essays on several parts of the animal economy.* Lond. 1717. 8vo. *Tentamina medico-physica ad æconomiam animalium accommodata; quibus accessit medicina statica Britannica.* Lond. 1718. 8vo.

KELP. The impure mineral alkali, obtained by burning certain marine plants.

KENTUCKY, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) The OLYMPIAN SPRINGS in this state are near the sources of Licking river. There are three different kinds, in the space of half a mile. One of these is saline, impregnated with sulphur;—another is a chalybeate, and a third a sulphureous spring. In various parts of Kentucky, there are saline waters, which are frequented by invalids. The *salines* at Bigbone, formerly employed in the manufacture of salt, are now resorted to by invalids.

A spring, near Harrodsburg in Mercer county, is strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia.

KERATONYX'IS OR CERATONYX'IS (Surg.) from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *νυσσος*, 'I puncture.' An operation, by which the crystalline is depressed, by means of a needle introduced into the eye through the cornea. Some surgeons divide the crystalline into fragments with the needle, and leave them to the action of the absorbents. The operation is as old as the 17th century.

(G) Hornhautschnitt.

WRITER. W. H. J. BUCKHORN, Hal. 1811 (G).

KER'MES OR CHER'MES (Mat. Med.) One of the species of the genus *kermes* lives on a green oak, and is called *Coc'cus il'icis*, *Ker'mes an'imal*, *Coc'cum*, *Coc'ci gra'num*, *Coc'cum bap'hieum*, *inf'ecto'rium*, *tincto'rium*, *scarlati'num*, &c. The oak, to which allusion has been made, is known by botanists under the name, *Quer'cus coccif'era*, and grows abundantly in the uncultivated lands of southern France, Spain, and in the islands of the Græcian Archipelago. The *kermes*, inhabiting it, has the appearance of a small, spherical, inanimate shell. Its color is reddish brown; and it is covered with a slightly ash-colored dust. This is the *kermes* of the shops. It is now only used in dyeing; but was formerly reputed to

possess aphrodisiac,¹ analeptic, anti-abortive, and other virtues.

KETCH'UP OR CATCH'UP (Hyg.) A pickle, prepared from the liquor of the mushroom, walnut, tomato, &c.

KEUP, JOHN BERNARD (Biogr.) A Dutch physician of Deventer; born at Mörs in 1755; died at Deventer in 1802. **WORKS.** *Quinam cibi proprie viscidæ sint vocandi.* Duisb. 1773. 4to. *Ueber die Wassersehu.* Dusseld. 1788. 8vo. *Libellus pharmaceuticus.* Duisb. 1789. Ed. 2. 1793. 8vo.

KEY (Surg.) *Clavis*, *κλεις*, *Clavis Anglica*, (F) *Clef de Garangcot.* An instrument, used for extracting the teeth. It consists of a firm handle, with a claw at right angles to it and moving upon a pivot. This claw embraces the tooth. It has undergone several modifications; and hence various instruments are used under this denomination. The French have the *Clef à pompe*, *Clef à pivot*, and *Clef à noix*.

KIAS'TER (Surg.) *Chias'ter*, from *χιαζειν*, 'to cross.' A species of bandage, having the form of the Greek letter χ , and which the ancients used for approximating, and maintaining in contact, the fragments of the patella, in cases of fracture of that bone. It was applied in the form of the figure 8.

KID'NEY (Anat.) Its etymology is uncertain. SERENIUS derives it fancifully from Su. Goth. *qued*, the belly; and *nigh*, *quasi*, *quidney*. *Ren*, *νεφρος*, *Neph'ros*, *Protme'sis*. The kidneys are the secretory organs of urine. They are two glands, situated deeply,—the one on the right, and the other on the left side,—in the hypochondres; at the sides of the lumbar vertebræ; behind the peritoneum; and in the midst of an abundant, fatty, cellular tissue, called *Tunica adiposa*. The kidney is of a reddish brown color; oval form; and flattened on two surfaces. It has, at its internal margin, a deep fissure; by which the renal vessels and nerves enter the organ, and the ureter issues. It resembles, pretty accurately, the haricot or kidneybean. Two substances are readily distinguishable in it. The outer, *Secern'ing* or *Cortical*, *Substantia cortical'is*, *S. glandulo'sa*, which secretes the urine; and the inner, *Tubular*, *Medullary*, or *Urini'ferous*, *Substantia medulla'ris*, *S. Tubulo'sa*, *S. Fibro'sa*, which appears under the form of small concs or unequal *papillæ*, each resulting from the union of small capillary tubes, adherent by

one of their extremities to the cortical substance; and opening, by the other, at the summit of the cone, into *calices*, a species of membranous tubes, more or less numerous, which transmit the urine of the papillæ to the *pelvis*. By this (*pelvis*) is meant a small, membranous sac, of an irregularly oval shape, at the base of which are the orifices of the calices; and the other extremity of which is continuous with the ureter. The kidney is surrounded by a fibrous membrane proper to it.

(F) *Rein.* (G) *Niere.*

WRITERS on diseases of the kidney.

GÜNTHER, Helmstad. 1600 (L). GR. HORSTIUS, Giess. 1609 (L). J. Ph. EYSEL, Erford. 1710 (L). REINHARDT, Giess. 1719 (L). VAN SNAAKENBURG, Lugd. Bat. 1723 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1737 (L). O. HEER, Hal. 1790 (L). KNOP, Jenæ, 1800 (L). F. A. WALTER, Berlin, 1800 (G). W. ENGLAND (*functional disorders of the K.*), Lond. 1830.

KILOGRAMME (*Pharm.*) from *χιλιοι*, 'a thousand,' and *γραμμα*, 'a gramme.' The weight of a thousand grammes; — about 2 pounds and 6 drachms, Avoirdupois.

KILOLITRE (*Pharm.*) from *χιλιοι*, 'a thousand,' and *λιτρα*, 'a litre.' A measure, containing a thousand litres; equal nearly to a ton.

KING, SIR EDMUND, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) An English physician; born in 1629; died in 1709. His papers on the *parenchymatous parts of the body — on transfusion of blood, — on the organs of generation*, &c. were all published in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

KING, JOHN (*Biogr.*) An English physician and scholar; born in 1676; died in 1723. Works. *An essay on hot and cold bathing*. Lond. 1737 8vo.

KI'NO (*Ind.*) (*Mat. Med.*) *Gum'mi Gambicū'sē* — *Gum'mi rubrum adstringens Gambicū'sē*, *African ki'no*, *East India ki'no*, *Amboy'na ki'no*, *Gum'mi adstringens FOTIHERGIL'LI*. The tree, whence this resin is obtained, though not botanically ascertained, is known to grow in Africa on the banks of the Gambia. The London college ascribe it to the *Pterocarpus erinacea*, the Edinburgh to the *Eucalyptus resinifera*, and the Dublin to the *Bute'a frondosa*. On wounding the bark, the kino flows drop by drop. Kino consists, chiefly, of tannin, gallic acid, oxide of iron, and coloring matter. It is inodorous; the taste a sweetish bitter; and it is sometimes gritty between the teeth. It

comes to us in fragments of a dark ruby red color, and is easily pulverizable. Its properties are powerfully astringent. Dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in powder.

KI'OTOME (*Surg.*) *Kiot'omus*; from *κίον*, 'a pillar,' 'support,' (F) *bride*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' (F) *Coupe-bride*. An instrument, invented by DESAULT, to cut any accidental *brides* or filaments in the rectum and bladder; and which he, afterwards, used for the removal of the tonsils. It is composed of a flat, silver sheath; open at one edge. This sheath is provided with a cutting blade, which can be forced through the opening, and thus all the parts can be divided with which it comes in contact.

KI'RATE (*Pharm.*) A weight of 4 grains according to BLANCARD.

KIRKLAND, THOMAS (*Biogr.*) An eminent medical writer and practitioner; died at Ashby de la Zouch in 1798. Works. *Treatise on gangrenæ: in which the cases that require the use of the bark and those in which it is pernicious are ascertained*, &c. Nottingham, 1754. 8vo. *Essay on the method of suppressing hemorrhages from divided arteries*. Lond. 1763. 8vo. *Essay towards an improvement in the cure of those diseases, which are the cause of fevers*, Lond. 1767. *Observations on POTT's general remarks on fractures, &c. with a postscript, concerning the cure of compound dislocations*, &c. Lond. 1770. 8vo. *Appendix thereto*. Lond. 1771. 8vo. *Treatise on child-bed fevers, and the method of preventing them; to which are prefixed two dissertations; — the one on the brain and nerves; — and the other on the sympathy of the nerves, and on different kinds of irritability*. Lond. 1774. 8vo. *Thoughts on amputation: being a supplement to the letters on compound fractures, and a comment on DR. BILGUER's book on this operation; also, an essay on the use of opium in mortifications*. Lond. 1779. 8vo. *An inquiry into the present state of medical surgery*, &c. Vol. I. Lond. 1783. 8vo. Vol. II. 1786. 8vo. *A commentary on apoplectic and paralytic affections*, &c. Lond. 1792. 8vo.

KIRSCHWASSER (G) (*Hyg.*) *Cherry water*. An alcoholic liquor, obtained from cherries bruised with their stones, by subjecting them to distillation, after having caused them to ferment.

KIRSTENIUS, PETER, (*Biogr.*) Professor of physic at Upsal; and a man of learning; born at Breslaw, in Silesia, in 1577; died in 1640. Works.

De vero usu et abusu medicinae. Bresl. 1610. 8vo. *Hypotyposis, sive informatio medicæ artis studioso perutilis, aliquandiu in pharmæopolio versaturo.* Upsal. 1638. 4to.

KIST (*Pharm.*) A weight of 14 grains. PARACELSUS.

KITE, CHARLES (*Biogr.*) A surgeon at Gravesend, in England; died in 1811. WORKS. *An essay on the recovery of the apparently dead.* Lond. 1788. 8vo. *Essays and observations, physiological and medical, on the submersion of animals, and on the resin of the Acoroides resinifera, or yellow resin from Botany Bay. To which are added select histories of diseases, with remarks.* Lond. 1795. 8vo.

KLOPEMA'NIA (*Path.*) from *κλοπη*, 'theft,' and *μανια*, 'mania.' Monomania, with an irresistible desire to steal.

KNIFE (*Surg.*) Sax. *cnif*. Swed. *Knif*. Dan. *Kniv*; (F) *Canif*. *Cultter*, *Cultellus*, *Tomeïou*, *To'meus*, *τομειον*, *τομευς*, *μαχαίρα*, *μαχαίριον*, *μαχαιρις*. We find, also, in GALEN, *εκκοπτειν* for a knife for excision; and *επικοπιον* for one for incision. A cutting instrument, used in surgery, to divide the soft parts, and which only differs from the bistouri or scalpel in being commonly larger.

(F) *Couteau*. (G) *Messer*.

The most common knives are the following:

AMPUTATION KNIFE. (F) *Couteau à amputation*, *C. droit*, *Cultter reclus*. This is the largest of the knives used in surgery. Formerly, they were curved; now they are straight and provided with one or two edges.

CATARACT KNIFE. *Keratotomus*. The cataract knives of RICHTER, WENZEL, WARD, and others, being intended to perform the section of the transparent cornea, are so shaped as to exactly fill the small wound made by them; and thus to prevent the discharge of the aqueous humor, until the section be completed. The blade of the knives of WENZEL and WARD resembles a very narrow lancet, blunt in the posterior five sixths of one of its edges. The blade of that of RICHTER is pyramidal, cutting through the whole length of its inferior edge, and also blunt in the five sixths of the upper.

(F) *Couteau à cataracte*.

The CROTCHET KNIFE, *Caltellus uncus*. A steel instrument, composed of a round staff, furnished with a handle at one extremity, and at the other,

with a curved knife. It was formerly used to cut to pieces monstrous fœtuses in utero; and to open the head when necessary.

(F) *Couteau à crochct*.

DOUBLE EDGED KNIFE, *Aniceps cultellus*, *Amphis'mela*, *Amphis'milè*, *αμφισμιλη*, *Catling*. A knife, the blade of which is straight and sharp on both sides. It is used for disarticulating bones; and for cutting the soft parts situated between the bones, in amputation of the leg and forearm.

(F) *Couteau à deux tranchans*, *Couteau desarticulateur*, *C. interosseux*.

CROOKED KNIFE, *Cultter fulcatus*, *Cultter curvus*. A knife, which is crooked and concave on its cutting edge. It was formerly employed in amputation of the limbs.

(F) *Couteau courbe*.

CHESELDEN'S KNIFE. A knife with a fixed handle; very convex on its edge; concave on the back, and which was used by CHESELDEN in lithotomy.

KNIFE EN SERPETTE, (F) *Couteau en serpettc*. A sort of knife, of the shape of a *serpette* or pruning knife, invented by DESAULT for dividing the bony paries of the maxillary sinus, for the purpose of extracting fungi from it.

LENTICULAR KNIFE, *Cultter lenticularis*. An instrument, used in the operation of trepanning, for removing inequalities in the inner table of the skull, which may have been left by the crown of the trephine around the opening made by it. It is formed of a lenticular button, fixed at the extremity of an iron staff, which is convex on one side, flat on the other; sharp at both edges and mounted on an ebony handle.

(F) *Couteau lenticulaire*.

LITHOTOMY KNIFE, (F) *Couteau lithotome*. A name, given by FOUBERT to a large knife, the narrow blade of which, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, was sharp in its whole extent, and made an obtuse angle with the handle. He used it in the lateral operation.

KNOT, PACKER'S (*Anat.*) (F) *Nœud d'emballeur*. A compressive bandage, used for arresting hemorrhage from the temporal artery or its branches. The *nœud d'emballeur* is made with a double headed roller, five ells long. A graduated compress is placed over the opening in the artery, and the bandage is applied over it; the balls of the roller being carried horizontally round to the opposite temple; where they are crossed

obliquely and carried back to the part where the compress is situated. The hands are then changed with the rollers, crossing them so as to form a knot, and taking one above the head; the other beneath the chin. They are then crossed again, so as to form several knots, one above the other. This bandage is called, by some surgeons, *Solar* or *oblique chevestre* or *capistrum*.

KNOT, SURGEON'S (F) *Nœud du chirurgien*. A double knot, made by passing the thread twice through the same noose. This knot is used frequently in the ligature of arteries, if the umbilical cord, &c.

KOLERUS (*Path.*) A name given by PARACELUS to dry ulcers.

KRAME'RIA RATAN'HIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Rhatan'ia*, *Rot'auhy*. The krameria is a native of Java. The root has a bitter taste; and is astringent, diuretic, and detergent. Dose ʒj to ʒj.

(F) *Ratanhie*, *Ratanhia*.

The **KRAME'RIA IXI'NA**, or *Ratanhie* of the *Antilles*, has similar virtues.

KRUGER, JOHN GOTTLIEB (*Biogr.*) Professor of medicine at Halle, &c.; born in 1715; died in 1759. *WORKS. Gedenken von Caffee, Thee und Taback*, Hal. 1743. 8vo. in French also. *De refrigeratione sanguinis in pulmonibus*. Hal. 1748. 4to. *Differentia clateris, toni, contractionis vitalis, voluntaria sensibilitatis et irritabilitatis*. Hal. 1754. 4to.

KUTUBUTH (*Path.*) An Arabic name for a species of melancholy, in which the patient is never quiet at any one place, but wanders about here and there. Also the name of an insect, which lives at the surface of stagnant waters, and is in a constant state of agitation. Some lexicographers imagine that it is, on account of this last circumstance, that the name of the insect has been given to the disease.

KYLLO'SIS (*Surg. Path.*) *κυλλωσις*, from *κυλλος*, 'crooked,' 'lame.' Professor CHAUSSIER so calls the congenital distortion of the feet. Of this there are many varieties. In the first, the foot, instead of resting on the soil, by the whole plantar surface, touches it only with the metatarso-phalangien articulations. It seems as if turned backwards and broken upon the leg. In other cases the foot is twisted inwards. (**VA'RUS**, (F) *Cagneux*, (I) *Cos'sus*.) so

that it rests only on the ground on its outer edge; or it may be twisted inwards (*Val'gus*) or rest only on its inner surface. In the *flat foot*, (F) *Pied plat*; the plantar surface of the foot is flattened instead of being concave.

These deformities are rarely accidental. They are almost always congenital, and may be rectified, at an early period, by proper mechanical means to strengthen the foot gradually and restore it to its proper shape and direction.

(F) *Pied-bot*.

(G) *Klumpfüss*.

WRITERS. L. D'IVERNOIS, Paris (F). A. SCARPA (*Congenital*), in English by WISHART, Edinb. 1818.

KYST or **CYST** (*Path.*) *Kys'tus*, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' 'pouch.' This term is generally applied to pouches or sacs, without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, which are accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities, or in the substance of organs. Many theories have been successively emitted to explain the formation of cysts, but none are entirely satisfactory. Some are formed by a thin, translucent membrane; having scarcely the thickness of the arachnoid; others of a whitish, fibrocellular, membrane, more or less thick. Some contain cartilaginous or bony flakes.* The greater part have but one cavity; others, on the contrary, have several; separated by complete or imperfect septa, as is frequently seen in those developed in the ovaries. The matter, contained in cysts, is sometimes limpid, serous, yellowish, white, reddish, and, at others, more or less thick, albuminous, adipous, or caseous. The tumor, formed by them, is called **ENCYSTED**, which see.

(F) *Kyste*.

(G) *Sackgeschwulst*.

KYSTHITIS (*Path.*) from *κυσθος*, 'the vagina.' Inflammation of the vulva and of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

KYSTHOPTO'SIS (*Path.*) from *κυσθος*, 'the vagina,' and *πιπτω*, 'I fall'; prolapsus or inversion of the vagina.

KYTTARRHAGIA (*Path.*) from *κυτταριον*, 'an alveolus,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break forth.' Discharge of blood from an alveolus.

L

LA'BE (*Path.*) λαβη, from λαμβανω, 'I seize,' 'I take,' 'Invasion.' Also employed to denote the first paroxysm of fevers. GALEN. HIPPOCR.

LA'BIAL (*Anat.*) *Labialis*, from *Labium*, 'a lip.'

LA'BIAL GLANDS. This name is given to a multitude of muciparous follicles, of some size; round, prominent, and separate from each other; which are found on the inner surface of the lips, below the mucous membrane.

LA'BIAL AR'TERY. HALLER and SABATIER call thus the *facial artery* of the majority of anatomists.

The *labial arteries*, properly so called, or *coronary arteries of the lips*, are two in number. The *superior* arises from the facial, above, and very close to, the commissure of the lips. It is large and tortuous and is distributed to the upper lip. The *lower* arises from the facial, at a considerable distance from the commissure, and proceeds, in a serpentine course, into the substance of the lower lip, to which it is distributed.

(F) *Coronaires des lèvres.*

The *La'bial Veins* are distinguished, like the arteries, into *superior* and *inferior*. They open into the facial vein; — a division of the internal jugular.

LAB'ORATORY (*Pharm.*) *Laboratorium*, εργαστήριον, from *laborare*, 'to work.' A name given to to any place for preparing chemical or pharmaceutical products, &c.

LABORIE, J. B. P. (*Biog.*) A French physician, professor of physiology at Montpellier; born in that city in 1797; died in 1823. WORKS. *Dissertation sur le tetanos traumatique*. Montpellier. 1820. 8vo. *Pronostics d'Hippocrate, commentés par A. Piquet*, &c. Translated from the Spanish. Paris. 1822. 8vo. *Notice nérologique sur J. P. Laborie*, &c. by M. Pierquin. Montpellier. 1823. 8vo.

LABORIOUS (*Obstetr.*) Delivery is said to be laborious, when attended with more difficulty and suffering than usual. With some, *laborious labor* means one that requires the use of instruments. See DYSTOCIA.

(F) *Accouchement laborieux.*

(G) *Schwerentbindung.*

WRITERS. FISLER, Argent. 1649

(L). FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1665 (L). VINSON, Lugd. Bat. 1675 (L). SCHNEIDERMAN, Lugd. Bat. 1677 (L). FRANCK, Heidelb. 1680 (L). PAPELIER, Argent. 1634 (L). SCHRADER, Helmst. 1685 (L). OLEARIUS, Erford. 1689 (L). VAN HOORN, Lugd. Bat. 1690 (L). PATOUN, Lugd. Bat. 1691 (L). ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1696 (L). VON ACKERSDYCK, Lugd. Bat. 1697 (L). REUSNER, Erford. 1697 (L). ZIEGER, Argent. 1720 (L). BURCHARD, Rostoch. 1726 (L). GOELICKE, Francf. ad Viadr. 1732 (L). DUPARC, Monspel. 1733 (L). SCHREIBER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1736 (L). LOEZEL, Lugd. Bat. 1739 (L). SPRANKE, Harderov. 1739 (L). RUPERT, Lugd. Bat. 1743 (L). A. LEVRET, Paris, 1747 (F). *Supplement*, Ibid. 1751 (F). NUNN, Erford. 1763 (L). MURRAY, Gotting. 1776 (L). SCHUBARTH, Lips. 1776 (L). LINDENBERG, Giess, 1781 (L). HERBINIAUX, Bruxelles, 1782 (F). W. OSBORN, Lond. 1783.

LAB'YRINTH (*Anat.*) *Labyrinthus*, λαβυρινθος, *Antrum buccinosum*. A place, full of turnings, and the exit of which is not easily discoverable. Anatomists have given this name to the aggregate of parts, constituting the internal ear. The labyrinth is situate between the tympanum and meatus auditorius internus. It is composed of several cavities, which communicate with each other in the dried bone; as the *vestibule*, *cochlea*, *semicircular canals*, &c. It is lined by periosteum; and also by a *pulpy membrane*, on which the auditory nerve is regularly dispersed. In the vestibule, this membrane forms a sac, called *sacculus vestibuli*, which resembles, in shape, that of the bony cavity containing it. When the sac is laid open, upon the upper and outer part, a partition appears, partaking of the nature of the sac, and called by MECKEL, *Septum vestibuli nervo'so-membranaceum*.

(G) Irr gang.

LAC LACHA'TUM (*Pharm.*) Ancient name of a stomachic, described by AVICENNA.

LAC'CA (*Mat. Med.*) from *lahah*, Arab. *Gum'mi lac'ca*, *Stick-lac*, *Gum-lac*, *Seed-lac*, *Shell-lac*, καγκαμον (?) Lac is a substance formed by an insect, and deposited on different species of trees, chiefly in the East Indies. The various kinds, distinguished in com-

merce, are; — *stick-lac*, which is the substance in its natural state, investing the small twigs of the tree: and *seed-lac*, which is the same, broken off. When melted, it is called *shell-lac*.

Lac was, at one time, used in the form of tincture, as a tonic and astringent; and it still forms part of particular dentifrices.

(F) *Laque*. (G) Gummilack, Lack.

LACERATION (*Surg.*) *Laceratio*, *Rhegma*, $\rho\eta\gamma\mu\alpha$, *Ruptura*, *Rupture*, from *lacerare*, 'to tear': — *dilaceratio*, $\sigma\tau\omega\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha$. The act of tearing or rending. The breach, made by tearing or rending; as a *lacerated wound*, *Tre'sis vulnus laceratum*, *Laceratura*, *Vulnus laceratum*.

(F) *Arrachement*, *Déchirement*, *Dilaceration*.

(G) *Zerreissung*.

LAC'ERUM (*Anat.*) Same etymon. Any thing torn, or appearing as if torn. (G) *Zerrissen*.

The FORAMEN LAC'ERUM ANTE'RIUS, (F) *Trou déchiré antérieur*, *Hiatus sphéno-pétreux* (CII.), is an irregular opening, formed by the sphenoid and petrous portion of the temporal bone. This foramen transmits the 3d, 4th, and 6th pair of nerves and the first branch of the 5th pair to the eye and its appendages.

The FORAMEN LAC'ERUM POSTER'IOUS, *Foramen jugula're*, *F. lac'erum in Basi Cra'nii*, (F) *Trou déchiré postérieur*, *Hiatus occipito-pétreux* (CH.), is formed by the occipital bone and the inferior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. Through it, the internal jugular vein, the 8th pair of nerves, and accessory nerve pass out of the cranium.

LACH'RYMAL (*Anat.*) *Lacrymalis*; from *lacryma*, 'a tear.' Belonging to the tears. This epithet is given to various parts.

(G) *Thränen* (in comp.)

1. The LACH'RYMAL PAS'SAGES, *It'a lacrymalles*, (F) *Voies lacrymales*. The organs concerned in the secretion of tears, in spreading them over the eye, and taking them up again to transmit them into the nasal fossæ. The lachrymal passages are composed of the *lachrymal gland*, *puncta*, and *ducts*, the *lachrymal sac*, and the *nasal duct*.

The LACH'RYMAL GLAND, *Glandula innomina'ta GALE'NI seu lacrymalis*, is seated in a depression of the frontal bone at the upper, anterior, and

outer part of the orbit. It is of about the size of an almond: and of an oval shape, flattened above and below: — its great diameter being the antero-posterior. It is composed of several small lobules, united by cellular tissue and separated by it as well as by vessels and nerves which creep in the intervals. This gland has 7 or 8 excretory ducts, which open behind the upper eyelid. Its *use* is to secrete the tears, and pour them on the globe of the eye by its excretory ducts.

The PUNCTA LACRYMAL'IA, (F) *Points lacrymaux*, are two small, round, and contractile openings, situated in the centre of a tubercle, about a line and a half distant from the inner commissure of the eyelids, and continuous with the *lachrymal ducts*. These ducts, (F) *Conduits lacrymaux*, *Cor'nea Lim'cum*, are two in number — a *superior* and an *inferior* — which extend from the puncta to the lachrymal sac. They seem formed by a very delicate prolongation of the conjunctiva, which is continuous with the mucous membrane of the lachrymal sac, (F) *Reservoir des larmes*: — the *Saccus lachrymalis*.

The LACH'RYMAL or NA'SAL CANAL or DUCT, *Ductus ad Na'sum*, is formed by the superior maxillary bone, os unguis, and os turbinatum inferius; and is seated in the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. It is lined by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal sac; and its inferior orifice is furnished with a valvular duplication. This duct transmits the tears, which have been absorbed at the great angle of the eye by the puncta lacrymalia, into the nasal fossæ.

The LACH'RYMAL FOS'SA, *Fos'sa lacrymalis*, is a slight depression at the upper part of the orbit, which lodges the lachrymal gland.

The LACH'RYMAL GROOVE, (F) *Gouttière lacrymale*, is the bony channel, which lodges the lachrymal sac. It is seated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit, and is formed by the os unguis and the ascending process of the upper jaw-bone.

The LACH'RYMAL AR'TERY proceeds from the ophthalmic; and distributes its principal branches to the lachrymal gland.

The LACH'RYMAL VEINS accompany the artery of the same name, and open into the ophthalmic and palpebral veins.

The LACH'RYMAL NERVE is the smallest of the three branches formed

by the ophthalmic nerve. It is distributed, particularly, to the lachrymal gland and to the upper eyelid. In its course it gives off a *sphæno-maxillary* and a *malar* filament.

LACHRYMAL HER'NIA or **TU'MOR**, *Her'nia Sac'ci Lacrymal'lis*, is when the tears enter at the puncta, but cannot pass to the nose, and accumulate. By ANEL, this was called *Dropsy of the Lachrymal Sac*.

LACTA'TION (*Phys.*) *τιθηρισίς*, *Lactatio*; from *lac'teo*, 'I suckle,' 'I give milk.' *Suckling*: — the giving of suck.

The French have four varieties of lactation. 1. *Allaitement maternel*, — *Maternal Lactation*, when the mother suckles the child. 2. *A. étranger, mercénaire*, — when another suckles. 3. *A. artificiel*, — when the child is brought up by hand. 4. *A. animal*, — when the child is suckled by some animal.

(F) *Allaitement*. (G) *Sä u g e n*, *Stillen*.

WRITERS. A. MERCURIALIS, Patav. 1552 (L). PERDULCIS, Paris, 1595 (L). PIJART, Paris, 1628 (L). BOUVRT, Paris, 1657 (L). KOELLING, Lips. 1709 (L). J. F. DE PRÉ, Erford. 1723 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH, Lips. 1752 (L). LANDOIS, Genév. and Paris, 1781 (F). PH. BALDINI (*artificial L.*) Naples, 1784 (I). B. LARA (*bad effects of not suckling*), Lond. 1791. H. C. A. OSTHOFF, Lemgo, 1802 (G). L. CARENO (*artificial L.*), Pavia, 1794 (I).

LACTIF'EROUS (*Anat.*) *Lactif'erus*; from *lac*, 'milk,' and *fero*, 'I carry.'

The **LACTIF'EROUS VES'SELS** or **DUCTS**, *Tub'uli lactif'eri* vel *Ductus lactif'eri*, (F) *Vaisscaux ou conduits lactifères*, are the excretory ducts of the MAMMARY GLAND (which see).

LACT'URAL OR **LACTIF'EROUS SWELL'ING**. A tumefaction of the breast, supposed by SIR ASTLEY COOPER to arise from a large collection of milk in one of the lactiferous tubes, the result of chronic inflammation of the tube near the nipple, with closure of its aperture, and obliteration of the canal for an inch or more. The tube requires to be punctured.

LACTIF'UGA (*Therap.*) from *lac*, 'milk,' and *fugo*, 'I drive away.' Medicines, which dispel milk.

LACTIN'IA (*Hyg.*) Food, prepared with milk.

LACTU'CA (*Mat. Med.*) from *lac*, 'milk'; so called from its milky juice. *Lactu'ca sat'iva*, *Let'tuce*, *Garden Let'tuce*,

Eanu'chium Meco'nis, *ῥηδάς*, *Cher'bas*. It is used as a wholesome salad. The seeds possess a quantity of oil, which, when formed into an emulsion, has been advised in ardor urinæ, &c.

The inspissated juice, *Lactu'ca'rium*, *Thrid'acé*, resembles, in odor and appearance, that of opium, and is, like it, narcotic. Dose, gr. j to vj.

(F) *Laitue ordinaire*.

(G) *Lattich*.

LACTU'CA SCAR'OLA, *L. sylves'tris*, *Scari'ola*, possesses a stronger degree of bitterness than the *L. sativa*. It has similar virtues to the next.

(F) *Laitue Scariole*, *L. sauvage*.

WRITER. H. J. COLLIN, Vienn. 1780 (L).

LACTU'CA VIRO'SA, *L. grave'olens*, *Strong-scent'ed Let'tuce*. The odor of this plant, the leaves of which are used in medicine, is strongly narcotic, and the taste bitter. They are narcotic, diuretic, and aperient; and have been used in dropsies.

(F) *Laitue virguse*.

(G) *Wilder Lattich*.

LACU'NA or **LAGU'NA**, AN'DREW (*Biog.*) A Spanish physician and critic; born at Segovia in 1499; died in 1560. WORKS. *Anatomica methodus*. Paris. 1535. 8vo. *Compendium curationis febris pestilentialis*. Arg. 1542. 12mo. *Annotat. in GALENI interpretes. Victus ratio, scholasticis pauperibus paratu facilis et salubris*. Colon. 1550. 12mo. *Epitome omnium GALENI Pergameni operum*. Lugd. 1553. 12mo. *Annot. in DIOSCORID.* Lugd. 1554. 8vo.

LACU'NA (*Anat.*) A *Fossa* or *Ditch*. Anatomists have given this name to small cavities in the mucous membranes, the parietes of which secrete a viscid humor. Certain lacunæ are but the excretory orifices of mucous crypts. They are very visible in the rectum, vagina, urethra, &c. Sometimes, *lacuna* is used synonymously with *crypt*.

LADRERIE (F) (*Path.*) from *λαδρος*, 'deformed.' A vulgar name for the Elephantiasis or Lepra of the Arabs. Also, a hospital for the reception of the leprous.

(F) *Léproserie*, *Maladrerie*.

LAENNEC, THÉOPHILE RÉNÉ HYACINTHE (*Biogr.*) A distinguished French pathologist; Professor in the School of Paris; born at Quimper, in Lower Brittany, in 1781; died in 1826. WORKS. *De l'auscultation médiate, ou traité du pronostic des maladies des*

poumons et du cœur, établi principalement à l'aide de ce nouveau moyen d'exploration. 2d edition. Paris. 1826. 2 vols. 8vo. In English by JOHN FORBES. Lond. 1821. 8vo.

LÆTIFICANTIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *lætifico*, 'I make glad.' Medicines, formerly used as cordials, in depression of spirits, &c.

LAGOPHTHAL'MIA (*Path.*) from *λαγως*, 'a hare,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye.' *Hare's Eye*: *λαγοφθαλμος*, *Leporinus Oculus*, (F) *Œil de Lièvre*. A vicious arrangement of the upper eyelid, which is so retracted, that it cannot cover the globe of the eye during sleep. It has been asserted, that this condition of the eye is natural to the hare, when asleep. (G) *Häsenauge*.

WRITER. N. Puzos, Paris, 1801 (F).

LAIT RÉPANDU (F) (*Path.*) *Lait épanché*. A popular expression in France, under which is comprehended every kind of disease (and particularly vague pains), occurring after delivery: — all being ascribed to diffusion or deposition of milk.

LALLA'TION (*Path.*) *Lalla'tio*, *Lambdacismus*, *λαμβδακισμος*. SAUVAGES uses this term for a vicious pronunciation, in which the letter L is improperly doubled, or softened, or substituted for R.

LAMB'DOID or LAMBDOI'DAL (*Anat.*) *Lambdoi'des*, *λαμβδοειδης*, from the Gr. letter Δ, *λαμβδα*, and *ειδος*, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Anatomists have given the name *LAMBDOI'DAL SUTURE*, *Sutura lambdoïdal'is*, *S. Pro'ra*, to the suture, formed by the parietal bones and the occipital, because it resembles the Δ, *lambda*, of the Greeks. It is the *Occip'ito-parietal suture*, — *Suture occipitale*, (CII.) In this suture the ossa wormiana are most frequently met with; and the denticulations are most distinctly marked.

LAMELLAR (*Anat.*) *Lamello'sus*, — *Lamina'ted*; composed of laminæ; or leaves; — as the *Lamellar* or *laminated Tissue*; i. e. the *cellular tissue*.

(F) *Lamelleux*, *Lamineux*.

LAMINA (*Anat.*) *Lamell'a*. A thin, flat part of a bone; — a plate or table; — as the cribriform lamina or plate of the ethmoid bone.

(F) *Lame*.

(G) *Platte*, *Blättchen*.

LAMINA SPIRALIS (*Anat.*) *Sep'tum sca'læ*. A partition between the sca'læ of the cochlea. The larger part of this, next the modiolus, is formed of

bone. The remainder, or that part next the opposite side of the sca'læ, is composed of a cartilaginous membrane, called, by VALSALVA, *Zo'na Coch'leæ*. By some anatomists, the lamina is divided into a *Zo'na os'sea*, and *Z. mollis*. By others, it is considered to consist of four laminæ, when examined with a strong glass: — a *Zo'na os'sea*, next to the modiolus, — a *Zo'na coria'cea*, on the outer side of this: a *Zo'na vesicula'ris*, — and a *Zo'na membrana'cea*, which is perhaps the lining membrane of the cochlea.

LA'MIUM ALBUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Urtica mortua*, *Galeop'sis*, *Archangel'lica*, *Dead Nettle*, *White Arch'angel Nettle*. Infusions of this plant have been recommended in uterine hemorrhage, and in leucorrhœa. It is not used.

(F) *Ortie blanche*, *Ortie morte*.

(G) *Weisse Todtennesseln*, *W. Bienensang*.

LAMOTTE, WILLIAM (*Biog.*) An eminent French surgeon and accoucheur, who lived about the commencement of the last century. *WORKS. Traité des accouchemens naturels, non naturels et contre nature*. Paris. 1722. 4to. *Dissertation sur la génération, sur la superfétation*, &c. Paris. 1718. 12mo. *Traité complet de chirurgie*, &c. Paris. 1722. 3 vols. 12mo.

LANCE DE MAURICEAU (F) (*Surg.*)

An instrument, invented by MAURICEAU for perforating the head of the fœtus. A perforator.

LAN'CET (*Surg.*) *Lanceola*; diminutive of *lan'cea*, 'a lance.' A surgical instrument, used in the operation of phlebotomy. It is composed of two parts, the handle, (F) *Chasse*, and the blade, (F) *Lame*. The former is made of two small plates of ivory, bone, or shell, movable on the blade, for whose preservation they are intended. The blade is formed of well polished steel. Lancets are made of differet shapes; — some being *broad-shouldered*, others *spear-pointed*. The French distinguish three kinds. 1. *Lancette à grain d'orge*, which, on account of the almost oval shape of its point, makes a large opening. 2. The lancet, — *à langue de serpent*, which is very narrow towards the point: and, 3. The lancet, — *à grain d'avoine*, which holds a medium station between the two former, and is generally preferred.

The *Abscess Lancet*, is merely a large lancet for the purpose of opening abscesses.

(F) *Lancette*. (G) *Lanze'tte*.

LANCINATING (*Path.*) *Lan'cinans*, from *lancina're*, 'to strike or thrust through.' A species of pain, which consists in lancements or shootings, similar to those that would be produced by the introduction of a sharp instrument into the suffering part. It is especially in cancer, that this kind of pain is felt.

(F) *Lancinant* (substantive, *Élancement*).

(G) *Stechend*.

LANCISI, JOHN MA'RIA (*Biogr.*) An eminent Italian physician; born at Rome in 1654; died in 1720. *WORKS.* *Corporis humani anatomica synopsis.* Romæ. 1684. *De subitaneis mortibus libri duo.* Ibid. 1707. *Dissertatio de nativis, deque adventitiis Romani cæli qualitatibus, &c.* Ibid. 1711. 4to. *De physiognomiâ et sede animæ cogitantis.* Venet. 1713. 4to. *Dissertatio de rectâ medicorum studiorum ratione instituendâ.* Rom. 1715. 4to. *De noxiis paludum effluviis libr. duo.* Ibid. 1717. 4to. *Dissertationes duæ, altera de venâ sine pari, altera de structurâ usuque gangliorum.* Patav. 1719. 4to. *De motu cordis et aneurismatibus.* Opus posthumum. Rom. 1728. fol. *Opera omnia.* Genev. 1718. 2 vols. 4to.

LAN'DUS, BASSIA'NUS (*Biog.*) An Italian physician, native of Placentia; assassinated in 1562. *WORKS.* *De humanâ historiâ, vel de singularum hominis partium cognitione.* Basil. 1542. 8vo. *Iatrologia, in dialogues on the art of medicine.* Basil. 1543. 4to. *Opuscula.* Patav. 1552. 12mo. *De peste Patavinâ.* Ven. 1555. 12mo. *Anatomia corporis humani.* Franc. 1605. 12mo.

LANFRANC (*Biog.*) A very celebrated surgeon of the 13th century, and native of Milan. *WORKS.* *Chirurgia magna et parva.* Venet. 1490. fol. Edited in English by J. HALL.

LANGEAC, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Acidulous, mineral waters at Langeac, in the department of Haute-Loire, France. They are employed as refrigerant, aperient, and diuretic. They contain carbonic acid, carbonates of soda and magnesia, and a little iron.

LAN'GIU, A'QUA EPILEP'TICA (*Phar.*) *Epileptic Water of Lan'gius*, formerly employed against epilepsy. It was composed of the flowers of the *convallaria* and *lavander*, *Spanish wine*, *cinnamon*, *nutmeg*, *mistletoe*, *peony*, and *dittany roots*, *long pepper*, *cubebs*, and *rosemary flowers*.

LAN'GIUS, or LANGE, JOHN (*Biog.*) An eminent German physician, born in Silesia in 1485; died in 1565. *WORKS.* *Medicinalium epistolarum miscellanea.* Basil. 1554. 4to. *Epistolæ medicinales.* Lugd. 1557. fol. *De syrmaismo et ratione purgandi per vomitum, ex Ægyptiorum invento et formulâ.* Lutet. 1572. 8vo. *De scorbuto epistolæ duæ.* Witteberg. 1624. 8vo. *Consilia quædam et experimenta.* Ulmæ. 1676. 4to.

LAN'GRISH or LAN'GRISHE, BROWNE, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) A mechanical physician in London, in the last century, of whose history little is known; died in 1759. *WORKS.* *New essay on muscular motion: founded on experiments and the Newtonian philosophy.* Lond. 1733. 4to. *The modern theory and practice of physic.* Lond. 1735. 8vo. *Physical experiments upon brutes, chiefly with a view to discover a method of dissolving the stone.* Lond. 1746. 12mo. This contains also some experiments on the poison of laurel water, injecting air into the blood-vessels, &c. *Croonian lecture on muscular motion for the year 1747.* Lond. 1748. 4to. *Plain directions in regard to the small-pox.* Lond. 1758. 4to.

LANGUOR (*Path.*) *αρεσις*. A species of depression or debility, which generally comes on slowly.

(F) *Langueur*. (G) *Schwäche*, *Mattigkeit*, *Kraftlosigkeit*.

LANZONI, JOSEPH (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician and philosopher of Ferrara; born in 1663; died in 1730. *WORKS.* *Animadversiones variæ ad medicinam, anatomicam, et chirurgicam maxime facientes.* Coll. 1688. 12mo. *Tractatus de balsamatione cadaverum.* Ferrar. 1693. 12mo. *Exercitatio de salivâ humanâ.* Ferrar. 1702. 12mo. *Exercitatio de coronis et unguentis.* Ferrar. 1715. 12mo. *Opera omnia.* Lausann. 1738. 3 vols. 4to.

LAONI'CA CURA'TIO (*Therap.*) A mode of treating the gout, which consisted in the employment of local applications, proper for evacuating the morbid matter.

LAPAROCE'LE (*Surg. Path.*) from *λαπαρα*, 'the lumbar region,' and *κηλη*, a tumor.' *Lum'bar Her'nia*, through a separation of the fibres of the quadratus lumborum, and a protrusion of the aponeurosis of the transverse muscle, on the outside of the mass common to the sacro-lumbalis and longissimus dorsi. CLOQUET.

LAPIDIL'LUM (*Surg.*) **BLASIVS'** has given this name to a kind of scoop, used, in his time, for extracting stone from the bladder.

LA'PIS LAZ'ULI (*Therap.*) *La'pis Cyanus*, *Asulci*, *Laz'v'ite*, (F) *Pierre d'azur*, *Outremer*. A stone, of a beautiful blue color; opaque; and close grained; fracture dull. It is composed of silex; alumine; carbonate and sulphate of lime; oxide of iron, and water. It was formerly looked upon as a purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy. (G) *Lazurstein*.

LAPSA'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Lampsa'na*, *Na'pium*, *Papilla'ris her'ba*, *Dock-cresses*, *Nipple-wort*. This plant is a lactescent bitter. It has been chiefly employed, however, as an external application to sore nipples, &c.

(F) *Lampsane*, *Herbe aux Mamelles*. **LA'QUEUS** (*Surg.*) A cord or ligature or bandage, with running knots;—a *noose*, a *loop*, *βροχος*, *παχειτος*, *Pach'etos*. The term is applied to a bandage or fillet of any kind, attached by means of a loop upon any part with the view of fixing it; as in certain cases of labor, where a hand or foot presents; or to facilitate extension in luxations and fractures.

(F) *Laq*, or *Laq*.

LARDA'CEOUS (*Path.*) from *lar'dum*, 'lard'; the fat of bacon. An epithet given to certain organic alterations in the textures, whose aspect and consistence resemble lard.

LARYNGE'AL (*Anat.*) *Larynge'us*. That which belongs to the larynx.

The **LARYNGE'AL NERVES** (F) *Ner'vi laryngés*, are two in number;—a *superior* and *inferior*.

The *superior laryngeal nerve* is given off from the trunk of the pneumogastric, at the upper and deep part of the neck. It passes downwards and inwards, behind the internal carotid artery, and divides into two secondary branches: the one, *external*, which distributes its filaments on the outside of the larynx, to the sterno-thyroid, hyothyroid, constrictor inferior, crico-thyroid muscles, &c. The other, the *internal*, which crosses the thyro-hyoid membrane, and gives filaments to the epiglottis, the mucous membranes of the pharynx and larynx, to the arytenoid gland, the arytenoid and crico-thyroid muscles, and ultimately anastomoses with the inferior laryngeal nerve.

The *inferior laryngeal nerves* or *recurre'nts*, *Ner'vi reversi'vi*, *Rameaux Trachéaux* (*CHAUS.*), arise from the trunk of the pneumogastric within the

thorax. They ascend in the furrow, which separates the trachea from the œsophagus, to be distributed on the neck, after having been reflected;—the left, around the arch of the aorta; the right, around the corresponding subclavian. They send off filaments to the cardiac plexuses; to the parietes of the œsophagus, and trachea; to the thyroid gland; to the inferior constrictor of the pharynx; the posterior and lateral crico-arytenoid, and thyro-arytenoid muscles; and to the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx.

The **LARYNGE'AL ARTERIES** are given off from the thyroid arteries.

The **LARYNGE'AL VEINS** open into the internal jugular. **WINSLOW** gives the name *laryngeal* to the *superior thyroid artery*, (q. v.)

(F) *Laryngé*, *Laryngien*.

LARYNGI'TIS (*Path.*) *Cyan'chē larynge'a*, *Inflammation of the Lar'ynx*.

This disease, in some measure, resembles croup; but is usually devoid of that peculiar, sonorous inspiration, which attends the latter. There is, also, pain upon pressing the larynx; and, whilst laryngitis is a disease of more advanced life, croup attacks children. The membraniform exudation is, also, absent; probably, because the inflammation, being seated above the glottis, the coagulable lymph is readily expectorated. It requires the most active treatment.

(F) *Catarrhe laryngien*, *Angine laryngée*.

(G) *Luftröhrenentzündung*.

LARYNGO'GRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Laryngog'ra'phia*; from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the larynx.

LARYNGO'LOGY (*Anat.*) from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' A treatise on the larynx.

LARYNGO'TOMY (*Surg.*) *Laryngoto'mia*, from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A surgical operation, which consists in opening the larynx, either to extract a foreign body, or to remedy any obstruction of the glottis. The operation is, sometimes, erroneously called *Bronchotomy* and *Tracheotomy*. (G) *Luftröhrenschnitt*.

WRITERS. **MAILLARD** (*Is L. useful in angina?*) Basil. 1623 (L). **MOREAU**, Paris, 1646 (L). **G. DETHARDING** (*restoring the drowned by L.*), Rostoch, 1714 (L). **BUCQUET** (*new method*), Paris, 1779 (L).

LAR'YNX (*Anat.*) *λαρυγξ*, (a whistle.) *Ca'put as'peræ arte'ria*. The apparatus

of voice is situated at the superior and anterior part of the neck; and at the top of the trachea, with which it communicates. It is composed of four cartilages, — the thyroid, cricoid, and two arytenoid, is moved by a number of muscles, and lined by a mucous membrane, having certain membranous reflections, constituting the *superior ligaments of the glottis*, &c.

PARTS COMPOSING THE LARYNX.

1. Cartilages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Thyroid, { Cricoid, { Two Arytenoid, { Epiglottis.
2. Muscles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Extrinsic. { Sterno-thyroid, { Constrictors of the pharynx, { All the muscles of the hyoid region.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Intrinsic. { Crico-thyroid, { Crico-arytenoid, posterior, { Crico-arytenoid, lateral, { Thyro-arytenoid, { Arytenoid.
3. A Mucous Membrane.	
4. Glands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Epiglottic, { Arytenoid, { Thyroid.
5. Membranes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Thyro-hyoid, { Crico-thyroid.
6. Ligaments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Crico-arytenoid, { Thyro-arytenoid.

The vessels and nerves of the larynx are called *laryngeal*.

The larynx is destined to give passage to the air in the act of respiration, and to impress upon it certain modifications, which constitute the voice. Its dimensions vary in different individuals. In men, it is always larger and situated lower than in women.

(G) Luftröhrenkopf, Kehlkopf.

WRITERS. J. CHEYNE (*pathology of*), Edinb. 1809. W. H. PORTER (*surgical pathology of*), Dublin, 1826.

LASERPITIUM (*Hyg.*) *La'ser*, *Silphium*, *σποσ σιλφιου*. A term applied, anciently, both to a plant and its juice, with the nature of neither of which do we possess any precise information. BENTLEY, LAURENCE, GEOFFROI, &c. regard it to have been the same as our *assafœtida*: — THEOPHRASTUS, DIOSCORIDES, and the ancient Scholiast on ARISTOPHANES, however, by assigning a sweet and agreeable flavor to the *laserpitium*, discountenance the idea. From whatever plant obtained, it was

so rare, and consequently so costly, that the Romans deposited it in the public treasury. It was obtained from Cyrene — *Succus Cyrenæicus*; and likewise from Persia, — the latter being the most valuable. The *Laserpitium* is called, by AVICENNA, *Althit*.

LASERPITIUM LATIFOLIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Gentiana alba*, *White Gentian*, *Cervaria alba*. The root of this plant is bitter and tonic.

(G) Weisse Enzianwurzel, Hirschwurzel.

(F) *Laser à larges feuilles*.

LASERPITIUM SILVER; *Ses'eli*, *Silber montanum*; *Heart-wort*, *Sermountain*. The seeds and roots are possessed of aromatic properties.

(G) Rosskümmelartiges Laserkraut. (F) *Laser sermontain*.

LASSUS, PETER (*Biogr.*) A French surgeon of eminence; born at Paris in 1741; died in 1807. WORKS. *Traité élémentaire de médecine opératoire*. Paris. 1795. 2 vols. 8vo. *Pathologie chirurgicale*. Ibid. 1805, 1806. 2 vols. 8vo.

LATENT (*Path.*) *La'tens*; from *late're*, 'to lie hid.' An epithet applied to certain diseases or states of disease, in which the symptoms are so concealed and obscure, as to escape the observation of the physician. Thus, we say *latent inflammation*, *latent period of small-pox*, &c.

(G) Verborgen.

LATERITIUS (*Path.*) *Lateri'tius*; from *later*, 'a brick.' An epithet applied to the brick-like sediment, occasionally deposited in the urine of people afflicted with fever.

LATIBULUM (*Path.*) from *lateo*, 'I lie hid.' The focus of febrile poison; whence it spreads to every part to induce a paroxysm.

LATICA (*Path.*) *Amphimerina latica* of SAUVAGES. A species of quotidian remittent, whose paroxysms are very long, and which is accompanied with *latent heat*, (?) whence its name.

LATISSIMUS DORSI (*Anat.*) *Ani'scalp'tor*, *Dorsi-lunbo-sacro-huméral*, *Brachium movens quartus*, *Lombo-huméral* (CH.), (F) *Muscle grand dorsal*, *M. très large du dos*. A flat muscle; broad, especially below; thin; quadrilateral; and situated at the posterior, lateral, and inferior region of the trunk. It is attached to the posterior half of the outer lip of the crest of the ilium; to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the spinous processes of the six or seven last dorsal vertebræ,

and to all those of the loins, and to the last four false ribs, and is inserted by a strong tendon at the posterior edge of the bicapital groove of the humerus. Its upper fibres are almost horizontal: the middle very long and oblique upwards and outwards; and the anterior almost vertical.

This muscle carries the arm backwards, depressing it, and making it turn on its axis. It also draws, backwards and downwards, the prominence of the shoulder. When, suspended by an arm, we make an effort to raise ourselves, it draws the trunk towards the arm. It can, also, raise the ribs by assuming its fixed point on the humerus, and become an inspiratory muscle.

LAUCA'NIA (*Anat.*) λουκανία, λεικανία, from λαύω, 'I enjoy,' 'I take.' The fauces and œsophagus. Also, the chin. GORRÆUS.

LAUD'ANUM (*Pharm.*) Perhaps from laus, 'praise'; lauda'tum, 'praised.' Every preparation of opium, solid or liquid, but more particularly the extract and tincture, and especially the latter.

LAUD'ANUM ABBAT'IS ROUSSEAU, *Guttæ Abbat'is ROUSSEAU, Vinum opiatum fermentati'one parat'um, Abbé ROUSSEAU'S Drops.* (*Mel. Narbonens.* ℞ xij, aqua calida ℥iij. Set in a warm place, and, as soon as the mixture ferments, add opium ℞ iv, dissolved in water ℞ xij. Let it ferment for a month, and evaporate to ℞ x: strain, and add rectified spirit of wine ℞ ivss.)

LAUD'INÆ (PIL'ULÆ) (*Pharm.*) Pills, containing laudanum. POTERIUS.

LAURENT, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A thermal spring, five leagues from Joyeuse in France. Temp. 127° Fahr.

WRITERS. J. B. ROCHIER, Monspel. 1714 (L). COMBALUSIER, Montpellier, 1743 (F). BONIFACE, 1779 (F).

LAURUS (*Mat. Med.*) Lau'rus nob'ilis, δαφνύ; the Sweet Bay. The leaves and berries have a sweet, fragrant smell; and an aromatic, astringent taste. Sweet bay has been advised as a stomachic and carminative, but is now rarely used. It is, sometimes, employed as a fomentation and in gylsters; and the berries are an ingredient in the *Emplastrum Cumini*.

(F) Laurier.

(G) Lorbeerbaum.

LAURUS CAS'SIA (*Mat. Med.*) The species of laurus, which yields the

Cas'sia lig'nea, Cas'sia, κασία, Cas'sia cinnamo'mea, Cor'tex Canel'la Malabar'ica, Cas'sia lig'nea Malabar'ica, Xy'lo-cas'sia, Canel'la Malabar'ica et Javen'sis, Canel'la Cuba'na, Ar'bor Juda'ica, Cas'sia Canel'la, Canel'li'era Malabar'ica, Cor'tex crassior, Cinnamo'mum Malabar'icum, C. In'dicum, C. Sinen'se, Calihac'ha canell'la, Wild Cin'namon, Mal'abar Cin'namon, Cas'sia. The bark and leaves abound with the flavor of cinnamon, for which they may be substituted: but they are much weaker. The unopened flower buds are used in the same manner.

(F) *Cannelle de Malabar ou de Java, C. fausse, C. mätte, Casse en bois, Casse aromatique.*

(G) Mutterzimmt, Zimmtcassie, Zimmtsorte.

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM (*Mat. Med.*) ζυμωον, Cinnamo'mum, Darsil'ni, Darsil'ni, Cin'namon, — Xy'lo-cinnamo'mum, Cuurdo Canel'la, C. Zeylan'ica. Cinnamon bark is stimulant and carminative, and is employed, chiefly, as a grateful aromatic, to cover the taste of more nauseous remedies. Dose, gr. x to ℥j. The *Flowers*, called *Cassia Flo'res* in the shops, possess aromatic and astringent virtues, and may be used wherever cinnamon is required.

(F) *Cannelle, Baume de Cannelle, Cannelle officinale.*

(G) Zimmt, Zimet.

WRITERS. J. TH. SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1670 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1707 (L). J. A. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1707 (L). CH. L. GÖLLER, Ultraj. 1709 (L).

LAURUS CULIL'AWAN (*Mat. Med.*) The tree, that affords the *Cor'tex Culil'awan, Cullitawan, Cor'tex caryophylloides, C. caryophylloides Amboinen'sis*. This bark resembles the sassafras in appearance and properties, and is used in Java as a condiment.

WRITER. J. F. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1753 (L).

LAURUS SASSAFRAS (*Mat. Med.*) *Sassafras, A'gue-free, Cor'nus mas odora'ta, Anhuiba.* Indigenous in the United States. Sassafras wood and root have been considered stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic. The virtues depend upon essential oil, the odor of which is not unlike that of fennel. It has been used in cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, &c.

(G) Fenchelholz.

LAUTISSIMA VINA (*Pharm.*) Wines were formerly so called, which were strongly impregnated with myrrh.

LAVEN'DULA (*Mat. Med.*) from *lavoo*, 'I wash'; so called from being used in baths. *Laven'dula sp'ica*, *Common lavender*, *Lavan'dula*. The odor of lavender flowers is fragrant and agreeable; taste warm and bitterish — depending upon an essential oil. It has been used as a stimulant; particularly in the form of the oil, — *Oleum laven'dule*. The dried leaves have been employed as an erhrine.

(F) *Lavande*, *Aspic*, *Spic*.

(G) Lavandel.

The French use the *laven'dula stæchas* or *French lavender*, of which they have a compound syrup. *Syr'n'pus de stæch'adè compos'itus*, used as a pectoral.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent London physician; born in Westminster, in 1711; died at Canterbury, in 1783. *WORKS. Oratio anniversaria Harreiana*. Lond. 1748. 4to. *Dissertatio medica de hydrope*. Lond. 1756. 8vo. *Praelectiones medicae duodecim*. Lond. 1757. 8vo. *Praelectiones de naturâ musculorum*. Lond. 1759. 8vo. FRANCIS NICHOLSII, M. D. *Georgii secundi magnæ Britanniae regis medici ordinarii, vita; cum conjecturis ejusdem de naturâ et usu partium humani corporis similarium*. Lond. 1780. 4to.

LAX'A CHIMO'LEA (*Pharm.*) A laxative medicine, composed of several salts and recommended by PARACEL-SUS in syphilis.

LAX'ATIVE (*Therap. & Mat. Med.*) *Laxativus*; from *laxare*, 'to loosen.' *Minorativus*, *Solutivus*, *Alviducus*, A medicine, which gently opens the bowels; such as tamarinds, manna, &c.

(G) Laxir mittel.

WRITERS. A. PETERMANN, Lips. 1692 (L). FR. GEHRING, Hal. 1796 (L). J. N. SEIGNETTE, Gotting. 1801 (L).

LAXA'TOR TYM'PANI (*Anat.*) *L. major tympani*, *Exter'nus mall'ci*, *Anterior mall'ci*, *Oblivus auris*, *Exter'nus auris vel Laxator inter'nus*, *Sphenisalpingo-mall'ci*, (F) *Antérieur du marteau*, *Eustachii musculus*. A muscle, which arises from the spine of the sphenoid bone and from the cartilage of the eustachian tube, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the apophysis of RAW. It relaxes the membrana tympani.

LAXA'TOR MI'NOR TYM'PANI (*Anat.*) A very small muscle, which extends from the upper part of the external auditory canal and is inserted at the inferior part of the process of the han-

dle of the malleus. Its existence is denied by most anatomists.

LAX'ITY (*Path.*) *Lax'itas*, *Lax'ness*. Condition of a tissue, when loose or relaxed; or of one which wants tone. We say *laxity of fibre*, *laxity of skin*, to express, that those parts have lost some of the tenseness proper to them.

LAZARET'TO (*Med.*) *Lazaret*. A solitary edifice in most seaports of magnitude, intended for the disinfection of men and goods, proceeding from places where contagious diseases are prevailing.

WRITERS. JOHN HOWARD, Lond. 1789. CH. A. FISCHER (*on the quarantine establishments at Marseilles*), Leipz. 1803 (G).

LEÆ'NE, EMPLAS'TRUM (*Pharm.*) *Leæna*. A plaster, referred to by AËTIUS, which was considered to extirpate the disease like a lioness!

LEAKE, JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An obstetrical practitioner of London; a native of Cumberland; died in 1792. *WORKS. Practical observations on the childbed fever; also on the nature and treatment of uterine hemorrhages, convulsions, and such other acute diseases as ure most fatal to women during a state of pregnancy*. Lond. 1773. 8vo. *A lecture, introductory to the theory and practice of midwifery*. Lond. 1777. 8vo. *Medical instructions towards the prevention and cure of chronic and other diseases peculiar to women*. Lond. 1777. 8vo. *Vindication of the forceps described by him, against the illiberal remarks signed THOMAS DENMAN*. Lond. 1785. 8vo. *Specimen artis obstetr.: being a syllabus or general heads of a course of lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery and diseases incident to women and children*. Lond. 1787. 8vo. *Dissertation on the properties and efficacy of the Lisbon diet-drink*. Lond. 1790. 8vo. *A practical essay on the diseases of the viscera, particularly those of the stomach and bowels, the liver, spleen, and urinary bladder, &c.* Lond. 1792. 8vo.

LEB'ANON, MI'NERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The spring at Lebanon, 26 miles east of Albany, New York, is an almost pure thermal. Temp. 72° Fahr.

LEBER, FERDINAND VON (*Biogr.*) A German surgeon and professor of anatomy and surgery; born at Vienna in 1727; died in 1803. *WORKS. Abhandlung von der Nutzbarkeit des Schierlings in der Wundarzneikunst*. Wien, 1762. 8vo. *Vorlesungen über die Zer-*

gliederungskunst. Ibid. 1775. 8vo. In Latin. 1778. 8vo.

LECTISTERNIUM (*Med.*) The arrangement of a bed, so as to adapt it to a particular disease. Also, a supplication, with the Romans, in times of public danger, when beds or couches were spread for the gods, as if they were about to feast, and their images were taken down from their pedestals and placed upon these couches round the altars. The lectisternium was first introduced in the time of a pestilence. *LIVY*.

LECTUALIS (*Path.*) from *lectum*, 'a bed.' An epithet applied to a long, chronic disease.

LEDUM PALUS'TRĒ (*Mat. Med.*) *Rosmarinus sylvestris*, *Anthos sylvestris*. This plant has a bitter, subastringent taste, and was formerly used in Switzerland in place of hops; the virtues are equivocal.

(F) *Lède ou Romarin sauvage*.

(G) *Post, Porsch, Wilder Rosmarin, Sumpfporsch, Wanzenkraut, Heydebienenkraut*.

LEG (*Anat.*) (*Danish.*) *Crus, øzelloz, znygh*. The portion of the lower extremity, which extends from the knee to the foot. It consists of three bones; — *Tibia, Fibula, and Patella*, and, also, of a great number of muscles, vessels, and nerves. The projection, formed by the muscles at the back part of the leg, has received the name of *Calf of the leg*. It is the special attribute of man, and proves that he is destined to be biped.

(G) *Unterschinkel*.

LEGAL/LOIS, JUV'LIAN JOHN CÆSAR (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physiologist; born at Cherneix, near Dol, in 1772; died in 1814. *WORKS. Le sang est-il identique dans les vaisseaux qu'il parcourt?* Paris. An. xiii. 8vo. *Expériences sur le principe de la vie, notamment sur celui des mouvemens du cœur, et sur le siège de ce principe*. Paris. 1812. 8vo. *Œuvres complètes, avec des notes, par M. PARISET*. Paris. 1824. 2 vols. 8vo.

LEGITIMATE (*Leg. Med. & Path.*) *Legitimus, Genuinus, γνησιος*. An epithet, applied to things which cannot properly be violated. A *legitimate child* is one conceived or born during marriage. *Legitimate diseases* are those, which follow a regular march.

(G) *Recht mässig*.

LEGNA (*Anat.*) *λεγνα*, from *λεγρον*, 'a fringed edge.' The orifice of the pudendum muliebree or of the uterus.

LEGUMEN (*Mat. Alim.*) from *le'go*, 'I gather': so called because they are usually gathered by the hand, instead of being reaped. All kinds of *pulse* are so called; as peas, beans, &c.

(F) *Legume, Gousse*.

(G) *Hulsenfrucht*.

LEIGH, CHARLES, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A London naturalist and physician; born in Lancashire; flourished about the latter end of the 17th century. *WORKS. Phthisiologia Lancastriensis; cui accessit tentamen de mineralibus aquis in eodem comitatu observatis*. Lond. 1694. 4to. *Exercitationes quinque de aquis medicatis, morbis acutis, intermittibus, hydropes*. Oxford. 1697. 8vo.

LEIOPODES (*Path.*) *λειοποδης*, from *λειος*, 'smooth,' and *πους*, 'a foot.' Affected with *flat-footedness, splay-footedness*. Individuals, the soles of whose feet are flat, instead of having the concavity, which feet commonly present.

LEIOPUS (*Anat.*) *Li'opus, λειοπους*, from *λειος*, 'smooth,' and *πους*, 'a foot.' One that is flat-footed, splay-footed.

(G) *Platfuss*.

LEIPHE'MOS (*Path.*) *λειφαιμος*, from *λειπω*, 'I want,' and *αιμα*, 'blood.' A word sometimes used adjectively; at others, substantively; either for a vicious state of blood, or rather a sort of anemia — or for the patient who labors under this condition.

LEIPODE'MOS (*Path.*) *Lipoder'mos, λειποδερμος*, from *λειπω*, 'I want,' and *δερμα*, 'skin.' One who wants a part of his skin. It is specially applied to those who want the prepuce.

LEIPYRIAS (*Path.*) *λειπυριας*, from *λειπω*, 'I leave,' and *πυρ*, 'fire' or 'heat.' A species of continued fever, referred to by the Greek physicians, in which there is burning heat of the internal parts and coldness of the extremities. *AVICENNA* described, under this name, a kind of hemitritæa.

LEMERY, LOUIS (*Biog.*) A French physician; born at Paris in 1677; died in 1743. *WORKS. Traité des alimens*. Paris. 1702. 12mo. In English. Lond. 1704. 8vo. *Dissertation sur la nourriture des os*. Paris. 1704. 12mo. *Éclaircissement sur le livre de la generation des vers*. Amst. 1705. 8vo.

LEMERY, NICOLAS (*Biogr.*) Father of the preceding, and a celebrated chemist; born at Rouen in Normandy, in 1645; died in 1715. *WORKS. Cours de Chymie*. Paris. 1675. 8vo. In English,

entitled, *A course of chymistry: containing an easy method of preparing those chymical medicines which are used in physick.* Translated by WALTER HARRIS, M. D. Lond. 1677. 8vo. *A universal pharmacopœia*, in French. Paris. 1697. 4to. In English abridged. Lond. 1700. 12mo. *Dictionnaire universel des drogues simples.* Paris. 1698. 4to.

LEMNISCUS (*Surg.*) λημισκος, *Tarun'da.* A tent of charpie; a kind of pessary, made of rolled linen, and having the shape of a long tent.

LEMNIUS, LÆVINUS (*Biogr.*) Physician of Zerizee in Zealand; born in 1505; died in 1568. WORKS. *De Astrologiâ liber unus*, &c. Antwerp. 1554. 8vo. *De oculitis nature miraculis libr. ii.* Antwerp. 1559. 12mo. *De oculitis nature miraculis libr. iv.* Ibid. 1564. In English. Lond. 1568. fol. *De habitu et constitutione corporis, quam triviales complexionem vocant, libr. duo.* 1561. *His treatise concerning complexions, to all such as be desirous and careful of their bodily health. Translated into English by THOMAS NEWTON.* Lond. 1581. 12mo.

LEMONADE! (*Pharm.*) Lemon juice, diluted with water and sweetened.

DRY LEMONADE, (F) *Limonaie sèche.* Citric or tartaric acid reduced to powder and mixed with sugar.

NITRIC LEMONADE. Nitric acid considerably diluted with water and sweetened.

SULPHURIC LEMONADE AND TARTARIC LEMONADE are made with the sulphuric and tartaric acids.

LENITIVE (*Therap.*) *Lenitivus, Lenis, leniens*, from *lenio*, 'I assuage.' A medicine, which allays irritation or palliates disease; also, a laxative medicine. A *lenitive clectuary* is one that purges gently.

LENTICULA (*Path.*) Dim. of *lens*, a lentil. A freckle. Also, the eruption of lenticular fever. See EPHELIDES.

LENTICULARRES GLANDULÆ (*Anat.*) *Lenticular glands.* Mucous follicles, having the shape of a lentil, and which are observed especially towards the base of the tongue.

LENTIN, LEBRECHT FREDERICK BENJAMIN (*Biogr.*) A distinguished physician to the king of Great Britain in Hanover; born at Erfurt in 1736; died at Hanover in 1804. WORKS. *De prærogativâ venæsectionis in partibus laborantibus.* Götting. 1756. 4to. *Observat. medic. fascic. iii.* Lips. 1764-72. 8vo. *Beiträge zur ausübenden Arz-*

neiwissenschaft. Leipz. 1 Band. 1789, 2 and 3 Band. 1798. *Supplement, with the life of the author*, by W. SACHSE. 1808. 8vo. *Apothekertaxe für das Kurfürstenth. Hannover.* Hannover. 1801. 4to.

LENTIS/CINUM VINUM (*Pharm.*) Wine, impregnated with mastich; from *lentiscas*, 'the mastich tree.'

LENTOR (*Path.*) γλιχροτης, from *lentus*, 'clammy.' A viscidness or sizeness of any fluid. (G) Trägheit.

LEONICE/NUS, NICH'OLAS (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician of high estimation; born in one of the Venetian states in 1423; died in 1524. WORKS. *De morbo gallico*; Venet. apud. ALD. 1497. 4to. *Editio princeps.* He was the first Italian, who treated of this disorder. *Versio aliquot librorum GALENI et HIPPOCRATIS, et quæstio de 3 Doctrinis ordinariis sec. sententiam GALENI.* Ven. 1523. *De PLINI et aliorum medicorum erroribus liber.* Bas. 1520. 4to.

LEONTIASIS (*Path.*) λεοντιασις, λεοντιον, from *λεων*, 'a lion.' A name given to lepra of the countenance, from some fancied resemblance between the countenance of those laboring under it and that of the lion. To this kind of lepra the epithets, *le'online* and *le'ontine*, have been given.

LEONTODON TARAXACUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Urina'ria, Cal'put mon'achi, Dens leo'nis, Dandel'ion, Piss'a-bed.* The young leaves are sometimes eaten as salad. The roots are, also, roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The root is, moreover, reputed to be aperient and diuretic; hence its vulgar name. Its efficacy is doubtful.

(F) *Pissenlit, Liondent.*

(G) Löwenzahn, Pfafftenröhlein, Pappenkraut.

WRITERS. DELII, Erlang. 1754 (L). LEONURUS (*Mat. Med.*) from *λεων*, 'a lion,' and *ουρα*, 'a tail.' *Lion's tail.*

LEONURUS CARDIACA, *Agripall'ma Gall'is, Marrubium, Cardia cris'pa, Her'ba card'ia, H. pal'te lap'ina, Moth'crwort.* Its properties are those of a nauseous bitter; and hence it has been used in hysteria and other nervous affections.

(F) *Agripaumc.* (G) Herzkraut, Herzgespann, Wolfstrapp.

LEPIDIUM (*Mat. Med.*) from *λεπις*, 'a scale'; so called from its supposed usefulness in cleansing the skin from scales and impurities. *Pepper-wort.*

(G) Pfefferkraut.

LEPIDIUM IBERIS, *Iberis, Cardamantica, Sciat'ica cres'ses.* This plant possesses a warm, penetrating, pun-

gent taste, like other cresses and is recommended as an antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic.

LEPIDIVM SATIVUM, *Nasturtium hortensē*, *Garden cress*, καρδαμωρ, καρδαμωρ, *Dittander*. This plant possesses, warm, stimulating properties, and is used like the last.

(F) *Cresson alénois*, *Cresson des jardins*.

(G) *Gartenkresse*.

LEPIDOSARCOMA (*Path.*) λεπιδοσαρκομα, *Tumor squamiformis carnosus*. A fleshy tumor, covered with scales; from λεπις, 'a scale,' and σαρκωμα, 'a fleshy tumor.' *MARCUS AURELIUS SEVERINUS* describes tumors of this kind in the interior of the mouth.

LEPRA (*Path.*) λεπρα or λεπιρα, from λεπις, 'a scale.' *Lepido'sis Lepri'asis*, *Vitili'go*, *Lepra Græco'rum*, *Beras*, *Boak* (*Arab.*) *Leprosy*, (F) *Lèpre*, *Mal Saint-Main*, (G) *Aussatz*. This term has been applied to various affections, very different in character. 1. To the *Leprosy of the Jews*, *Leuce*, λευκη. *Lepido'sis lepri'asis canes'cens*. A variety of the *Alphos* or *Lepra alphioides*. The leuce was, generally, not scaly, but consisted of smooth, shining patches, on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin, with the muscular flesh, lost its sensibility. It was incurable. 2. To the *Elephantiasis* or *Lepra of the Arabs*. See *ELEPHANTIASIS*, and 3. To the *Lepra of the Greeks*, which includes all the varieties met with at the present day. It is characterized by scaly patches of different sizes, but having always nearly a circular form.

BATEMAN and *WILLAN* describe three chief varieties of this lepra—1. The *Lepra vulgaris*, *Lepido'sis lepri'asis vulgaris*, *Dartre furfuracée arrondie* of *ALIBERT*; characterized as follows—scales glabrous, whitish; size of a crown piece; preceded by smaller reddish and glossy elevations of the skin, encircled by a dry, red, and slightly elevated border; often confluent; sometimes covering the whole of the body except the face.

2. The *Lepra alphioides*, *Lepido'sis Lepri'asis al'vida*, *Alphos*, *Beras-bc-jaz* (*Arab.*) *Baras*, *Morphæa al'ba*, *Vitili'go alphas*, *Al'bara*, *Al'baras*, *Al'baros*, *Lèpre écaïlleuse* of *ALIBERT*. (G) *Weisseaussatz*, *White leprosy*. An affection, characterized by white patches, surrounded by a rose-colored areola, which appear here and there on the surface; depressed in the middle, and

3. *Lepra nigricans*, *Lepra melas*—*Vitili'go melas*, *V. nigra*, *Morphæa nigra*, *Lepra maculo'sa nigra*, *Al'bara nigra*, *Melas*, *Lepidosislepri'asis nigricans*, *Beras asced* (*Arab.*) (G) *Schwarze Aussatz*, *Black leprosy*; in which the scales are livid; the size of half a dollar; and diffused over the body, but less widely than the *Alphioides*. The French pathologists usually admit three species of lepra; to which they give the epithets *scaly* (*squamense*), *crustaceous* (*crustacée*) and *tubercular* (*tuberculeuse*) accordingly as the skin may be covered with scales, crusts, or tubercles.

Lepra appears to be endemic in Egypt, in Java, and in certain parts of Norway and Sweden. Imperfect and faulty nutriment appears to contribute to its development.

The means, best adapted for the removal of lepra, are:—a mild, unirritating diet: emollient fomentations—sulphureous baths, fumigations, &c. but, often, all remedial agents will be found ineffectual.

WRITER. *C. HOLTZACH*, *Tigur*. 1558 (L). *SALZMANN*, *Argent*. 1620 (L). *HELVETIUS*, *Lugd. Bat.* 1678 (L). *SCHMIDT*, *Ultraject*. 1696 (L). *THOMASIVS* (*Lepr. Græc. et Judæor.*), *Basil*. 1708 (L). *OUSEEL* (*L. Hebræorum*), *Francequer*. 1709 (L). *G. W. WEDEL* (*Leprosy of the Scriptures*), *Jenæ*, 1715 (L). *RUSMEYER* (*Do.*), *Gryphiswald*. 1723 (L). *SCHMIDEL*, *Erlang*. 1750 (L). *C. LINNÉ*, *Upsal*. 1760 (L). *SCHILLING*, *Lugd. Bat.* 1773 (L). *N. ARBOE*, *Copenhag.* 1792 (Dan.). *A. C. E. MANGOR*, *Copenhag.* 1792 (Dan.). *BONORDEN*, *Hal.* 1795 (L). *J. C. MÜHLERT*, *Copenhag.* 1799 (Dan.). *AHLEFELD*, *Giess*. 1800 (L). *AUTENRIETH*, *Tubing*. 1805 (L).

LEROY, *ALPHONSE VINCENT LOUIS* (*Biogr.*) A professor of midwifery in Paris; born at Rouen in 1741; assassinated in Paris in 1816. *WORKS*. *Maladies des femmes*, &c. 1768. 2 vols. 8vo. *Pratique de l'art des accouchemens*. 1776. 8vo. *La Médecine maternelle*. 1803. 8vo. *Manuel des gontteux et des rheumatiques*. Paris. 1803. 18mo. *Manuel de la saignée*, &c. Paris. 1807.

LE'SION (*Path.*) *Læ'sio*, from læsus, 'hurt,' 'injured.' Derangement, disorder; any morbid change, either in the exercise of functions or in the texture of organs. *Organic lesion* is synonymous with *organic disease*.

LETH'ARGY (*Path.*) *Lethar'gus*, *Cal-*

rus lethar'gus, *Sabat* (Arab.), *Leth'argy*, *Veter'nus*, *Lethar'gia*, ληθαργος, ληθαργια, from ληθη, 'oblivion,' and αργια, 'idleness.' A constant state of stupor from which it is almost impossible to arouse the individual; and, if aroused, he speedily relapses into his former condition.

(G) Sch l a f s u c h t.

WRITER. J. CHEYNE, Lond. 1812.

LETHIF'EROUS (*Med.*) *Leth'ifer* from *le'thum*, 'death,' and *fe'ro*, 'I carry.' Mortal, deadly, as a *lethif'crous wound*, *poison*, &c.

(G) T ö d t l i c h.

LETT'SOM, JOHN COAKLEY, M. D. F. R. and A. S. S. (*Biogr.*) An eminent London physician; born in Little Van Dyke, near Tortola in 1744; died in 1815. WORKS. *Observations ad historiam theæ pertinentes*. Lugd. Bat. 1769. 4to. *The natural history of the tea tree; with observations on the medical qualities of tea and effects of tea-drinking*. Lond. 1772. 4to. *Reflections on the general treatment and cure of fevers*. Lond. 1772. 8vo. *Improvement of medicine in London on the basis of the public good*. Lond. 1775. 8vo. *Observations preparatory to the use of Dr. MAYERBACH'S medicines: in which the efficacy of certain German prescriptions (given in English) is ascertained by facts and experience*. Lond. 1777. 8vo. *History of the origin of medicine*. Lond. 1778. 4to. *Letter to Sir GEO. BAHER, &c. respecting general inoculation*. Lond. 1778. 4to. *Observations on Baron DIMSDALE'S remarks on the letter upon inoculation*. Lond. 1779. 8vo. *Anseer to Baron DIMSDALE'S review of Dr. LETTSON'S observations on inoculation*. Lond. 1779. 8vo. *The works of Dr. FOTHERGILL, with memoirs of his life*. Plates. Lond. 1783. 2 vols. 8vo. *Memoirs of Drs. FOTHERGILL, CUMING, CLEGHORN, RUSSEL, and COLLINSON*. Lond. 1786. 8vo. *History of some of the effects of hard drinking*. Lond. 1789. 4to. *Hints respecting the chlorosis of boarding-schools*. Lond. 1795. 8vo. *Hints designed to promote beneficence, temperance, and medical science*. 39 plates. Lond. 1799, 1802. 3 vols. 8vo. *Observations on the cow pox*. Lond. 1801. 8vo. *An address to parents and guardians of children and others on variolous and vaccine inoculation*. Lond. 1803. 8vo.

LEUCOCHRUS (*Pharm.*) λευκοχρους, scil. οινος. A white wine, in which raisins—previously bruised and digested at the ordinary temperature in sea-

water—have been macerated. GORRÆUS.

LEUCOG'RAPHIS (*Therap.*) λευκογραφις. The name of a stone, which was formerly employed in the treatment of certain hemorrhages, and to hasten the cicatrization of ulcers.

LEUCO'MA (*Path.*) λευκωμα, *Oculorum albu'go*, *Albu'go*, *Al'bula*, *Leucoma* and *Albu'go* are often used synonymously, to denote a white opacity of the cornea. Both are essentially different from the nebula of the cornea; the nebula being usually the result of chronic ophthalmia and an effusion of a milky serum into the texture of the delicate continuation of the conjunctiva over the cornea;—the others are the result of violent, acute, ophthalmia. In this state, a thick, coagulable lymph is extravasated from the arteries, sometimes superficially, at other times deeply, into the substance of the cornea. On other occasions, the disease consists of a firm, callous, cicatrix on this membrane,—the effect of a wound or ulcer with loss of substance. The affection is more difficult of cure in proportion to its duration and to the age of the individual; the activity of the absorbents being greater in youth. If inflammation still exists, antiphlogistics must be persevered in; and, afterwards, gentle stimulants be used to excite absorption; along with the internal use of mercury or iodine.

WRITERS. MAUCHART, Tubing. 1743 (L). TH. LUXMORE, Lond. 1806.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIA (*Path.*) λευκοφλεγματια, from λευκος, 'white,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' A dropsical habit. Some writers use the word synonymously with *anasarca*; others with *emphysema*.

WRITER. UNTHANK, Edin. 1784 (L).

LEUCOPHYLL'ON (*Pharm.*) λευκοφυλλον. A medicine composed of *Sal'nian earth*, *Styr'rax*, *Fol'ium Indicum*, *Opobalsam*, and *Rose juice*. It was employed externally.

LEUCORRHŒA (*Path.*) *Flux'us vel flu'or mulie'bris*, *Proflu'vium mulie'bræ*, *Cur'sus matric'is*, *Flux'us matric'is*, *Distilla'tio u'teri*, *Flux'io al'ba*, *Flours blanches*, *Pertes blanches*, *Écoulement blanc*, *Catarrhe utérin*, *The whites*, *Perte utérine blanche*, *Catame'nia al'ba*, *Menses al'bi*, *Men'strua al'ba*, *Menorrh'gia al'ba*, *Flu'or mulie'bris non Gall'licus*, *Gonorrhæ'a benigna*, *no'tha invetera*, *Purgatio mulie'bris al'ba*, *Al'ba purgament'a*, *Cachex'ia uteri'na*, *Rheuma u'teri*, *U'teri cory'za*, λευκορροια, from

λευκος, 'white,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' A more or less abundant discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus; resulting from acute or chronic inflammation or from irritation of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female. It is often attended with pain and a sense of heaviness in the loins, abdomen, and thighs; disordered digestive functions, &c. so that, at times, the health suffers largely, although there are few females, who are not occasionally subject to moderate leucorrhœa. Attention to the general health, change of air, keeping up a perspirable state of the surface by flannel worn next the skin, the horizontal posture, &c. do more than pharmaceutical agents; which are almost entirely confined to astringent injections. These may be employed, when the discharge is so great as to require them.

(G) *Weisse Fluss.*

WRITERS. W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1661 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1682 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1697 (L). JUCH, Erford. 1731 (L). LUTHER, Erford. 1731 (L). KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1739 (L). ALLEN, Lugd. Bat. 1751 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1752 (L). RAULIN, Paris, 1766 (F). VAN DER HESP, Lugd. Bat. 1771 (L). SHORE, Edinb. 1777 (L). KEATING, Edinb. 1780 (L). STRICKLING, Duisburg, 1781 (L). TRNKA DE KRZOWIZ, Vindob. 1781 (L). ARENTZ, Duisb. 1788 (L). ZIMMERMANN, Gotting. 1788 (L). HEROLD, Aldorf, 1790 (L). OTTO, Francf. ad Viadr. 1792 (L). GELPKE, Gotting. 1793 (L). WOLFF, Marburg, 1795 (L). ESCHENBACH, Lips. 1798 (L). BÖHMNER, Vittemberg. 1798 (L). HEILMANN, Virceburg. 1799 (L). FREYER, Virceburg. 1789 (L). J. B. BLATIN, Paris, 1801 (F). GEO. JEWEL, Lond. 1830.

LEVATOR AN'GULI O'RIS (*Anat.*) *Abducens labio'rum, Elevator labio'rum communis, Caninus, Sus-maxillo-labial, Petit sus-maxillo-labial* (Ch.) A small, flat, long, quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the fossa canina, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, where it is confounded with the triangularis. It raises the corner of the mouth, and draws it towards the ear.

(F) *Muscle canin.*

LEVATOR A'NI (*Anat.*) *Levator magnus seu inter'nus, Lat'us a'ni, Elevator a'ni, S'edem atollens, Pubio-coccygien annulaire, Sous-pubio-coccygien* (Ch.) A muscle, situated at the

lower part of the pelvis. It is broad, flat, quadrilateral, and broader above than below. It represents a kind of membranous partition, which closes the outlet of the pelvis and the upper concavity of which is opposed to that of the diaphragm. It is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the body of the pubis, to the upper part of the obturator foramen, and to the spine of the ischium; and it is inserted into the coccyx, into an aponeurotic line common to it and its fellow, and into the lateral parts of the rectum. This muscle supports the rectum; raises it, and carries it upwards during the evacuation of the excrement. It can, also, compress the bladder and vesiculæ seminales, and thus favor the expulsion of the urine and sperm.

(F) *Releveur de l'anus.*

LEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS (*Anat.*) *Levator menti, Elevator labii inferioris, Incisivus inferior, Elevator labii inferioris proprius, Musculus p'nicillatus.* Portion of the mento-labial of CHAUSSIER. A small muscle, situated before the symphysis menti. It is thick, conical; attached by its apex to a fossette at the side of the symphysis in the inferior maxillary bone. Its fibres proceed diverging and vanishing in the manner of a tuft (F) (*Houppé*) on the skin of the chin. This muscle raises the chin, and pushes upwards the lower lip.

(F) *Houppé du menton, Releveur de la lèvre inférieure, Releveur du menton.*

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS A'LEQUE N'ASI (*Anat.*) *Incisivus lateralis et pyramidalis, Grand sus-maxillo-labial* (Ch.) This muscle is a fleshy, thin, triangular bundle, situated at the sides of the nose. It arises from the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone: thence its fibres descend in a diverging manner, a part being inserted into the ala of the nose, and a part losing themselves in the upper lip. This muscle raises the upper lip and ala nasi, which it draws a little outwards.

(F) *Élévateur commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure.*

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS, *Musculus incisivus, Elevator labii superioris proprius, Moyen-sus-maxillo-labial* (Ch.) *Orbito-maxillo-labial.* This thin, flat, quadrilateral muscle is situated at the middle and inner part of the face. It arises from the os malæ and the os maxillare superius and is inserted into

the upper lip, which it raises; at the same time carrying it a little outwards.

LEVATOR PALATI (*Anat.*) *Levator Palati Mollis*, *Petrosalpingostaphili'nus*, *vel Salpingo-staphili'nus inter'nus*, *Salpingo-staphili'nus*, *Pterigo-staphili'nus exter'nus*, *Spheno-staphili'nus*, *Sphæno-palati'nus*, *Peri-staphyli'nus inter'nus vel super'ior*, *Péto-staphylin*, (*CH.*) This muscle is long, narrow, and almost round above; broader and flatter inferiorly. It arises from the lower surface of the *pars petrosa*; from the cartilage of the eustachian tube; and is inserted into the substance of the velum palati. Its use is to raise the velum palati.

LEVATOR PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS (*Anat.*) *Palpebræ superioris pri'mus*, *Aper'tor Oculi*, *Aper'riens Palpebrarum rectus*, *Orbito-palpebral* (*CHAUS.*), *Orbito-sus-palpebral*. A long, small, thin, muscle, situated at the upper part of the orbital cavity. By its posterior extremity, it is inserted into the little ala of the sphenoid bone, immediately in front of the foramen opticum; and, by its anterior extremity, which is expanded, it terminates at the upper margin of the tarsal cartilage of the eyelid. This muscle raises the upper eyelid; draws it backwards, and sinks it in the orbit.

(F) *Élévateur de la paupière supérieure*.

LEVATOR PROSTATÆ. **SANTORINI** has given this name to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which embrace the prostate.

(F) *Releveur de la prostate*.

LEVATOR SCAPULÆ (*Anat.*) *Eleva'tor Scapulæ*, *Eleva'tor seu Musculus Patientiæ*, *Angula'ris*, *vulgo Levator proprius*, — *Trachélo-scapulaire*, (*CH.*) This muscle is so called, because it is attached to the upper and internal angle of the scapula. It is situated at the posterior and lateral part of the neck, and at the upper part of the back. It is long, flat, and broader above than below. In this latter direction, it is inserted into the superior internal angle of the scapula; and, in the former, into the tops of the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebræ. It depresses the prominence of the shoulder, by raising the posterior angle of the scapula, on which it impresses a kind of rotatory motion. It can, also, draw the head to one side.

(F) *Angulaire de l'omoplate*, *Releveur de l'omoplate*.

LEVATOR URETHRÆ. **SANTORINI** describes, under this name, a portion of the transversus perinæi muscle.

(F) *Releveur de l'Urèthre*.

LEVER (*Phys. & Obstet.*) from *levare*, 'to lift up.' *Vec'tis*, *Porrectum*. An inflexible rod, moving round a fixed point, and used for moving bodies, bearing burdens, or raising them. The point, on which the lever moves, is called the *Fulcrum* or *Hypomochlion*. The force, which moves the lever, is called the *power*; and the weight to be moved, the *resistance*. There are three kinds of levers. A lever of the first kind has the *fulcrum* between the power and resistance. A lever of the second kind has the *resistance* between the fulcrum and power; whilst a lever of the third kind has the *power* between the fulcrum and resistance. In the locomotive system of the human body, we have examples of all the three kinds. The bones represent *levers*; the muscles of locomotion are *powers*; the weight of parts to be moved constitutes the *resistance*. The *fulcra* are, at times, the joints; at others, the ground, &c.

The head moves on the neck as a lever of the first kind; the first cervical vertebra forming the fulcrum. We rise on tiptoe by a lever of the second kind; the fulcrum being the ground under the toes: and we have examples of a lever of the third kind in the flexion of the fore-arm on the arm, in the elevation of the arm, &c.

The **LEVER** (*Obstet.*) *Vec'tis obstetri'cius*, *Vec'tis*, is an instrument, curved at the extremity, and having a fenestra. It is used to assist the extraction of the head, when instrumental aid is necessary.

Levers are, also, used by the dentists for extracting stumps, &c. The *Lever de l'Écluse*, *Langue de Carpe*, is employed for extracting the molar teeth.

(G) *Hebel*. (F) *Lever*.

LEVATHAN PENIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Priapus Cæti*, *Bale'nas*. The penis of the whale. This singular medicine was, at one time, given in powder in cases of dysentery and leucorrhœa.

LEVIGATION (*Pharm.*) *Levigatio*, from *levigare*, 'to polish.' *Porphyri-zation*. An operation, by which bodies are reduced to very fine powder. It is performed by putting substances, already pulverized, into water; the coarser parts are not long in being deposited, whilst the finer molecules remain suspended in the water. The

liquid is decanted into another vessel, and suffered to remain at rest, until the fine particles are all collected at the bottom of the vessel. The fluid part is then separated by decantation.

LEVRET, AN'DREW (*Biogr.*) An eminent French surgeon and accoucheur; born in 1703; died in 1730. WORKS. *Observations sur les causes et les accidens de plusieurs accouchemens laborieux*. Paris. 1747. 8vo. *Observations sur la cure radicale de plusieurs polypes de la matrice, de la gorge et du nez, opérée par de nouveaux moyens*. Paris. 1749. 8vo. *Suite des observations sur les causes et les accidens de plusieurs accouchemens laborieux*. Paris. 1751. 8vo. *Explication de plusieurs figures sur le mécanisme de la grossesse et de l'accouchement*. Paris. 1752. 8vo. *L'art des accouchemens démontré par des principes de physique et de mécanique*. Paris. 1753. 8vo. *Essai sur l'abus des règles générales et contre les préjugés qui s'opposent aux progrès de l'art des accouchemens*. Paris. 1766. 8vo.

LEWIS, WIL'LIAM, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) Died in 1780. WORKS. *Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis cum variis additamentis*. Lond. 1748. 8vo. *The new dispensatory, containing the theory and practice of pharmacy*. Lond. 1753. 8vo. *Experimental history of the materia medica: or of the natural and artificial substances made use of in medicine; containing a compendious view of their natural history, an account of their pharmaceutic properties, and an estimate of their medicinal powers, so far as they can be ascertained by experience, or by rational induction from their sensible qualities*. Lond. 1761. 4to.

LIBA'NION (*Pharm.*) λιβανιον, from *Libanus*; the *Frankincense Tree*. A collyrium, composed of frankincense. PAULUS of Ægina.

LIBA'VIUS, AN'DREW (*Biog.*) A German physician and chymist; native of Halle in Saxony; died at Coburg in 1616. WORKS. *Neo-Paracelsica, in quibus vetus medicina defenditur adversus G. Amwald, &c.* Francf. 1594. 8vo. *Anatome tractatus Neo-Paracelsici*. Ibid. 1594. 8vo. *Tractatus duo physici, prior de impostorid vulnerum per unguentum armarium curatione; posterior de cruentatione cadaverum injustâ cœde factorum, præsentis qui occidisse creditur*. Ibid. 1594. 8vo. *Schediasmata pro Galenicæ medicinæ dignitate*. Ibid. 1596. 8vo.

Alchymia recognita, emendata et aucta, tum dogmatibus et experimentis nonnullis, tum commentario medico-physico. Ibid. 1597. 4to. *Novus de medicinâ veterum, tam Hippocraticâ quàm Hermeticâ, tractatus*. Ibid. 1599. 8vo. *Praxis alchymicæ, hoc est, doctrina de artificiosâ præparatione præcipuorum medicamentorum chymicorum*. Ibid. 1604. 8vo. *Examen philosophiæ novæ, quæ veteri abrogandæ opponitur*. Ibid. 1615. fol. This is the first work which mentions the transfusion of blood from the veins of one animal to those of another.

LIBI'DO (*Physiol. & Path.*) Desire, necessity. Authors speak of *Libi'do urinae*, *Libi'do intestini*. Some employ it synonymously with *Prurigo*.

LI'BOS (*Path.*) λιβος, λιβυς, from λειβω, 'I distil.' A defluxion from the eyes. GALEN.

LIBY'ANON (*Pharm.*) λιβυανον. An epithet, applied to certain collyria.

LICE'TUS or LICE'TI, FORTUNIO (*Biog.*) A celebrated Italian physician and philosopher; born at Rapallo, in the State of Genoa, in 1577; died in 1657. WORKS. *De vitâ libri tres*. Ven. 1606. 4to. *De animarum coextensione corpori libri duo*. Patav. 1616. 4to. *De iis quæ diu vivunt sine alimento libri quatuor*. Ibid. 1612. fol. *De perfectâ constitutione hominis in utero liber unus*. Ibid. 1616. 4to. *De monstrorum causis, naturâ, et differentiis libri duo*. Ibid. 1616. 4to. *De spontaneo viventium ortu libri quatuor*. Vicent. 1618. fol. *De animâ subjecto corpori nil tribuente, deque seminis vitæ efficientiâ primariâ in formatione fœtus, liber unus*. Patav. 1631. 4to. *De motu sanguinis, origine nervorum, cerebro leniente cordis astum, et imaginationis viribus*. Ibid. 1647. 4to.

LI'CHEN (*Path.*) λειχην or λιχην, *Exor'mia Lichen*, *Lei'chen*. The cutaneous affection, described under this name by the Greek writers, is not clearly defined. Some have believed it to be the *Impeti'go*, but this is doubtful. The name is, now, generally applied to a diffuse eruption of red pimples, accompanied with a troublesome sense of tingling or pricking. Drs. WILLAN and BATEMAN define it;—"an extensive eruption of papulæ affecting adults, connected with internal disorder, usually terminating in scurf; recurrent, not contagious." One of their varieties, however, the *Lichen Tropicus*, does not accord well with this definition; for it affects children as

much as adults, and is unconnected with internal disorder.

(G) Hautmoos.

The *LICHEN SIMPLEX*, *Exor'mia Lichen simplex*, consists of an eruption of red papulæ, appearing first on the face or arms, and afterwards extending over the body; preceded for a few days by slight febrile irritation, which usually ceases when the eruption appears; with an unpleasant sense of tingling during the night. It generally dies away in ten days or a fortnight.

The *LICHEN PILARIS*, *Exor'mia Lichen pilaris*, is merely a modification of the preceding; the papulæ appearing at the roots of the hair.

The *LICHEN CIRCUMSCRIP'TUS* is characterized by clusters or patches of papulæ, having a well defined margin, and an irregularly circular form: continuing for six or eight weeks. These varieties require but little medicinal treatment. The antiphlogistic plan is all that is necessary.

The *LICHEN A'GRIUS*, *Exor'mia Lichen fe'rus*, *Lichen a'grius*, *Pap'ula a'gria*, is distinguished by pimples, in clusters or patches, surrounded by a red halo: the cuticle growing gradually harsh, thickened, and chappy; often preceded by general irritation.

In addition to antiphlogistics, a cooling ointment may be used, to allay itching.

In the *LICHEN LIV'IDUS*, the papulæ have a dark red or livid hue, without any fever. The papulæ are more permanent in this variety. It requires the mineral acids and bark.

In the *LICHEN TROPICUS*, *Exor'mia Lichen tropicus*, *Eczes'ma*, *Es'sera*(?), *Sudam'ina*(?), *Es'hera*(Arab.)(?), *Prick'ly Heat*, *Sum'mer Rash*, the pimples are bright red, and of the size of a small pin's head: with heat, itching, and pricking as if by needles. It is local, produced by the excessive heat; and disappears when the weather becomes cooler, or the individual is inured to the climate.

The *LICHEN URTICA'TUS*, *Exor'mia Lichen urtico'sus*, is another variety. The *Nettle Lichen* consists of papulæ, accompanied with wheals like those of nettle rash.

LICHEN CANINUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Lichen cinereus terres'tris*, *Mus'cus caninus*, *Phys'cia nival'is*, *Peltig'era canina*, *Ash-colored Ground Liv'erwort*. This cryptogamous plant was, for a long time, considered capable of

preventing and curing *Rabies canina*. It has, also, been used in mania and in spasmodic asthma.

(F) *Lichen contre-rage*, *Lichen blanc de neige*.

(G) *Hundsflechte*.

LICHEN ISLAN'DICUS, *Mus'cus Islan'dicus*, *M. cathar'ticus*, *Clado'nia Islan'dica*, *Phys'cia Islan'dica*, *Iceland Lichen* or *Liv'erwort* or *Moss*. This plant is inodorous; with a bitter and mucilaginous taste. It is esteemed to be tonic, demulcent, and nutrient. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv, being first steeped in water, holding in solution some carbonate of potass, to extract the bitter, and then boiled in milk.

(F) *Lichen d'Islande*.

(G) *Isländisches moos*, *Lungenmoos*.

WRITERS. J. T. PH. CHR. EBELING, 1779 (L). W. CH. PH. CRAMER, Erlang. 1780 (L). J. B. REGNAULT (*in pulmonary consumption*), Lond. 1802.

LICHEN PLIC'A'TUS, *Mus'cus arbo'reus seu Querci'ni Her'ba*. This plant is applied, as an astringent, to bleeding vessels; and to parts which are excoriated after long journeys, by the Laplanders.

LICHEN PULMONA'RIOUS, *Mus'cus pulmona'rius querci'nus*, *Pulmona'ria arbo'rea*, *Loba'ria pulmona'ria*, *Lichen arborum*, *Oak Lungs*, *Tree Lungwort*, *Ha'zel Crot'tles*. This plant is subastringent, and rather acid. It was once in high repute in curing diseases of the lungs.

(F) *Lichen pulmonaire*.

(G) *Lungenmoos*, *Lungenflechte*.

LICHEN PYXIDA'TUS, *Mus'cus pyxida'tus*, *Scyphoph'orus pyxida'tus*, *Mus'culus pyxoides terres'tris*, *Lichen pyxida'tus ma'jor*, *Lichen coccif'erus*, *Cup Moss*, *Her'ba Ig'nis*. This plant is subastringent, and has been used in decoction in hooping-cough.

(F) *Lichen entonnoir*, *Lichen Boitier*, *L. Pyxidé*.

(G) *Bechermoos*, *Fiebermoos*, *Feuerkraut*.

LICHEN ROCCEL'LA, *Rocel'la*, *Lit'mus*, *Lac'mus tinctorius*, *Or'chill*, *Cannary Ar'chell*, *Chin'ney-weed*, *Herb Ar'chel*. The chief use of this plant is as a blue dye. It has been employed to allay cough in phthisis, &c.

(F) *Orseille*.

LICHEN SAXAT'ILIS, *Mus'cus Cranii huma'ni*, *Us'nea*. This moss, when growing on the human skull, was for-

merly in high estimation against head affections, &c.

LICHTENSTEIN, GEORGE RUDOLPH (*Biog.*) Professor extraordinary of Medicine at Helmstädt; born at Brunswick in 1745; died there in 1807. *WORKS.* *Vom milchzucker.* Braunschw. 1772. 8vo. *Anleitung zur medicinischen kräuterkunde.* Ibid. 3 Bde. 1782. 8vo. mit Kupf.

LID'DEL, DUN'CAN, M. D. (*Biog.*) An able mathematician; and Professor of Medicine at Helmstadt: born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, in 1561; died in 1613. *WORKS.* *Disputationes medicinales.* Helmst. 1605. 4 vols. 4to. *Universæ medicinæ compendium.* Helmst. 1720. 4to. *Ars medica, succinctè et perspicuè explicata.* Hamb. 1607. 4to. *De febribus libri tres.* Ibid. 1610. 12mo. *Ars conservandi sanitatem libri duo,* a C. D. DOCTORE LIDDELIO defuncto delineati, opera et studio D. PATRICII DUNÆ, M. D. Aberdeen. 1651. 12mo. A sketch of his life was drawn up by Prof. STUART of Aberdeen.

LIE'BERKUHN, JOHN NATHAN'IEL, F. R. S. (*Biog.*) A Prussian anatomist, born at Berlin in 1711; died in 1756. *WORKS.* *Dissertatio anatomico-physiologica de fabricâ et actione intestinorum tenuium hominis.* Lugd. Bat. 1745. 4to. *Index preparatorum anatomicorum.* Lond. 1762. 8vo. His works were printed, at London, by JOHN SHELTON, under the title, — *Dissertationes quatuor.*

LIEN (F) (*Surg.*) *Vin'culum.* A band, strap, or garter, used in certain operations; as to tie patients during the operation of lithotomy; to fix the apparatus in fracture, &c.

LIEN'TERY (*Path.*) *Liente'ria*, from λειος, 'smooth,' and εντερον, 'intestine.' *Læ'vitas intestino'rum, Diarrhœa Liente'ria, Fluxus Lientericus, Slip'periness of the Guts.* Frequent, liquid evacuations; the food only half digested. This condition is always symptomatic of great irritation in the intestinal canal; the sensibility of which is so much augmented, that it cannot bear the sojourn of the food in it.

(G) Magenruhr.

WRITERS. EYLINGER, Basil. 1667 (L). SEBENKEES, Lugd. 1705 (L). COSCHWITZ, Lugd. Bat. 1727 (L). DE BÜCHNER, Hal. 1750 (L). RENSING, Gotting. 1786 (L). FICK, Jen. 1794 (L). E. A. VOGEL, Gotting. 1770 (L).

LIEUTAUD, JOSEPH (*Biogr.*) A celebrated French physician and anatomist; born at Aix, in Provence, in

1703; died in 1780. *WORKS.* *Essais anatomiques contenant l'histoire exacte de toutes les parties qui composent le corps humain.* Aix. 1742. 8vo. *Elementa physiologia, &c.* Paris. 1749. 8vo. *Précis de la médecine pratique.* Paris. 1759. 2 vols. 8vo. *Précis de la matière médicale.* Paris. 1766. 2 vols. 8vo. *Historia anatomico-medica, sistens numerosissima cadaverum humanorum extispicia.* 2 vols. 4to.: by A. PORTAL, Paris. 1767: — his most important work.

LIFE (*Physiol.*) Sax. lif, lýf, *Vita*, βίος, ζωή. The state of organized beings, during which, owing to the union of an immaterial imponderable principle with matter, they are capable of performing functions different from those, that regulate other natural bodies: which functions, however numerous and diversified, work to one end. Life has only a limited duration: beyond which, — the organic functions ceasing to be executed, — the body is given up to the agency of chymical affinity. Hence BICHAT has defined life to be — *the aggregate of the functions which resist death.* On account of the difference, that exists amongst the vital functions, he has applied the term *Organic Life* to the functions inservient to composition and decomposition; — as digestion, respiration, circulation, exhalation, absorption, secretion, and nutrition; and *Animal Life*, to those functions, which connect man and animals with external bodies; as the understanding, sensations, locomotion, and voice.

Greater tenacity of life seems to exist in the nervous systems of animals, in proportion as they are young; and it appears to be greater in the smaller than in the larger mammalia. The following Table exhibits the results of some observations, made by LEGALLOIS on rabbits, after having removed the heart from the body.

Age of the rabbits whose hearts had been removed.	Duration of sensibility after removal.	Duration of the gasping after removal.
Days.	Minutes.	Minutes.
1	14	20
5	6	9
10	3½	4
15	2½	2¾
20	1½	1¾
25	1¼	1½
30	1	1½

(F) *Vie.* (G) *Leben.*
 WRITERS. X. BICHAT, Paris, 1800
 (F): in Engl. by TH. WATKINS, Phil.
 1809. A. P. BUCHAN, Lond. 1811. R.
 HARRINGTON, Lond. 1781. J. HERD-
 MAN (*on animal life*), Lond. 1795.
 LE GALLOIS, from the French by N.
 C. and J. G. NANCREDE, Philad. 1813.
 CH. MACLEAN and W. YATES, Philad.
 1797. SIR T. C. MORGAN, Lond. 1819.
 P. H. NYSTEN, Paris, 1811 (F). J. R.
 PARK, Lond. 1812. D. PRING (*laws*
of organic life), Lond. 1819. B. RUSH
(on animal life), Philad. 1799. M.
 FODERA, Paris, 1826 (F). J. F. AC-
 KERMAN, Francf. 1797 and 1800 (G).

K. G. NEUMANN, Dresd. 1802 (G). K.
 E. SCHELLING, Landshut. 1806 (G).
 TROXLER, Gotting. 1807 (G). KOREFF,
 Berl. 1820 (G).

LIGAMENT (*Anat.*) *Ligamentum*,
 from *liga're*, 'to bind'; *συνδεσμος*, *Col-*
liga'men, *Cop'ula*. A name, given to
 fibrous structures, which serve to unite
 bones, and to form articulations; hence
 the division of *interosseous* and *artic-*
ular ligaments. They are of a white,
 close texture; but little extensible, and
 difficult to break. The name *ligament*
 has, also, been given to any membra-
 nous fold, which retains an organ in
 its situation.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL LIGAMENTS.

1. <i>Of the Lower Jaw.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capsular ligament. Suspensory ligament of of the styloglossus. Lateral ligament. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two transverse, — one superior, one inferior, Ilio-sacral. Capsular of the sacro-iliac synchondrosis. Two sacro-ischiatic, — posterior and anterior, with the superior and inferior appendices. Longitudinal of os coccygis. Inguinal ligament. Capsular of symphysis pubis. Ligament of foramen thyroideum.
2. <i>Connecting the Head with the first and second Vertebrae, and these with each other.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two capsular ligaments between atlas and head. Circular ligament. Two capsular between atlas and axis. Perpendicular ligament. Two lateral or moderator ligaments. Transverse ligament & its appendices. 	5. <i>Of the Pelvis.</i>	
3. <i>Of the other Vertebrae.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anterior common L. Crucial intervertebral. Ligaments running from the edge of the bony arch and spinous process of one vertebra to that of the next. Interspinous ligament. Ligamentum nuchæ. Intertransverse L. Capsular. Posterior or internal common. 	6. <i>Of the Clavicle.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radiated ligament. Capsular. Interclavicular. Ligamentum rhomboideum. Claviculo-acromial. Conoid. Trapezoid.
4. <i>Of the Ribs, Sternum, &c.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capsular of the heads of ribs. Capsular of the tubercles. Ligamenta transversaria interna. Ligamenta transversaria externa. Ligamenta cervicis costarum externa. Ligamentous fibres running from the margins of the extremities of the ribs to the corresponding cartilages. Radiated ligaments from cartilage of ribs to the sternum. Capsular L. of the cartilages of the ribs. Proper membrane of sternum. L. of cartilago ensiformis. Tendinous expansions over the intercostales, &c. 	7. <i>Of the Scapula.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anterior triangular. Proper posterior.
		8. <i>Of the Shoulder-Joint.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capsular. Brachio-ularnar. Brachio-radial.
		9. <i>Of the Elbow-Joint.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronary of the radius. Anterior and posterior accessory. Intermuscular of the os humeri.
		10. <i>Carpal extremity of Radius and Ulna, and between those bones.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interosseous ligament. Oblique or chorda transversalis cubiti. Capsular.
		11. <i>Between Fore-arm and Wrist.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capsular. Two lateral. Mucous.
		12. <i>Of Carpus.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annular. Capsular. Short ligaments, — oblique, transverse, capsular, and proper.
		13. <i>Between Carpal & Metacarpal Bones.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articular lateral. Straight, perpendicular, &c.
		14. <i>Between the extremities of the Metacarpal Bones.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interosseous, at the bases and heads, — dorsal, lateral, palmar.

<p>15. <i>At the base of the Metacarpal Bone of the Thumb, and at the first joint of the Fingers.</i></p>	<p>Capsular. Lateral.</p>	<p>Capsular. Short ligaments. Capsular, broad superior, and lateral ligaments, connecting astragalus and naviculare.</p>
<p>16. <i>Of the 1st and 2d joints of the Thumb, and 2d and 3d joints of the Fingers.</i></p>	<p>Capsular. Lateral.</p>	<p>Superior, lateral, and inferior, fixing os calcis to os cuboides.</p>
<p>17. <i>Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Hand and Fingers in situ.</i></p>	<p>Annular. Vaginal of flexor tendons. Vaginal or crucial of the phalanges. Accessory of the flexor tendons. Posterior annular. Vaginal of extensors. Transverse of extensors.</p>	<p>Long, oblique, and rhomboid, forming the inferior ligaments. Superior superficial, interosseous, and inferior transverse ligaments, fixing the os naviculare and os cuboides.</p>
<p>18. <i>Connecting the Os Femoris with the Os Innominatum.</i></p>	<p>Capsular and accessory slips. Round or teres ligament. Cartilaginous ligament. Double cartilaginous ligament. Ligamenta mucosa.</p>	<p>Superior lateral, and plantar, which fix the os naviculare and cuneiforme. Superior superficial and plantar, connecting the os cuboides and os cuneiforme externum.</p>
<p>19. <i>Of the Knee-Joint.</i></p>	<p>Lateral, — internal and external. External short lateral ligament. Posterior ligament. Ligament of the patella. Capsular. Ligamentum alare, — majus et minus. Ligamentum mucosum. Two crucial, — anterior and posterior. Transverse.</p>	<p>Dorsal and plantar, uniting the ossa cuneiformia. The proper capsular of each bone.</p>
<p>20. <i>Connecting Fibula and Tibia.</i></p>	<p>Capsular. Interosseous. Anterior superior. Posterior superior.</p>	<p>22. <i>Ligaments of the Tarsus.</i> Capsular. Dorsal, plantar, lateral, straight, oblique, and transverse.</p>
<p>21. <i>Connecting the Tarsal with the Leg Bones.</i></p>	<p>Anterior ligament of the Fibula. Middle or perpendicular of fibula. Posterior of fibula. Deltoides of tibia. Capsular.</p>	<p>23. <i>Ligaments between Tarsus and Metatarsus.</i> 24. <i>Connecting the Metatarsal Bones.</i> Dorsal, plantar, and lateral, connecting the metatarsal bones. Transverse ligaments.</p>
<p>(G) Band.</p>	<p>25. <i>Of the Phalanges of the Toes.</i> Capsular. Lateral. Annular. Vaginal of the tendons of the peronci. Lacinated. Vaginal of the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.</p>	<p>25. <i>Of the Phalanges of the Toes.</i> Capsular. Lateral.</p>
<p>WRITERS. B. COOPER (<i>L. of the joints</i>), Lond. 1825.</p>	<p>26. <i>Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Foot and Toes in situ.</i> Vaginal and crucial of the tendons of the flexors of the toes. Accessory of the flexor tendons of the toes. Transverse of the extensor tendons.</p>	<p>26. <i>Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Foot and Toes in situ.</i> Vaginal and crucial of the tendons of the flexors of the toes. Accessory of the flexor tendons of the toes. Transverse of the extensor tendons.</p>

(G) Band.
WRITERS. B. COOPER (*L. of the joints*), Lond. 1825.

The *Suspensory Ligament of the Liver*, *Ligamentum latum*, *Suspensorium Hepatitis*, is a large, triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum between the superior surface of the liver and the diaphragm. It is constituted of two layers, and is continuous, below, with another reflection, called the *Falx of the Umbilical Vein*. See **FALX**.

The *Coronary Ligament of the Liver* is a reflection formed by the peritoneum, between the posterior margin of the liver, and the lower surface of the diaphragm. See **FALX**.

LIGATURE (*Surg.*) *Ligatura*, *Ligatio*, *Alligatura*, *Deligatio*, *Vinctura*, *Fascia*, *επιδεσις*, from *ligo*, 'I bind.'

This word has various acceptations. It means, 1. The waxed thread with which an artery or vein is tied, to prevent or arrest hemorrhage. 2. The cord or thread or wire, used for removing tumors, &c. 3. The bandage used for phlebotomy. *Ligature* is, also, sometimes applied to the act of tying an artery or considerable vessel. When the artery alone is tied, the ligature is said to be *immediate*; when any of the surrounding parts are included, it is said to be *mediate*. The ligature occasions obliteration or adhesion of the arterial parietes, by cutting through its

middle and internal coats; the adhesion being favored by the formation of a coagulum, which acts, in some degree, as a barrier against the impulse of the blood and subsequently disappears by absorption.

(G) *Unterbindung.*

WRITERS. J. AIKIN (*L. of arteries*), Lond. 1770. T. F. D. JONES, Lond. 1805.

LIGHT (*Phys.*) Sax. *leoht*, *liht*, (G) Licht—*Lux*, *Lu'men*, *λυξη*, *φως*. An extremely rare fluid, diffused over the universe; emanating from the sun and fixed stars; traversing more than four millions of leagues in a minute; passing through transparent bodies, which refract it according to their density and combustibility; and arrested by opaque bodies, by which it is reflected at an angle equal to the angle of incidence. It is the cause of color in all bodies; being entirely reflected by white surfaces and absorbed by black. It is decomposed in passing through a transparent prism into 7 rays, viz. into red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and violet.

Light acts upon the body as a gentle and salutary stimulus. It urges to exercise, whilst privation of it induces sleep and inactivity, and disposes to obesity. Hence it is, that, in rural economy, animals, which are undergoing the process of fattening, are kept in obscurity.

(F) *Lumière.*

LIG'ULA or LIM'GULA (*Anat.*) The clavicle; also, the glottis. Also, a measure containing 3 drachms and a scruple. SCRIBON. Also, a species of bandage or ligature. SCRIBON.

LIGUS'TICUM LEVIS'TICUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Levisticum*, *Laserpi'tium Germanicum*, *Ligus'ticum*, *Lo'vage*. The properties of this plant are said to be stimulant, carminative, emmenagogue, &c. (?)

(F) *Livèche*, *Ache des montagnes.*

(G) *Liebstöckel*, *Badekraut.*

LIGUS'TICUM PODAGRA'RIA, *Egopodium podagra'ria*, *Ses'eli agopodium*, *Angelica sylves'tris*, *Goat weed*. A British plant, once considered useful in cases of gout.

LILI (*Med.*) Name of one of the arcana of PARACEL'SUS, of which antimony was supposed to form the principal part.

LILIA'GO (*Mat. Med.*) Dim. of *Lilium*, the lily; — *Spi'derwort*; — *Lilias'trum*. This plant was formerly said to be alexipharmic and carminative.

LIL'IUM CAN'DIDUM (*Mat. Med.*) *λειλιον*, *ζοιον*, *L. album*. The white lily.

The infusion of the flowers of the lily in olive oil is emollient and often applied externally, under the name of *Lily oil*, (F) *Huile de lis*. The scales of the bulb, roasted, are sometimes employed as maturatives.

(F) *Lis blanc.*

(G) *Weisse Lilie.*

WRITER. M. TILLINGIUS, Francf. ad Moen. 1683 (L).

LIL'IUM PARACEL'SI or TINCTU'RA METALLO'RUM (*Pharm.*) A medicine employed by PARACEL'SUS. It was prepared by melting in a crucible four ounces of each of the following alloys; *Antimony and iron*, *Antimony and tin*, *Antimony and copper*, previously mixed with 18 ounces of nitrate of potass and as much salt of tartar. The melted mass, when pulverized, was treated with rectified alcohol; which really dissolved only the potass, set at liberty by the decomposition experienced by the nitre and salt of tartar. The *Lilium PARACEL'SI* was used as a cordial. It entered into the composition of the theriacal elixir, &c.

LIMACIEN (F) (*Anat.*) from *limaçon*, the cochlea of the ear. A branch of the acoustic or labyrinthic nerve sent to the cochlea.

LI'MAX (*Mat. Med.*) *Helix*, the *Slug* or *Snail*. A syrup has been prepared from these animals, which has been given in phthisis, &c. The raw snails have, also, been taken in consumption. They were used as food.

(F) *Limaçon*, *Colimaçon*, *Eseargot.*

(G) *Schnecke.*

LIMES (*Mat. Med.*) A fruit like a small lemon, the juice of which is strongly acid and is much used for making punch. It is, also, used in long voyages as an antiscorbatic, &c.

LIMO'SIS (*Nosol.*) from *λιμος*, 'hunger,' *Stom'ach disease*, *Morbid ap'petite*. A genus in the class *Caliaca*, order *Enterica* of GOOD.

LINACRE, THOMAS (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician and scholar; born at Canterbury about 1460; died in 1524.

WORKS. GALEN. *de sanitate tuendâ*. Camb. 1517. GALENI PERGAMENSIS *de temperamentis et de inequali intemperie libri tres*: — THOMA LINACRO, *Anglo, interprete*, &c. Cantab. 1521. GALENI PERGAMENSIS *de pulsûs usu*: — TH. LINACRO *interprete*. Lond. 1522. 4to. CLAUDII GALENI PERGAMENSIS *de naturalibus facultatibus libri tres*. Lond. 1523. 4to. CLAUDII GALENI PERGAMENI *de symptomatum differentiis liber unus*, *De symptomatum causis libri*

tres. Lond. 1524. 4to. GALENUS *de morbis curandis*, in 14 libris. Paris. 1526.

LIND, JAMES, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An esteemed English physician; physician to Haslar hospital; died in 1794. WORKS. *A treatise on the scurvy*, &c. Edinb. 1753. 8vo. *Essay on the most effectual means of preserving the health of seamen in the Royal navy, with cautions for those who reside in or visit unhealthy situations, &c.; with an appendix of observations on the treatment of diseases in hot climates*. Lond. 1757. 12mo. New edition, enlarged and improved, containing a dissertation on fevers and infections; together with observations on the jail distemper and the proper methods of preventing and stopping its infection. Lond. 1779. 8vo. *Two papers on fever and infection*. Lond. 1763. 8vo. *Dissert. med. inaug. de febre remittente putridâ paludum, quæ grassabatur in Bengaliâ*, A. D. 1762. Edinb. 1768. 8vo. *Essay on diseases incidental to Europeans in hot climates; with the method of preventing their fatal consequences. To which is added an appendix on intermittent fevers; and to the whole is subjoined a simple and easy way to render salt water fresh and to prevent a scarcity of provisions at sea*. Lond. 1768. 8vo.

LINE (*Anat.*) *Lin'ea*, γραμμή. Extent in length, considered without regard to breadth or thickness.

(F) *Ligne*. (G) *Linie*.

The *LIN'EA AL'BA*, (F) *Ligne blanche*, (G) *Weisse Bauchlinie*, *Ligne médiane de l'abdomen* (CH.) *Candidula abdominis lin'ea*, *Lin'ea centralis*, is a tendinous, strong, and highly resisting cord; extending from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the symphysis pubis, with the umbilicus near its middle. The *linea alba* is formed by the decussation of the aponeuroses of the abdominal muscles; and its use is to limit the movements of the chest backwards; to prevent it from separating too far from the pelvis, and to furnish a fixed point for the muscles of the abdomen, in their contraction.

The *LIN'EA AS'PERA*, (F) *Ligne âpre*, *Ragged ridge*, *Ligne sous-trochantérienne* (CH.) A rough projection at the posterior surface of the femur, which gives attachment to muscles.

The *ME'DIAN LINE OF THE BODY* is an imaginary line, supposed to set out from the top of the head and to fall between the feet, so as to divide the

body vertically into two equal and symmetrical parts.

The *LIN'EE SEMILUNAR'ES* are the lines, which bound the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen. They are formed by the union of the abdominal tendons. The lines, which cross these muscles are called *Lin'ea transversa*.

LIN'EAR (*Pathol. Anat.*) *Linea'ris*; from *lin'ea*, 'a line.' Pathologists apply the epithet, *linear*, to fractures which are very narrow, and in which the fragments are scarcely separated.

(F) *Linéaire*.

'*LIN'EAMENT* (*Anat.*) *Lineamentum*, from *lin'ea*, 'a line.' A delicate trait observed on the countenance, which constitutes its special character, enables us to preserve its image, and is the cause of resemblance to others. A feature.

BONNET gave the name *Lineament* to the first trances of organization in the embryo of man and animals.

(G) *Zug*.

LIN'GUAL (*Anat.*) *Lingua'lis*. Relating or belonging to the tongue.

The *LIN'GUAL MUS'CLE*, *Lingua'lis*, *Ba'sio-glossus* (COWPER), *Glossiarius*, is a small, long, fasciculus of fibres, hidden beneath the sides of the tongue, between the hyoglossus and styloglossus muscles, which are on the outside, and the genioglossus, within. This muscle passes from the base to the tip of the tongue; and, at its sides, is confounded with the muscles just referred to. It shortens the tongue, depresses its point and can carry it to the right or left side.

The *LIN'GUAL AR'TERY*, *Arteria lingua'lis*, arises from the external carotid; and, after several tortuosities, reaches the base of the tongue, becomes horizontal, and under the name *Ranine*, advances to the tip, where it anastomoses with its fellow. In its course it gives off the *Dorsalis linguæ* and *sublingual*.

The *LIN'GUAL VEIN* follows nearly the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal jugular.

The *LIN'GUAL NERVE* is a name, which has been given to the ninth pair or *HYPOGLOSSUS*, which see.

The *Lingual nerve* is, also, a term applied to a branch given off from the *Inferior maxillary*; or third branch of the fifth pair. Near its origin it anastomoses with, or simply runs close to, the *corda tympani*. It afterwards gives off a considerable number of filaments,

which are distributed to the tongue, and some of which are said to have even been traced as far as the papillæ; — a distribution which has occasioned it to be regarded as the *Gustatory nerve*.

LINIMENT (Pharm.) *Linimentum, Lit'us, Enchris'ton, Catachris'ton, καταχριστον, Perich'risis, Perichris'ton, περιχρῖσις, περιχριστον, Fric'tum, Fricat'o'rium, Inunctio, αλειφα, αλειμμα, εγχρῖστα, from lin'ire, 'to anoint gently,' 'to anoint.' An unctuous medicine, containing usually oil or lard, and which is used externally, in the form of friction.*

LINIMENT ANTIHEMORRHOIDALE DE SIEUR ANDRY (F). This is formed of *Narbonne honey, Olive oil, and Turpentine.*

LINIMENT ANTIPARALYTIQUE (F). Composed of *Subcarbonate of ammonia alcoholized oil; black soap, and oil of rosemary.*

LINIMENT, ANTISCROPHULOUS OF HUFELAND. It is composed of *fresh ox's gall, White soap, Unguentum althææ, Volatile oil of petrolcum, Carbonate of ammonia, and Camphor.*

LINIMENT RÉSOLUTIF DE POTT. Composed of *oil of turpentine and muriatic acid.* Used in rheumatism, swellings, &c.

LINIMENT SAVONNEUX HYDROSULFURÉ DE JADELOT. Composed of *sulphuret of potass ʒvj, white soap ℥ij, oil of poppy ℥iv, oil of thyme ʒij, used in the itch.*

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS, Oxy'mel Æru'ginis, Unguentum Ægyptiacum, Mell'itum de acetate cul'pri, Liniment of verdigris (Ærugin. cont. ʒj, acct. ʒvi), mcllis despum. pond. ʒxiv. Liquefied, strained, and inspissated by boiling, *Ph. L.*) It is used as an escharotic and detergent; — diluted, as a gargle in venereal ulcerations and in foul ulcers.

(F) *Liniment de Vert-de-gris, Miel d'acétate de cuivre.*

LINIMENTUM AMMO'NIÆ CARBONAT'IS, Liniment of subcarbonate of ammonia, Linimentum ammonia, Linimentum volatil'e; Hartshorn and oil. (Solut. subcarb. ammon. ʒj, olei oliv. ʒiij. Shake till they unite.) A stimulating liniment, mostly used to relieve rheumatic pains, bruises, &c.

(F) *Liniment de carbonate d'ammoniaque.*

LINIMENTUM AMMO'NIÆ FOR'TIUS, Sa'po ammoniacalis, Linimentum ammonia'tum, scu ammonia'nicum, seu Anglica'num, Sa'po ammonia'niæ olea'ceus, Unguentum album resoll'ens,

O'leum ammonia'tum, Linimen'tum ammonia'niæ, Strong liniment of ammonia (Liq. ammon. ʒj, olei olivæ, ʒij. Shake them till they mix, Ph. L.) A stimulating and rubefacient soap.

(F) *Liniment volatil ou ammoniacal, Savon ammoniacal.*

LINIMENTUM A'QUÆ CAL'ICIS *Linimentum cal'cis, O'leum lini cum cal'cē, Sa'po calca'rius, Linimentum ad ambustio'nes, Liniment of lime water, (Olei lini usitat., aquæ calcis, partes æquales. Mix. Ph. E.)* A cooling and emollient application to burns and scalds.

(F) *Liniment d'eau de chaux, Savon calcaire, Liniment calcaire.*

LINIMENTUM CAMP'HORÆ, O'leum camphora'tum, Solutio camphora' olco'sa, Cam'phor liniment (Camphora ʒiv, olivæ olci ʒij. Dissolve. Ph. L.) It is used as a stimulant and discutient.

(F) *Liniment camphré.*

LINIMENTUM CAMP'HORÆ COMPOS'ITUM, WARD'S essence for the headache, Com'pound cam'phor liniment (Camphor ʒij, liq. ammonia' ʒij, spirit. lavand. ℥j. Ph. L.) It is stimulant and anodyne.

LINIMENTUM E CANTHARID'IBUS CAMP'HORAT'UM, Camphora'ted liniment of cantharides (Tinct. cantharid. ʒss, ol. amygd. dulc. ʒiv, sapon. amygd. ʒj, camphor. ʒss. Dissolve the camphor in the oil and add this mixture to the tincture and soap. Ph. P.) Rubefacient and discutient.

(F) *L. de cantharide camphré.*

LINIMENTUM HYDRAR'GYRI, Mercurial liniment (Ung. hyd. fort., adip. præp. āā ʒiv, camphoræ, ʒj. sp. rect. gtt.xv, liquor. ammon. ʒiv. Rub the camphor with the spirit; add the ointment and lard; and, lastly, gradually add the solution. Ph. L.) It is used as a stimulant and discutient to venereal swellings, &c.

(F) *L. de mercure.*

LINIMENTUM SAPO'NIS COMPOS'ITUM, Tinctura saponis camphora'ta, Opodel'doch, Com'pound soap liniment (Saponis duri ʒiij, camphoræ ʒj, sp. rorisamarin. ℥j.) Stimulant and anodyne in bruises, local pains, &c.

(F) *L. de Savon.*

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS consist of *Lin. sapon. comp.* colored with *DAFFY'S elixir.*

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS differ from *FREEMAN'S* in the addition of some essential oils.

LINIMENTUM SAPO'NIS ET OPII,

L. saponaceum opiatum — Soap and opium liniment. *BATES'S* anodyne balsam, *Balsamum anodynum*, *Tinctura saponis et opii* (*Saponis duri* ℥iv, *opii* ℥j, *camphoræ* ℥ij, *olei roris-marin.* ℥ss, alcohol. ℞ij. *Ph. E.*) Afodyne; in chronic rheumatism and local pains in general.

(F) *L. de saxon opiacé.*

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX, *Sim'plex liniment.* (*Ol. oliv.* 4 p., *ceræ albæ* 1 p. *fiat linimentum.* *Ph. E.*) Emollient, used in chaps, &c.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM HYDROSULFURATUM. (*Sapon. com.* 500 p. Liquefy in a water bath in an earthen vessel; and add *ol. papav. alb.* 250 p. Mix intimately, and add dry sulphuret of potass 100 p. Beat together and add oil of poppy-seed, 750 p. *Ph. P.*) In cutaneous affections, psora, herpes, &c.

LINIMENTUM TEREBIN'THINÆ, *Turpentine liniment.* (*Cerat. resinæ*, ℞j, *ol. terebinth.* ℞ss. Melt the cerate and stir in the oil. *Ph. L.*) A stimulant. Applied to burns, &c.

LINNÆA BOREALIS (*Mat. Med.*) This plant, called after LINNÆUS, has a bitter, subastringent taste; and is used, in some places, in the form of fomentation, in rheumatic pains. An infusion in milk is used in Switzerland for the cure of sciatica.

WRITER. LUNDMARCK, Upsal, 1788 (L).

LINNÆUS or *LINNÉ*, CHARLES VON (*Biogr.*) An illustrious naturalist; born at Râshult, in the province of Smalund, in Sweden, in 1707; died in 1778. WORKS. *Materia medica.* Holmiæ. 1749. 8vo. *curante T. C. D. SCHREBERO.* Vind. 1773. 8vo. *Amœnitates academica, seu dissertationes variae physica, medica, botanica, &c.* 10 vols. 1749-1760. About the year 1763, he published his *Genera morborum*, and *Clavis medicina.*

LINTEUM (*Surg.*) *Linted'men*, οθονν, *Xystos*, ευστος, *Ach'né*, αγγη οθονν. A soft, flocculent substance, made by scraping old linen cloth; and employed in surgery as a dressing to wounds, ulcers, &c. either simply, or covered with ointment.

LINUM CATHARTICUM (*Mat. Med.*) *L. minimum*, *Chamelinum*, *Purg'ing flax*, or *Mill moun'tain.* This plant is possessed of cathartic properties, and has a bitterish, disagreeable taste. Dose, ℥j in substance.

(F) *Lin purgatif.*

(G) *Purgierflachs.*

LINUM USITATISSIMUM, *Common flax*, λινον, (F) *Lin.*, (G) *Flachs.* The seed, *Semina lini usitatis'simi*, *Linospermum*, *Lin'seed*, *Flax'sced*, are inodorous, and almost tasteless; yielding mucilage to warm water and oil by expression. They are demulcent and emollient. Linseed, when ground into powder, form a good emollient poultice. It is only necessary to stir the powder into boiling water. The oil, *Oleum lini*, is emollient and demulcent.

(F) *Grains de lin.*

(G) *Leinsaamen*, *Flachssaamen.*

LIP (*Anat.*) Sax. and Germ. *Lippe*, χείλος, *Cheilos*, *La'binu*, *La'brum.* The lips are composed of different muscular fasciculi, nerves, and vessels, covered by the skin and mucous membrane of the mouth. They circumscribe the anterior aperture of that cavity; and are inservient to mastication, pronunciation, &c.

They are distinguished into *upper* and *lower*, — *anochel'lon*, ανωχειλον, and *Catocheil'lon*, κατωχειλον, — and are placed in front of each jaw, forming the anterior aperture of the mouth between them. They unite at each side and form what are called the *angles* or *commissures* of the mouth, — *Chalini*, χάλινοι. Their free edge is covered with a mucous membrane, of a more or less vivid red, according to the individual. They receive their arteries from the external carotid. Their veins open into the two jugulars. Their lymphatic vessels descend into the ganglions, situated beneath the chin. Their nerves are derived from the infraorbital, mental, and facial.

(F) *Lèvre.* (G) *Lippe*, *Lefze.*

The *LIPS*, *La'bia*, (F) *Lèvres de la vulve*, are folds belonging to the genital organs of the female, and distinguished into —

1. The *La'bia pudendi*, *La'bia majora*, *Alla majora*, *Crem'noi*, κρηνοί. These are two membranous folds, thicker above than below, which limit the vulva laterally, and extend from the inferior part of the mons veneris to the perinæum. They unite anteriorly and posteriorly, forming commissures; — the posterior of which is called *Fourchette*. Their outer surface is convex; formed of skin and covered with hair. The inner surface is red and covered by a mucous membrane, continuous with that lining the other parts of the vulva. The space between the skin and mucous membrane is filled with a

fatty tissue and fibrous bands, some fibres of the constrictor vaginæ muscle, vessels, and nerves.

(F) *Grandes Lèvres.*

(G) *Scham Lippen.*

We speak, also, of the *lips of a wound, ulcer, &c.*, when alluding to the edges of these solutions of continuity.

LIP'ARA (*Pharm.*) from λιπαρος, 'fatty,' and λιπος, 'fat.' Plasters, containing much oil or fat.

LIPAROC'E'LĒ (*Path.*) from λιπαρος, 'fatty,' and κηλη, 'tumor.' A *Lipo'ma*, or fatty tumor of the scrotum.

LIPOMA (*Path.*) from λιπος, 'fat,' 'a fatty tumor.' A fatty tumor, of air encysted or other character. *Lypo'ma.*

LIPOM'E'RIA (*Path.*) *Lipometria*, from λειπω, 'I leave,' and μερος, 'a part.' Deficiency of one or more of the parts of the body; for example, where a person has only four fingers.

LIPITU'DO (*Path.*) *Ophthalmia chronica* of some. *Lip'itude*, *Blear eye*, *Lap'pa*, *Lip'a*, *Xerophthalmia*, *Le'ma*, *Le'me*, *Gla'ma*. *Gra'mia*, γλαμα, γλημη, λημη. A copious secretion of the sebaceous humor of the eyelids, which renders them gummy. It is a state of chronic inflammation of the tarsal margins; the eyelids being generally red, tumefied, and painful.

(G) *Augentriefen.*

LIPS'COMB, GEORGE (*Biogr.*)

First a surgeon at Birmingham, and afterwards a physician. *WORKS. An essay on the nature and treatment of a putrid, malignant fever, which prevailed at Warwick and in the neighbouring villages in the year 1798.* Lond. 1799. 8vo. *Observations on the history and cause of asthma, and a review of a practical inquiry on diseased respiration, in a letter to DR. BREE, the author of that treatise.* Lond. 1800. 8vo. *A description of Matlock bath, &c.* Lond. 1802. 8vo. *Inoculation for the small pox vindicated and its superior efficacy and safety to the practice of vaccination clearly proved.* Lond. 1805. 8vo. *A dissertation on the failure and mischiefs of the disease called the cow pox, in which the powerful arguments, adduced in favor of vaccination, are examined and confuted.* Lond. 1806. 8vo. *A manual of inoculation for the use of the faculty and private families. Extracted from the writings of DIMSDALE, SUTTON, &c.* Lond. 1806. 8vo. *Cow pox exploded, or the inconsistencies, absurdities, and falsehoods of its defenders exposed.* Lond. 1806. 8vo. *Cautions and re-*

flections on canine madness, with a method of preventing hydrophobia in persons who have been bitten. Lond. 1807. 8vo. *History of canine madness and hydrophobia; with the methods of treatment, ancient and modern.* Lond. 1809. 8vo.

LICQUAMU'MIA (*Anat.*) *A'deps huma'nus*, Human fat. RULAND and JOHNSON.

LIQUEFAC'TION (*Pharm.*) *Liquatio*, *Liquefactio*; from liquefac'cre, 'to cause to melt.' Transformation of a solid substance into a liquid. It is used particularly in speaking of metals and fatty bodies.

LIQUIDAM'BAR STYRACIF'LVA (*Mat. Med.*) *Liquidam'bra*, *Sweet gum*. The name of the tree, which affords the *Liquid amber* and *Storax liquida*, *Styrax liquida*, or *Liquid storax*.

LIQ'UID AM'BER is a resinous juice of a yellow color, inclining to red; at first of about the consistence of turpentine; by age, hardening into a solid, brittle mass. It is not used medicinally.

The *STYRAX LIQ'UIDA* is obtained from this plant by boiling. There are two sorts;—one more pure than the other. It is used, occasionally, as a stomachic, in the form of plaster.

LIQ'UOR (*Pharm. &c.*) υγρον, υγροτης. A name given to many compound liquids, and especially to those the basis of which is alcohol.

(F) *Liqueur.*

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS, *A'qua alu'minis composita*, *A'qua alu'mino'sa Bateu'na*, *Compound solution of alum.* (*Aluminis, zinci sulphat., sing. ℥ss, aqua fervent. ℥ij.* Dissolve and filter through paper.) A detergent and stimulant. Used as a collyrium, when properly diluted, in ophthalmia; as an injection in gleet, and leucorrhœa, &c.

(F) *Liquor d'alumine composé.*

LIQUOR AMMO'NIÆ, *Liq. ammo'nia pu'ra*, *Al'cali ammoniacum fluidum*, *Ammonia liquida*, *A. caustica liquida*, *A. pu'ra liquida*, *Lixiv'ium ammoniacal'e*, *Spir'itus salis ammoniaci aquo'sus*, *A'qua ammo'nia*, *A'qua ammo'nia caustice*, *Liq'uid ammo'nia*, *Solutio of ammo'nia.* (*Muriat. calc. ℥ viii, calc. vic. recent. ℥ vj, aqua ℥ijv.* Pour on the lime a pint of the water; cover the vessel and set it by for an hour. Add the muriate of ammonia and the remaining water, previously made boiling hot, and cover the vessel again. Strain the liquor when it has

cooled and distil 12 ounces. S. G. .936. *Ph. L.*) It is a stimulant, antacid, and rubefacient. Dose, grt. x to xx, in water or milk.

(F) *Ammoniaque liquide.*

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS, *Alcali ammoniacum acetatum, Alcali volatilè acetatum, Aqua acetatis ammoniæ, Solution of acetate of ammonia, Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, Acetas ammoniæ, Spirit of Mindere'srus, Sal ammoniacum vegetabile, Spiritus ophthalmicus Mindere'sri, Sal acetosis ammoniacalis.* (*Ammon. carbon.* ℥ij, *acid. acct.* ℥iv, or add the salt till the acid be saturated.) (*Ph. L.*) A sudorific — externally, cooling. Dose, ℥ij to ℥iss.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS, *Solutio subcarbonatis ammoniæ, Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ, Solution of subcarbonate of ammonia.* (*Ammonia carbon.* ℥ viij, *aqua distillat.* ℥bj. Dissolve and filter through paper.) *Use;* — the same as that of the carbonate of ammonia (q. v.)

LIQUOR AMNII (*Anat.*) *Aqua amnii.* The liquor of the amnios. The fluid exhaled by the amnios and which envelops the fœtus, during the whole period of utero-gestation. It is often simply called, the *waters*, (F) *Les Eaux.* Its relative quantity diminishes as pregnancy advances, although its absolute quantity continues to increase till the period of delivery. In some women, only five or six ounces are met with; in others it amounts to two pints. It is limpid, yellowish, or whitish, exhales a faint smell, and has a slightly saline taste. It contains water in considerable quantity; albumen; muriate of soda; phosphate of lime; an alkaline substance; and a particular acid. It facilitates the dilatation of the uterus, and aids delivery by acting as a soft wedge inclosed in its membranes, &c. Whether it is inservient to any useful purpose in the nutrition of the fœtus is doubtful.

(F) *Eaux de l'amnios.*

(G) *Schaafwasser.*

WRITER. BOSCH, *Ultraj.* 1792 (L).

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS, *Solutio arsenicallis, S. arsenicata, S. arsenitis kallicæ, Arsenical solution, Mineral solvant, Arsenis potassæ liquidus, Arsenis potassæ aquosus, FOWLER'S solution of arsenic, Solvens mineralè, Italian poison, Aqua tofanna (?), Aqua tofannia, Acqua della tofanna, Acqua di Napoli, Acquetta, Tasteless a'gue drop.* (*Arsenic. oxyd. præp. in pulverem subtilem triti, potassæ subcar-*

bonatis, sing. gr. lxiv, aqua distillat. ℥bj. Boil together in a glass vessel, until the arsenic is dissolved. When the solution is cold, add *Sp. lavand. c.* ℥iv, and as much distilled water as will make the whole one pint. *Ph. L.*) f. ℥j, contains gr. ss. of the oxyd of arsenic. Dose, grt. v, gradually increased to grt. xx.

(F) *Liqueur arsenicale.*

LIQUOR CAL' CIS, *Solutio cal'cis, Aqua cal'cis, Aqua benedicta, Calcaria pura liquida, Aqua calcaria us'ta, Solutio of lime, Lime Water.* (*Calcis* ℥ss, *aq. distill. fervent.* ℥xij. Pour the water on the lime and stir. Let it stand in a covered vessel three hours; bottle the lime and water in stopped bottles, and use the clear solution) It is astringent, tonic, and antacid; and is used in diarrhœa, diabetes, heart burn, &c. and as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers, &c. Dose, ℥ij to ℥ss, in milk.

(F) *Eau de chaux.*

WRITERS. M. GIRARDI (*as a lathontriptic*), *Pat.* 1764 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, *Francf. ad Viadr.* 1743 (L). G. CH. DETHARDING, *Rostoch,* 1746 (L). R. WHYTT (*in the stone*), *Edinb.* 1754. CH. ALSTON, *Edinb.* 1754. R. A. VOGEL (*in cancer*), *Gotting.* 1769 (L). J. W. BAUMER, *Giess.* 1776 (L). VICTOR MONACO, *Neapol.* 1789 (L). H. DÜKELL, *Marb.* 1798 (L).

LIQUOR CAL' CIS COMPOSITUS, *Aqua cal'cis composita, Compound lime water, Aqua benedicta composita.* (*Lign. guaiac. ras.* ℥ss, *rad. glycyrrh.* ℥j, *cort. sassafras.* ℥ss, *semin. coriand.* ℥ij, *liquor. calcis* ℥vj. Macerate for 2 days and filter.) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and astringent, and is used in cutaneous affections.

(F) *Eau de chaux composée.*

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI, *Aqua cupri ammoniati, Aqua sappharina, Blue eyewater, Solutio of ammoniated copper.* (*Cupri ammoniat.* ℥j, *aqua distill.* ℥bj. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper. *Ph. L.*) Corrosive and detergent. Used externally to foul ulcers; and, diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

(F) *Liqueur ou eau de cuire ammoniacal.*

LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS, *Aqua cupri vitriolati composita.* (*Cupri sulphat., alumin. sulphat.* āā ℥ij, *aqua pura* ℥bj, *acid.*

sulph. ℥ij. Boil the salts in the water until they are dissolved; then filter the liquor, and add the acid.) Used as an astringent in epistaxis, &c. It was also called *Aqua styptica*.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI, *Solution of Alkaline Iron.* (Ferri ℥iiss, acid. nitric. ℥ij, aquæ distillat. ℥vj, liq. potass. subcarb. ℥vj. To the acid and water mixed, add the iron; and, after the effervescence, add the clear solution, gradually, to the liq. potassæ subcarb.; shaking it occasionally till it assumes a deep brown-red color, and the effervescence stops. After six hours' settling, pour off the clear solution. *Ph. L.*) It is tonic, like other preparations of iron. Dose, ℥ss to ℥iss.

(F) *Liqueur de fer alcaline.*

LIQUOR FUMANS BOYLII, *Sulfuretum Ammoniac Hydrogenatum, Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniac, Tinctura Sulphuris Volatilis, Aqua Sulphureti Ammoniac, - BOYLE'S Fuming Liquor.* It is possessed of nauseating and emetic properties, and has been given in diabetes and diseases of excitement as a *disoxygenizer!*

(F) *Liqueur fumante de BOYLE.*

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS, *Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury, S. of Corrosive Sublimate, Liquor or Solution of VAN SWIETEN.* (*Hyd. oxym. gr. viij, aquæ distill. ℥xv, sp. rect. ℥j.* Dissolve in the water, and add the spirit. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥ss or ℥i.

GREEN'S DROPS, and **SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGENES**—both nostrums—seem to be solutions of *Corrosive Sublimate*.

LIQUOR OF MONRO' (Anat.) *Solution of Monro'.* A solution used by MONRO for the preservation of anatomical preparations. It is composed of alcohol at 22° or 24°, with a drachm of oil of nitric acid to each pint.

LIQUOR MORPHINE ACETATIS, *Solution of Acetate of Morphine, Anodyne Drops.* (Acetate of morphine, gr. xvj, distilled water ℥vj, dilute acetic acid, ℥ij.) Dose, from 6 to 24 drops.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS. An empirical preparation by a London druggist of the name of BATTLE. It is presumed to be a solution of acetate of morphine, or of opium, in some form in vinegar. It is devoid of many of the narcotic effects of opium.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, *Liquor Subacetatis Lithargyri, Solu-*

tion of Subacetate of Lead, Liquor Plumbi Acetatis, GOULARD'S Extractum Saturni, Lithargyri Acetum. (*Plumbi oxyd. semivitr. ℥ij, acid. acetic. congiuum.* Mix and boil down to ℥vj, constantly stirring; then filter, after the feculence has subsided. *Ph. L.*) It is used externally as a cooling astringent and discutient, when diluted with distilled water.

(F) *Liqueur de sousacétate de Plomb.*

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS, *Liquor Subacetatis Lithargyri Compositus, Aqua Saturni, Acetas Plumbi dilutum alcoholicum, Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Aqua veg'eto-mineralis, Tinctura plumbosa, Aqua Lithargyri Acetati composita, Liquor Plumbi Acetatis dilutus, White Wash, Royal Preventive.* (Liq. plumbi subacet. ℥j, aquæ distillat. ℥ij, spirit. tenuioris ℥j.) Properties the same as the last, but feebler.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ, *Aqua Potassæ, Aqua Kali Caustici, Solution of Potash, Lixivium magistrale, L. Saponarium, Soap Lees, Aqua Kali puri, Soap Ley, Lixivium causticum, Potassa liquida.* (Potassæ subcarb. ℥ij, calcis recent. ℥ss, aquæ distill. fervent. congiuum. Dissolve the alkali in ℥ij of the water, and add the remainder to the lime. Mix the whole: set it aside in a close vessel, and, when cold, filter through calico. *Ph. L.*) It is antilithic—in cases of uric acid calculi—and antacid. Externally, stimulant and escharotic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

(F) *Eau, solution ou liqueur de Potasse, Potasse liquide.*

LIQUOR POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS, *Solution of Hydriodate of Potass.* (Potassæ hydriod. 36 gr., aquæ distillat. ℥j, do.) Dose, gr. xx, three times a day.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS, *Aqua Subcarbonatis Kali, Oleum Tartari per deliquium, Aqua Kali, Lixivium Tartari, Aqua Kali preparati, Oil of Tartar, Saline Oil of Tartar, Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass.* (Potass. subcarb. ℥ij, aquæ distillat. ℥xij. Dissolve and filter through paper. Dose, gr. x to xxx.)

(F) *Liqueur de sous-carbonate de Potasse, Lessive de Tartre.*

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI, *L. volatilis Cornu Cervini, Volatile Liquor of Harts'horn, Spiritus Lambicorum, Spiritus Millepedarum, Harts'horn, Spirit of Harts'horn,*

Spiritus Cornu Cerui, Liqueur volatilis osisium; Bone Spirit. This is a solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil. It possesses the same virtues as the subcarbonate of ammonia. It is in common use to smell at, in faintings, &c.

(F) *Liqueur volatile de Corne de cerf.*

Liquor Zinci Sulphatis cum Camphora, Aqua Zinci vitriolati cum Camphora, Aqua vitriollica camphorata, Aqua ophthalmica, Common Eye Water. (Zinci sulph. ζ ss, camphor ζ ij, boiling water \mathfrak{h} ij; dissolve and filter.) Used as a lotion for ulcers; or, diluted with water, as a collyrium.

Liriodendron (Mat. Med.) Liriodendron tulipifera, Tulip Tree, Poplar Tree, Tulip-bearing Poplar, American Poplar, White Wood, Cypress Tree (New England). The bark — especially of the root — of this noble forest tree, which is indigenous in the United States, is a strong aromatic bitter, and has been employed advantageously as a tonic. Its active principle has been separated from it by Professor J. P. EMMET of the University of Virginia, and has been called *Liriodendrine*.

(F) *Tulipier.*

LISTER, MARTIN, M. D. (Biogr.) An eminent physician and natural philosopher; born in Buckinghamshire, about 1638; practised in London, and died in 1712. *WORKS. De thermis et fontibus medicinalibus Angliæ.* Ebor. 1682. 4to. *Sex exercitationes medicinales de morbis chronicis.* The subjects are, dropsy; diabetes, hydrophobia, lues venerea, scurvy, and gout. Lond. 1694. 8vo. *Exercitationes octo medicinales.* London. 1697. 12mo. *HIPPOCRATIS aphorismi cum commentariolo.* Lond. 1703. 12mo. *De opsoniis et condimentis, sive de arte coquinariâ à CÆLIO APICIO.* Lond. 1705. 8vo. *Dissertatio de humoribus.* Lond. 1709. 8vo. *SANCTORII de staticâ medicinâ aphorismatorum sect. vii, cum commentario.* Lond. 1716. 12mo. He published, also, several works on comparative anatomy and natural history.

LITÈ (Pharm.) λιτη. A plaster, formerly used, made of verdigris, wax, and resin. *GALEN.*

LITERATURE, MEDICAL (Med.) The written learning, which belongs to Medicine.

WRITER. THOMAS YOUNG (introduction to M. L.), Lond. 1823. 8vo. See *BIBLIOGRAPHY.*

LITHAGOGUS (Therap.) λιθαγωγος, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and αγω, 'I expel.' A remedy, which was supposed to possess the power of expelling calculi.

LITHIA (Path.) Lithiasis, λιθιασις, Calculi Morbus, from λιθος, 'a stone.' The formation of stone or gravel in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions.

LITHOLABUM (Surg.) λιθολαβον, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and λαβων, 'I seize.' An instrument for extracting stone from the bladder. It had various shapes. *FABRICIUS ab Aquapendente, HILDANUS.*

LITHONTRIP'TIC (Mat. Med.) Lithontrip'ticus, Lithonthryp'tic, Calculifragus, Saxifragus, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and τριβω, 'I bruise,' 'I break.' A remedy, believed capable of dissolving calculi in the urinary passages. There is not much reliance to be placed upon such remedies. By *antilithics*, exhibited according to the chemical character of the calculus (see *CALCULI URINARY*), the disease may be prevented from increasing; but most of the vaunted lithontriptics, for dissolving the calculus already formed, have been found unworthy of the high encomiums which have accompanied their introduction.

WRITERS. A. BLACKRIE, Lond. 1771. B. LANGRISH, Lond. 1746.

LITHOPÆDION (Path.) λιθοπαειδιον, Infans lapideus, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and παις, 'a child.' A fœtus, petrified in the body of the mother.

LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE (Mat. Med.) Milium Solis, Gromwell, Ægon'ychon, Bastard Alkanet. The seeds of this plant were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness, to be efficacious in calculous affections. They have, also, been considered diuretic.

(F) *Gremil officinal, Herbe aux Perles.*

(G) *Meerhirse, Steinhirse, Perlkrautsaamen.*

LITHOTOME (Surg.) Lithotomus, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' This name has been given to a number of instruments, of different shapes and size, which are used in the operation for the stone, to cut the neck or body of the bladder. They ought, with more propriety, to be called *Cystotomes*.

(G) *Steinmesser.*

The *LITHOTOME CACHÉ* of FRÈRE CÔME is the most known, and is still

occasionally used. It is composed of a handle, and of a flattened sheath, slightly curved; in this there is a cutting blade, which can be forced out by pressing upon a *bascule* or lever, to any extent, that may be wished by the operator.

LITHOTOMIST (*Surg.*) Same etymon. *Lithotomus*. One, who devotes himself entirely to operating for the stone. One, who practises lithotomy.

(G) Steinschneider.

LITHOTOMY (*Surg.*) *Lithotomia*, λιθοτομία, *Cystotomia*, same etymon. The operation, by which a stone is extracted from the bladder. The different methods, according to which this operation may be practised, are reducible to five principal; each of which has experienced numerous modifications.

1. The *Method of CELSUS*, *Meth'odus Celsiana*, *Apparatus Minor*, *Cutting on the Gripe*. This consisted in cutting upon the stone, after having made it project at the perinæum by means of the fingers introduced into the rectum. This method was attended with several inconveniences; such as the difficulty of dividing the parts neatly, injury done to the bladder, as well as the impossibility of drawing down the stone in many persons. It is sometimes, also, called the *Meth'odus Guytoniana*; by GUY DE CHAULIAC having endeavoured to draw it from the discredit into which it had fallen in his time. It was termed the *Apparatus Minor*, from the small number of instruments required in it.

(F) *Le Petit appareil*. (G) *Kleine Steinschnitt*.

2. *Apparatus Major*. This method was invented, in 1520, by JOHN DE ROMANI, a surgeon of Cremona, and communicated by him to MARIANO-SANTO-DI-BARLETTA, whence it was long called *MARIANO'S Method* — *Sectio MARIANA*. It was called the *Apparatus Major*, from the number of instruments required in it.

An incision was made on the median line; but the neck of the bladder was not comprehended in it. It was merely dilated.

The greater apparatus was liable to many inconveniences, such as ecchymoses; contusion; inflammation of the neck of the bladder; abscesses; urinary fistulæ; incontinence of urine; impotence, &c.

(F) *Le grand appareil*.

(G) *Grosse Steinschnitt*.

3. The *High Operation*, *Apparatus alius*, *Sectio FRANCO'NIA*, *S. Hypo-*

gastrica, was first practised by PETER FRANCO, about the middle of the 16th century. It consisted in pushing the stone above the pubis by the fingers introduced into the rectum. ROUSSER afterwards proposed to make the bladder rise above the pubis by injecting it. The method had fallen into discredit, when FRÈRE CÔME revived it. It is used when the calculus is very large. It was practised by opening first the membranous part of the urethra upon a catheter passed into the canal. Through this incision, the *Sonde à dard*, a species of catheter, having a spear-pointed stilet, was introduced into the bladder. An incision was then made in the linea alba, above the symphysis pubis, of about four or five fingers' breadth, and the peritoneum detached to avoid wounding it. The stilet was pushed through the bladder, and used as a director for the knife, with which the bladder was divided anteriorly, as far as the neck; and the stone extracted.

It was performed in England by Mr. DOUGLAS, in 1719, and since by others with various modifications.

(F) *Haut appareil*, *Taille Hypogastrique*, *Taille sus-pubienne*.

(G) *hohe Steinschnitt*.

4. *Lateral Operation*, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being cut laterally, was probably invented by PETER FRANCO. It was introduced into France by FRÈRE JACQUES DE BEAULIEU. He performed it with rude instruments, invented by himself, and improved by the suggestions of some of the Parisian surgeons. In England, it received its earliest and most important improvements from the celebrated CHESelden. It is the method practised at the present day, however, according to different modes of procedure. In this method, the patient is placed upon a table; his legs and thighs are bent and separated; the hands being tied to the feet. The perinæum is then shaved, and a staff is introduced into the bladder; the handle being turned towards the right groin of the patient. An oblique incision is now made from the raphe to the middle of a line drawn from the anus to the tuberosity of the ischium of the left side; and, taking the staff for a guide, the integuments, cellular tissue of the perinæum, membranous portion of the urethra, transversus perinæi muscle, bulbo-cavernosus, some fibres of the levator ani, the prostate and neck of

the bladder, are successively divided. For this latter part of the operation, the knife, *Lithotome Caché*, cutting gorget, &c. are used, according to the particular procedure. The forceps is now introduced into the bladder, and the stone extracted.

In the operation, care must be taken not to injure the rectum, or the great arterial vessels, distributed to the perinæum.

(F) *Appareil latéralisé.*

A variety of the *Lateral Apparatus*, called by the French *Appareil latéral* consisted in cutting into the bas-fond of the bladder without touching the neck of that organ: but it was soon abandoned on account of its inconveniences.

5. *Lithotomy by the Rectum*, (F) *Taille par le Rectum, Taille postérieure, T. Recto-vésicale.* This was proposed by VEGETIUS in the 16th century; but was never noticed until M. SANSON, in the year 1817, attracted attention to it; since which time it has been successfully performed in many instances. It consists in penetrating the bladder through the paries corresponding with the rectum, by first cutting the sphincter ani and rectum about the root of the penis, and penetrating the bladder by the neck of that organ, dividing the prostate; or by its *bas-fond*.

Lithotomy, in women, from the shortness of the urethra, is a comparatively insignificant operation.

(F) *Lithotomie, Taille.*

(G) *Steinschnitt, Blasen-schnitt.*

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LITHOTRITY (*Surg.*) *Lithotritia*, from λίθος, 'a stone,' and τριβω, 'I break.' Breaking the stone in the bladder. This operation has been performed, of late years, with some suc-

cess by the French surgeons, with appropriate instruments; — consisting of a hollow canula, containing a kind of auger, which can be turned against the stone, so as to reduce it in size. This instrument is termed *Lithrotritur*.

WRITERS. CIVIALE, Paris, 1827 (F). A. P. BANCAL, Paris, 1829 (F). BARON HEURTELOUP, Paris, 1827 (F).

LITRE (*Pharm.*) *Li'tra*. A measure, containing a cubed decimetre, which is equal nearly to 2 pints and 5 drachms. The ancients gave the name *litra*, λιτρα, to a measure capable of containing 16 ounces of liquid.

LIVER (*Anat.*) SAX. liver, (G) Leber, *He'par*, *Je'cur*, ἰπαρ. The liver is the largest gland in the body. It is an azygous organ; unsymmetrical; very heavy; and of a brownish-red color; occupying the whole of the right hypochondrium, and a part of the epigastrium. *Above*, it corresponds to the diaphragm; *below*, to the stomach, transverse colon, and right kidney; *behind*, to the vertebral column, aorta, and vena cava; and *before*, to the base of the chest. Its upper surface is convex; the lower, irregularly convex and concave, so that anatomists have divided the liver into three lobes, — a *large* or *right lobe* or *colic lobe*; — a *lesser lobe*, *lobule*, or *inferior lobe*, the *Lobulus Spigelii* (q. v.); — and a *middle* or *left lobe*.

At its inferior surface, are observed; — 1. A *Sul'cus* or *Fur'row*, or *Fis'sure*, called *horizon'tal* or *longitu'dinal*, *great fissure*, *Fos'sa Umbilica'lis*, (F) *Sillon horizontal*, *longitudinal*, *S. de la veine ombilicale*, *Sul'cus ant'ero-posterior Jec'oris*, *S. horizonta'lis Jec'oris*, *S. longitudina'lis Jec'oris*, *S. sinis'ter Jec'oris*, *S. Umbilica'lis*, which lodges, in the fœtus, the umbilical vein and ductus venosus. 2. The *Prin'cipal Fis'sure*, termed *Sul'cus Transver'sus* vel *S'inus Porta'rum*, (F) *Sillon transversal* ou *de la veine porte*, which receives the sinus of the vena porta. 3. The *Fis'sure of the Ve'na Ca'va inferior*, *Sillon de la veine cave inférieure*, situated at the posterior margin of the organ, and lodging the vena cava inferior. 4. The *Lob'ulus Spigelii* (q. v.), or *posterior portal eminence*. 5. The *anterior portal eminence*, *Aur'i'ga* or *Lob'ulus anon'hymus* (q. v.). 6. Depressions corresponding to the upper surface of the stomach, gall-bladder, arch of the colon, right kidney, &c. Continued from the fossa umbilica-

lis, is a small fossa, called *Fos'sa Duc'tus Veno'si*, between the left lobe and Lobulus SPIGELII.

The posterior margin of the liver is very thick; much more so than the anterior. The liver is surrounded by a serous or peritoneal covering, which forms for it a *suspensory* or *broad ligament*, and two *lateral* and *triangular* ligaments. See FALX. The blood-vessels of the liver are very numerous. The hepatic artery and vena porta furnish it with the blood, necessary for its nutrition and the secretion of bile. The hepatic veins convey away the blood, which has served those purposes. The lymphatic vessels are very numerous; some being superficial; others, deep-seated. The nerves are, also, numerous, and proceed from the pneumogastric, diaphragmatic, and from the hepatic plexuses.

The intimate structure of the parenchyma of the liver is not understood. When cut, it presents a porous appearance, owing to the division of a multitude of small vessels. When torn, it seems formed of granulations; — the intimate structure of which has given rise to many hypotheses. In these granulations are contained the radicles of the excretory ducts of the bile; the union of which constitutes the hepatic duct.

The liver is the only organ, which, independently of the red blood carried to it by the hepatic artery, receives black blood by the vena porta. The general opinion is, that the vena porta is the fluid which furnishes bile, whilst that of the artery affords blood for the nutrition of the liver. On this subject, however, there is no certainty.

The liver is liable to a number of diseases. The principal are — *Hepatitis* (q. v.), or *inflammation*. — *Can'cer*, *Biliary Calculi*, *encysted* and other *tumors* or *tubercles hydatids*, &c. It has, at times, been the *fashion* to refer to it as the cause of symptoms, with which it is in no wise connected.

(F) Foie.

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J. A. M. BERTRANDI, Taurin. 1748 (L). A. FRANKEN (*anat.*), Lugd. Bat. 1748 (L). W. SAUNDERS (*anat., phys., and diseases*), Lond. 1793. CH. METZGER, Regiom. 1796 (L). P. P. MARIA, Turin, 1811 (F). R. POWELL, Lond. 1800.

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J. VISCHER, Tubing. 1580 (L). H. MICHAELIS (*obstruction*), Basil, 1583 (L). J. SEILER (*Do.*), Basil, 1602 (L). G. HORST, Giessæ, 1609 (L). S. SCHILLING (*Scirrhus*), Lips. 1610 (L). G. MOLTIER, Marburg, 1612 (L). G. CRAMER, Argent. 1664 (L). CH. BIERWIRTH, Lugd. Bat. 1706 (L). J. B. BIANCHI, August. Turin. 1711 (L). J. WAINWRIGHT, Lond. 1722. M. ALBERTI (*scirrhus*), Hal. 1731 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1726 (L). Another work, Hal. 1726 (L). G. TACCONI, Bonon. 1740 (L). J. A. WEDEL (*obstruction*), Jenæ, 1746 (L). F. D. LESNE (*abscess*), Paris, 1753 (L). J. G. HAASE (*Do.*), Lips. 1776 (L). S. MATHEWS (*in the East Indies*), Lond. 1783. J. F. WEISSENBORN (*abscess*), Erford. 1786 (G). W. SAUNDERS, Lond. 1793. J. B. FARRE (*morbid anat.*), Lond. 1814 *et seq.* W. WHITE, Bath, 1808. A. PORTAL, Paris, 1815 (F). JAS. JOHNSON, Lond. 1825.

LIV'ER (*Pharm.*) *Helpar*. Under this name the ancients designated several substances, having a brownish color, analogous to that of the liver; and composed of sulphur and some other body. See POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM or *Liver of Sulphur*.

The *Liver of Antimony* is the semivitreous sulphuret, &c.

LIXIVIAL (*Pharm.*) *Lixivio'sus*; from *lixivium*, 'lee.' An ancient term for salts, obtained by washing vegetable ashes, — such as the fixed alkalies.

(F) *Lixiviel, Lixivieux*.

LIXIVATION (*Pharm.*) *Elixiviation, Lixivatio*, same etymon. An operation, which consists in washing ashes with water, so as to dissolve the soluble parts. The filtered liquor is the *lee*.

(G) *Auslaugung*.

LIXIVIUM (*Pharm.*) *Lixivia*, *λῑvia*, *Lee*. Any solution containing potass or soda in excess; from *lix*, 'potash,' (q. v.) (F) *Lessive*. (G) *Laug*.

LIZARD (*Mat. Med.*) *Lacerta, Lacertus*, *σαυρα, σαυρος*. Lizards were formerly employed in medicine as sudorifics; and were, at one time, extolled in syphilis, cutaneous affections, and in cancer.

(F) *Lézard*. (G) *Eidechse*.

WRITERS. J. FLORES (*in cancer*),

Madrid, 1782 (S). J. B. DE MEO (*Do.*), Palermo, 1784 (I). J. J. RÖMER, Leipz., 1788 (G).

LOBB, THEOPH'ILUS, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) A London physician of some eminence; born in 1678; died in 1763. WORKS. *Treatise on the small-pox*. Lond. 1731. 8vo. *Rational method of curing fevers, deduced from the structure of the human body, &c.* Lond. 1734. 8vo. *Medical practice in curing fevers*. Lond. 1735. 8vo. *A practical treatise on painful distempers, with some effectual methods of curing them*. Lond. 1739. 8vo. *Treatise on the solvents of the stone, and the curing of the stone and the gout by aliments*. Lond. 1739. 8vo. *An address to the faculty of physic, relating to Miss STEPHENS'S medicine*. Lond. 1739. 8vo. *Letters concerning the plague and other contagious distempers*. Lond. 1745. 8vo. *A compendium of the practice of physic*. Lond. 1747. 8vo. *Medical principles and cautions*. Part I. Lond. 1751. 8vo. Part II. 1752. Part III. 1753. *Medicinal letters, in two parts, &c. intended chiefly for the benefit of those poor families, which can neither have the advice of a physician, nor the attendance of an apothecary*. Lond. 1763. 12mo. *The practice of physic in general, as delivered in a course of lectures on the theory of diseases, and the proper method of treating them*. Lond. 1771. 2 vols. 8vo.

LOBE (*Anat.*) *Lo'bus, λοβος*. A round, projecting part of an organ. The liver and the lungs have lobes.

(G) *Lappen*.

The LOBE or LOB'ULE OF THE EAR is a soft, rounded prominence, which terminates the circumference of the pavilion inferiorly, and which is pierced in those who wear rings.

The under surface of the brain is divided into *two anterior, two lateral, and two posterior lobes or processes*. These CHAUSSIER calls *lobules* of the brain: the cerebral hemispheres he terms *lobes*.

LOBELIA INFLATA (*Mat. Med.*) *Indian Tobacco, Emetic Weed, Lobellia*. The prominent virtues of this American plant are those of an emetic. In smaller doses, it has been given as a pectoral in croup, asthma, &c. It is, also, sudorific and cathartic. Twenty grains act as an emetic.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA, — *Blue Cardinal Flower, Ranunculus Virginianus*. The root of this plant, which is indigenous in the United States, is

an emetic and drastic cathartic. It has been used against syphilis; hence its name. The mode of preparing it is to boil $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of the *dried root* in ℥xij of water, until the fluid is reduced to ℥viii. Dose, ℥ss.

(G) Gemeine Lobelie, Blaue Cardinalsblume.

LOB'ULE (*Anat.*) *Lob'ulus*, diminutive of *Lobus*, a little lobe.

(G) L äppchen.

LOB'ULUS ANON'YMUS, *L. accessorius anterior quadratus*, *L. quadratus*.

This is situated in the liver between the passage for the round ligament and the gall bladder and is less prominent but broader than the *Lobulus caudatus*. From the lobulus anonymus a bridge runs across the passage for the round ligament. It is called *Pons vel Isthmus hepatis*.

(F) *Éminence porte antérieure*.

LOB'ULUS CAUDA'TUS, *Proces'sus caudatus*. This is merely the root or one of the angles of the lobulus spigelii, advancing towards the middle of the lower side of the great lobe, and representing a kind of tail.

LOB'ULUS SPIGE'LII, *L. posterior*, *L. posticus papillatus*, is situated near the spine; upon the left side of the great lobe of the liver, and is of a pyramidal shape, projecting like a nipple, between the cardia and vena cava, at the small curvature of the stomach.

(F) *Éminence porte postérieure*, *Lobe*, *Petit lobe du foie*, *Lobe de Spigel*, *Lobe duodénal*, *L. pancréatique*.

Lo'CAL (*Path. &c.*) *Localis*, τοπιζος. Topical. An affection is called local — *Morbus localis*, — when confined to a part, without implicating the general system; or, at all events, only secondarily. *Local* is thus opposed to *general*. A *local* or *topical* application is one used externally. See TOPICAL.

(F) *Locale*, *Topique*. (G) örtlich.

WRITERS. J. ABERNETHY (*on local diseases*), Lond. 1826. Eighth edit.

LOCHI'A (*Obstet.*) *Purgament'a Purperea*, *Purgatio*, λοχία, λοχεια, λο-

χειου καθαροσις, from λοχος, 'a woman in childbed.' The *cleans'ings*. A serous and sanguineous discharge following delivery. During the first two or three days, it is bloody, but afterwards becomes green-colored and exhales a disagreeable and peculiar odor. The duration, quantity and character of the discharge vary according to numerous circumstances.

The lochial discharge flows from those uterine vessels, which formed the medium of communication between the mother and fœtus, and it continues until their mouths become obliterated, which usually requires from 14 to 21 days. (F) *Suites de couches*, *Vidanges*.

(G) Kindbettreinigung, Geburtsreinigung.

WRITERS. SCHAARMANN, Altdorf. 1669 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS (*suppression of L.*), Jenæ, 1682 (L). SCHIEFFER (*Do.*), Lugd. Bat. 1676 (L). J. H. MEIBOM (*Do.*), Helmst. 1717 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1724 (L). Another work on *suppression of the lochia*, Hal. 1731 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford. 1731 (L). ROGER (*suppression*), Argent. 1731 (L). FISCHER (*Do.*), Erford. 1762 (L). PH. A. BOHMER, Hal. 1773 (L). WOLF (*suppression*), Argent. 1783 (L).

LOCHIORRHA'GIA (*Path.*) from λοχεια, and ρηγνυμι, 'I make an irruption,' an immoderate flow of the lochia.

LOCHIORRHÆ'A (*Phys.*) from λοχεια, 'the lochia,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' The discharge of the lochia.

LOCHODOCHI'UM (*Obstetr.*) from λοχος, 'a female in childbed,' and δεχομαι, 'I receive.' An institution for the reception of pregnant and childbed females. A *Lying-in hospital*.

(G) Gebärhaus.

LOCOMO'TION (*Physiol.*) *Locomotio*, from locus, 'a place,' and move're, 'to move.' An action, peculiar to animal bodies, by which they transport their bodies from place to place. The faculty is sometimes called *Locomotiv'ity* and *Locomotit'ity*.

TABLE OF THE APPARATUS OF LOCOMOTION.

Class I. ACTIVE ORGANS.	a. Exciting,	} The brain, Cerebellum, Medulla spinalis, Nerves.

Class II. PASSIVE ORGANS.	1. <i>Transmitting the action.</i>	}	Tendons, Aponeuroses of insertion, Periosteum.
	2. <i>Concentrating or directing the action.</i>		Enveloping aponeuroses, Fibrous sheaths of tendons, Annular ligaments,
	3. <i>Obeying or resisting action.</i>	}	Long bones of the limbs, Flat bones of the cavities.
	4. <i>Facilitating motion.</i>		Incrusting cartilages. Synovial app. { articular, of tendons.

(G) Ortsfahigkeit, Ortsbewegung.

LODGE, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biog.*) An English physician, better known as a dramatic poet than physician; died in 1625. *WORKS. Treatise of the plague; containing the nature, signs, and accidents of the same, with the certain and absolute cure of the fevers, botches, and carbuncles that raigue in these times, &c.* Lond. 1603. 4to.

LOGAP'ORUM O'LEUM (*Pharm.*) An oil, prepared from lizards. SCULTETUS.

LOIMOG'RAPHY (*Path.*) *Loimographia*, from λοιμος, 'a plague,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' A description of the plague and pestilential diseases.

LOM'MIUS, JODOCUS, or VAN LOM, (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Dutch medical writer of the 16th century. *WORKS. Commentarii de tuenda sanitate, in primum librum de re medica Aurelii Cornelii Celsi.* Lovan. 1558. 12mo. *Observationum medicinarum libri tres.* Antwerp. 1560. 8vo. In English by J. WYNTER. Lond. 1747.

De curandis febribus continuis liber. Antwerp. 1563. 8vo.

LONG (*Anat.*) *Longus*, μακρος. That which is much greater in length than in breadth; as the *long bones*. The epithet is, also, applied to several muscles, to distinguish them from others of similar function, when the latter are shorter. — We say, for instance, *long flexors*, and *long extensors*, in opposition to short flexors, and short extensors.

(G) Lang.

LONGEV'ITY, *Longevitas*, μακροβιωσις. The prolongation of existence to an advanced age. HALLER collected examples of more than 1000 centenarians. He had knowledge of 26 persons, aged from 110 to 120 years; of 29 from 120 to 130 years; and of 15, who had attained from 130 to 140 years. Beyond this advanced age, examples of longevity are much more rare and less sufficiently attested.

The following list exhibits the most authentic cases, with the authorities, who have vouched for their accuracy.

PERSONS.	COUNTRY.	DIED.	AGE.	AUTHORITY.
Margaret Forster,	England,	1771	136	
Margaret Patten,	Do.		138	Lynch.
James Lawrence,	Scotland,		140	Buchanan.
Countess of Desmond, . .	Ireland,		140	Raleigh.
James Sands,	England,		140	Fuller.
A. Goldsmith,	Do.	1776	140	
Simon Sack,		1764	141	
Countess Eccleston, . . .	Ireland,	1691	143	Fuller.
John Effingham,	England,	1757	144	
Evan Williams,	Wales,	1782	145	
Charles J. Drakenberg, . .	Norway,	1770	146	Annual Register.
Col. Thomas Winslow, . .	Ireland,	1766	146	
Thomas Parr,	England,	1635	152	Phil. Transactions.
James Bowles,	Do.	1656	152	
Joseph Surrington,	Norway,	1797	160	
Henry Jenkins,	England,	1670	169	Philos. Transact.
Louisa Truxo (negress), . .	S. America,		175	

WRITERS. G. CHEYNE, Lond. 1725. L. CORNARO, Cheltenham, 1823. A. HARPER, Lond. 1789. Th. JAMIESON, Lond. 1811. Sir J. SINCLAIR, Edinb. 1807.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI (*Anat.*) *Lombo-dorso-trachélien*, *Portion costo-trachélicienne du sacro-spinal* (CH.), *Semi-spinaltus*, is situated vertically at the posterior part of the trunk and fills, in a great measure, the vertebral furrows. It is thick and almost square below; thin and pointed above. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the transverse processes of all the lumbar and dorsal vertebræ, and to the inferior margin of the last 7 or 8 ribs. It maintains the vertebral column in a straight position; straightens it when bent forwards, and can even carry it back. It, also, assists in the rotary motion of the trunk.

(F) *Long dorsal*, *Long du dos*.

LONGUS COLLI (*Anat.*) *Pre-dorso-cervical*, *Pre-dorso-atloïdien* (CH.) This muscle is situated at the anterior and superior part of the vertebral column. It is long, flat, and broader at its middle than at its extremities, which are pointed. It is attached to the anterior surface of the bodies of the three first dorsal and six last cervical vertebræ; to the intervertebral ligaments; to the anterior edge of the transverse processes of the five last cervical vertebræ; and to the tubercle on the anterior arch of the first. This muscle bends the cervical vertebræ upon each other and upon the dorsal vertebræ. If the upper portion acts on one side only it occasions the rotation of the atlas on the vertebra dentata; and, consequently, of the head on the neck.

(F) *Long du cou*.

LONICERA PERICLYMENUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Pryclim'enum*, *Caprifolium*, *Common wood'binc*. This common plant is slightly astringent and tonic, and was formerly much used in gargles.

(F) *Chèvre-feuille*.

(G) *Hahnenfüsslein*, *Deutsches Geesblatt*.

LOOCH (*Pharm.*) *Lohoch*. Look. A linctus. See ECLEGMMA.

LOOCH ALBUM (*Pharm.*) *Looch amygdalinum*, *Linctus albus*, *L. amygdalinus* *L. communis*, *Eclég'ma album*, *Eclég'ma gummo'so-oleo'sum*, (F) *Looch blanc*, *L. b. amygdalin*, *L. b. pectoral*. (*Amygd. dulc.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, *amygd. amar.* No. ij. *sacchar. alb.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Make an emulsion by gradually adding $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

of water. Then take *pulv. tragacanth.* gr. xvj, *ol. amygd. dulc. recent.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. *sacch.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Add the almond milk gradually to this, and afterwards *aq. flor. aurant.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. (*Ph. P.*) It is demulcent, and pectoral.

LOOCH EX O'VO, *Looch of egg* (F) *Look d'œuf*, *Looch rouge*, *Emulsion huileuse*, *Mixture calmante*, *Potion pectorale*, *Lait adoucissant*, *Potio seu emul'sio scu mistu'ra le'niens seu olco'sa*, *Looch pectoral'le le'niens*. (*Vitell. ovi recent.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, *ol. amygd. dulc.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iss, *syrup. althææ*, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Rubin a mortar and add by degrees *aq. flor. aurant.* $\frac{3}{4}$ j, *aq. papav. rhæad.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. (*Ph. P.*) Virtues the same as the preceding.

LOOCH VIRIDE, *Looch cum cro'co et pista'ciis*, (F) *Looch vert.* (*Syrup. violar.* $\frac{3}{4}$ j, *tinct. croci* gr. xx, *aque* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *Mix*, and add *pistacie semin. sicc.* $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. (*Ph. P.*) Virtues like the last.

LOOCH AB'SQUE EMULSIONE PARATUM, *Looch préparé sans émulsion*. *Looch prepared without emulsion*. (*Pulv. g. trag. gr.* xvj, to gr. xxx, *ol. amygd. dulc.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, *sacchar.* $\frac{3}{4}$ j, *aque* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, *aque flor. aurant.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. M. by rubbing in a marble mortar.) Demulcent.

LOPEZ RA'DIX (*Mat. Med.*) *Ra'dix lopeziana*, *Ra'dix Indica lopeziana*. The root of an unknown Indian tree, not possessed of any remarkable smell or taste, or of any appearance of resinous matter. It has been extolled, notwithstanding, in cases of colliquative diarrhœa. GAUBIUS compares its action to that of simarouba, but thinks it more efficacious.

LOPHIA (*Anat.*) *Lophadia*, *λοφια*, *λοφadia*, *ασφαλεια*. The first vertebra of the back. GORREUS.

LOQUACITY (*Path.*) *Garrulitas*; from *loquor*, 'I speak.' The act of speaking with volubility. It is, sometimes, a symptom of disease and is observable in hysteria, &c.

(F) *Babillement*.

(G) *Geschwätz*.

LORDOSIS (*Path.*) *λορδοσις*, *λορδομα*, from *λορδος*, 'curved,' 'bent.' *Repan'datio*, *Repan'ditas*. A name, given to curvatures of the bones in general; and particularly to that of the vertebral column forwards.

LORENTZ, JOSEPH ADAM (*Biogr.*) A French army physician; born in Alsace in 1734; died at Salzburg in 1801. WORK. *Morbi detrioris note Gallorum castra trans Rhenum sita*, ab anno 1757 ad 1762, *infestantes*. Schlestadt. 1765. 12mo. This is an answer to professor STRACK of Mainz, who had

attacked the French physicians on their mode of treating diseases of the army.

LO'RIND MATRI'CIS (*Path.*) *Epilepsia uterina, Convulsivus uteri morbus*. A barbarous name given to a pretended epilepsy of the womb.

LOR'RY, ANNE CHARLES (*Biogr.*) A learned French physician; born near Paris in 1725; died in 1783. **WORKS.** *Essai sur l'usage des alimens, pour servir de commentaire aux livres diététiques d'Hippocrate*. Paris. 1753. 12mo. A second part appeared in 1757. *An edition of the aphorisms of Hippocrates*, Gr. and Lat. 1759. *De melancholiâ et morbis melancholicis*. Paris. 1765. 2 vols. He edited **ASTRUC'S Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la faculté de médecine de Montpellier. Paris. 1767. 4to. **SANCTORIUS de medicinâ staticâ, with a commentary**. 1770. 12mo. *Tractatus de morbis cutaneis*. Paris. 1777. 4to.**

LOTION (*Pharm.*) *Lotio*. A fluid external application. Lotions are ordinarily applied by wetting linen in them and keeping it on the part affected.

LO'TION, GOW'LAND'S (*Pharm.*) An empirical preparation. (*Bitter almonds, ℥i, sugar ℥ij, distilled water ℥ij*. Grind together, strain and add *corrosive sublimate* ℥ij, previously ground with *sp. vini rect.* ℥ij. Used in obstinate eruptions.

LO'TION, HYDROCYANIC, *Lo'tio Ac'idii Hydrocyanici*. (*Hydrocyanic acid. f. ℥iv, rectified spirit of wine, f. ℥j, distilled water, f. ℥xss*). Used with much success in impetigo, &c.

LO'TION HANNAY'S, *Preventive wash*. This famous nostrum, for the prevention of venereal infection, was nothing more than a solution of caustic potass.

LO'TION, STRUVE'S, for the *hooping cough*. (*Antim. tartar. ℥j, aquæ ℥ij*. Add *tinct. cantharid.* ℥j.)

LOUIS, AN'THONY (*Biogr.*) An eminent French surgeon; born at Metz in 1723; died in 1792. **WORKS.** *Histoire de l'Académie Royale de Chirurgie, depuis son établissement jusqu'en 1743*. Printed in the 4th volume of the *Mémoires de l'Académie*. *Essai sur la nature de l'ame; ou l'on tâche d'expliquer son union avec le corps*. Paris. 1746. 12mo. *Cours de chirurgie pratique sur les plaies d'armes à feu*. Paris. 1746. 4to. *Observations et remarques sur les effets du virus cancreux*. Paris. 1748. *Positiones anatomico-chirurgicæ de capite ejusque vulneribus*. Paris. 1749.

Lettre sur la certitude des signes de la mort, avec des observations et des expériences sur les noyés. Paris. 1749. 12mo. *Expériences sur la lithotomie*. Paris. 1757. *Mémoire sur une question anatomique, relatif à la jurisprudence*. In this, the principles for determining, in cases of murder, the marks of suicide from those of assassination — upon inspection of the dead body — are given. Paris. 1763. 12mo. *Mémoire sur la légitimité des naissances prétendues tardives*. Paris. 1764. 8vo. To this he published a *supplément* in the same year. *Recueil d'observations d'anatomie et de chirurgie, pour servir de base à la théorie des lésions de la tête, par contre coup*. Paris. 1766.

LOVE (*Med.*) ερως, *a'mor*, from *Sax. lufian*, (G) *lieben*, 'to love.' A tender and elevated feeling, which attracts one sex to the other. Love is a frequent cause of disease, especially of insanity and hectic.

(F) *Amour*. (G) *Liebe*.

WRITER. JAMES FERRARD (*on love as a disease*), Oxford. 1640.

LOWER, RICHARD, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician and anatomist; born in Cornwall, England, about 1631; died in 1691. **WORKS.** *Tractatus de corde, item de motu et calore sanguinis et chyli in eum transitu*. Lond. 1669. 8vo. *De catarrho*. Lond. 1671. 8vo. *Universal medicine*. Franc. 1712. 8vo.

LOW'ER, Tubercle of (*Anat.*) *Tuberculum Loweri*. Anatomists have given this name to a small projection; the existence of which is by no means constant, and which is found in the sinus venosus, between the superior and inferior cava.

LOXAR'THRUS (*Surg. Path.*) from *λοξος*, 'oblique,' and *αρθρον*, 'articulation.' *Perversion de la tête des os et des muscles*. A vitious deviation or direction of the joints; without spasm or luxation, — as in *clubfoot*.

LU'CAS, JAMES (*Biogr.*) A respectable surgeon of Leeds, in England; died in 1814, aged 72. **WORKS.** *A candid inquiry into the education, qualifications, and offices of a surgeon apothecary; the several branches of the profession being distinctly treated on, and suitable methodical forms annexed; besides various other topics connected with the principal office are also subjoined*. Bath. 1800. 12mo.

LUC'CA, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The baths and waters, near this ancient Italian city, have been long celebrated. They are thermal

and resemble in properties those of Plombières in France and of Bath in England. There are 10 different sources, the temperature of which varies from 95° to 131° Fahr.

WRITER. FRANCESCHI, Lucca, 1820 (I).

LU'CID (*Path.*) *Lu'cidus*. In medicine, the word *lucid* is particularly applied to the *intervals* of apparent reason, which occur in mental alienation.

(G) Helle.

LUD'WIG, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS (*Mat. Med.*) A botanical writer and physician; born in Silesia in 1709; died at Leipzig. 1773. WORKS. *Institutiones physiologicae, cum præmissâ introductione in universam medicinam, prælectionibus academicis accommodatæ*. Lips. 1754. 8vo. *Institutiones chirurgiæ; prælectionibus academicis accommodatæ*. Lips. 1757. 8vo. *Institutiones pathologicae, prælectionibus academicis accommodatæ*. Lips. 1754. 8vo. *Institutiones medicæ clinicæ, prælectionibus academicis accommodatæ*. Lips. 1769. 8vo. *Adversaria medico-practica*. Lips. 1769-72. 3 vols. 8vo. *Institutiones medicinæ forensis; prælectionibus academicis accommodatæ: curâ E. G. Bose*. Lips. 1788. 8vo.

LUISINUS, LOUIS (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician; native of Udina: Flourished in the 16th century. WORKS. *Aphorismi HIPPOCRATIS hexametro carmine conscripti*. Venet. 1552. *De compescendis animi affectibus per moralem philosophiam et mcdendi artem, tractatus in tres libros dicitus*. Basil. 1562. *Aphrodisiacus, sive de lue vnered, in duos tomos bipartitus, continens omnia quæcumque hactenus de hac re sunt ab omnibus medicis conscripta*. Ven. 1566. fol.

LUMBA'GO (*Path.*) from *Lum'bi*, 'the loins.' *Arthro'sia lumbo'rum, Lumba'go rhumat'ica, Nephral'gia rhumat'ica*. Rheumatism affecting the lumbar region.

(G) Lendenweh. *Lumba'go psoad'ica, L. apostemato'sa, L. ab arthro'acæ* — Pains in the loins from abscess.

LUM'BAR (*Anat.*) *Lumbaris* or *Lumba'lis*. Belonging or having reference to the loins.

(F) *Lombaire*.

(G) Lenden (in composition.)

The LUMBAR ARTERIES are four or five in number on each side. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, and pass behind the muscles situated in front of the lumbar portion of the spine, to gain the broad muscles of

the abdomen. They give off 1. Spinal branches. 2. Anterior, posterior, and external muscular branches.

The LUMBAR VEINS have an arrangement analogous to that of the arteries of the same name. They communicate with the vertebral sinuses,azygous veins, &c. and pass into the vena cava inferior.

The LUMBAR NERVES are five in number, and issue from the vertebral column by the spinal foramina of the loins. The first lumbar nerve gives off three branches;—the *external* or *ilio-scrotal*;—the *middle* or *inguino-cutaneous*, and the *internal* or *infra pubian*. Along with the three pairs below it, it forms the lumbar plexus.

The LUMBAR PLEX'US—*Portion lombaire du plexus crural* (CH.) *Plexus lombo-abdominal*. This plexus is formed by the union of the *Rami communicantes* of the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves. It is situated behind the psoas muscle and before the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. It furnishes, besides the branches which proceed from the first pair, several filaments, that are distributed to the psoas muscle, to the iliacus, the integuments, glands of the groin; and three great branches—the *crural, obturator, and lumbo-sacral*.

LUMBAR AB'SCESS, *Psoas abscess, Apostema psomat'icum, Abscessus lumbo'rum, Morbus psoad'icus*. This abscess is so called from the matter being found on the side of the psoas muscle or betwixt that and the iliacus internus. Between these muscles is a quantity of loose, cellular substance; and, when an abscess takes place there, it can find no outlet except by a distant course. Generally, it descends along the psoas muscle, forming a swelling immediately beneath POUFART'S ligament; at times, however, it extends down the thigh under the fascia. Severe hectic follows the bursting of the abscess; and, often, death. Its causes are—scrophula, injury to the loins, &c.

When, — from the pain of the back continuing for some time, with other symptoms, — the disease is suspected, caustics, or the moxa applied opposite the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, must be recommended; and when the abscess is ready for opening, it may be emptied by repeated discharges of the matter, through a small opening, made with a lancet or small lancet-pointed trocar. The medical treatment will consist in supporting

the system, under the great restorative efforts required of it.

WRITERS. V. R. BECKWITH, Edinb. 1784 (L). SCHÖNMETZEL, Heidelb. 1776 (L). J. ABERNETHY, Lond. 1822.

LUMBI (*Anat.*) *The loins, the lumbar region, ψουα, οσφυς, Ospfys.* The posterior regions of the abdomen, comprised between the base of the chest and the pelvis. The parts, which enter into the formation of the lumbar region are, the skin; a considerable quantity of cellular texture; broad and strong aponeuroses; — the *Latissimus Dorsi*, *Obliquus externus*, and *Obliquus internus abdominis*, *Transversalis abdominis*, *Quadratus lumborum*, and the mass common to the *Sacro-lumbalis*, *Longissimus dorsi* and *Multifidus spinæ*. These muscles surround the lumbar region of the vertebral column. The vessels, nerves, &c. of the loins are called *lumbar*. (G) *Lenden*.

LUMBO-SACRAL, (*Anat.*) Belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions. BICHAT calls thus a very large nerve, given off from the anterior branch of the 5th lumbar pair and which descends into the pelvis before the sacrum to join the sciatic plexus.

(F) *Lombo-sacré*.

LUMBRICALIS (*Anat.*) *Vermicula'ris*. Resembling a *lumbricus* or earth worm. A name, given to small muscles, met with in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot.

LUMBRICALES MANUS, *Fidicinal'es, Flexor primi internodii digitorum manus vel perforatus lumbricalis, Anuli-tendino-phalangiens, Palmi-phalangiens*. Four small, fleshy, thin, round, long, fusiform fasciculi, situated in the palm of the hand, and distinguished into first, second, third, and fourth, counting from without to within. They arise from the tendons of the flexor communis digitorum and are inserted at the outer and posterior side of the superior extremity of the first phalanges of the four last fingers. These muscles bend the fingers on the metacarpus and fix the tendons of the flexor digitorum communis.

LUMBRICALES PEDIS, *Planti-tendino-phalangiens, Planti-sous-phalangiens* (Ch.) They are analogous to those of the hand in form, number, and arrangement. They increase the flexion of the toes and draw them inwards.

LUNARÉ OS (*Anat.*) *Os semilunare*. The second bone in the upper row of the carpus.

(F) *Os semilunaire*.

LUNARIA REDIVIVA (*Mat. Med.*) *Leuco'ium, Bull'bonach, Sat'in, Hon'esty*. Said, by RAY, to be a warm diuretic.

LU'NATIC (*Path.*) *Lunaticus*, from *Lu'na*, 'the moon.' That which is under the influence of the moon. *Moon-struck*. An epithet given to diseases, which appear at certain phases of the moon; or to those who are affected by them. Usually, it is restricted to one laboring under lunacy or mental alienation.

(G) *Mondsüchtig*.

LUPINUS (*Mat. Med.*) Under this term, the *white lupin*, *Lupinus albus*, is ordered in some pharmacopœias. The seed, which was much eaten in the days of PLINY and of GALEN, are now neglected. The meal is, however, occasionally used as an anthelmintic, and as a cataplasm.

(G) *Feigbohnen, Wolfsbohnen*.

LUPULINA (*Pharm.*) *Lupuline*. A substance, which exists in the hop and has been pointed out by Dr. IVES, of New York. It occurs in the form of small, shining, yellowish grains, which cover the base of the scales of the hop. It is pulverulent and of an aromatic odor. When analyzed, it is found to contain resin, volatile oil in small quantity and a bitter principle. It is aromatic and tonic, and, according to Dr. IVES, narcotic.

LU'PUS (*Path.*) "The wolf," so named from its rapacity. *Ulcus Tuberculosum, Cancer lupus, Noli me tangere*. Tubercular excrescences, with ragged, spreading ulcerations, chiefly about the *ala nasi*, where they destroy the skin, &c. for some depth. Sometimes, they appear in the cheek circularly, or in the shape of a sort of ring-worm, destroying the substance and leaving a deep and deformed cicatrix. The knife or caustic should be used to separate the sound from the morbid parts. Arsenic has been given internally with advantage.

LUTE (*Pharm.*) *Lutum, Cæmentum, Mud*. A composition employed either for closing apertures in a pharmaceutical instrument, or for covering the surface of retorts, tubes, &c. which have to support a great degree of heat. Lutes are composed differently, according to the object to be accomplished. Commonly they are made of linseed meal and starch. The *fat lute* is formed of clay and drying oil. Sometimes, the white of egg and lime are used; and that which is employed for cover-

ing vessels, intended to be strongly heated, is made of clay, sifted sand, and water.

(G) Kitt, (F) Lut.

LUTRON (*Med.*) λουτρον. A bath. Also, an ophthalmic medicine. GALEN.

LUXA'TION (*Surg. Path.*) *Eluxa'tion*, from *luxa're*, 'to put out of place.' *Disloc'a'tion*, *Olisthe'ma*, ολισθημα, *Apoped'asis*, *Luxa'tio*, *Disloc'a'tio*, *Ecl'clisis*, εκκλισις, *Luxatu'ra*, *Ecto'pia*, *Ecrto'sis*, εκπρωσις, *Elap'sus*, *Lygis'mus*, λυγιμος, *Emo'tio*, εκτασις, *Exar'thre'ma*, *Exarthro'ma*, *Exarthre'ma luxa'tio*, *Exarthro'sis*, εξαρθημα, εξαρθρωμα, εξαρθρωσις, *Deloc'a'tio*, *Exarticula'tio*. A displacement of a bone from its proper cavity. A putting out of joint. A displacement of two or more bones, whose articular surfaces have lost, wholly or in part, their natural connexion; either owing to external violence (*accidental luxation*), or to disease of some of the parts about the joint (*spontaneous luxation*).

Luxation is *complete*, when the bones have entirely lost their natural connexion: *incomplete*, when they partly preserve it: and *compound*, when a wound communicates with the luxated joint.

The general indications of treatment are, 1. To reduce the protruded bone to its original place. 2. To retain it *in situ*. 3. To obviate any attendant or consequent symptoms.

To reduce requires extension, counter-extension, and coaptation.

(F) *Luxation*, *Dislocation*, *Déboîtement*.

(G) Verrenkung.

WRITERS. LEOPOLD, Lips. 1614 (L). J. COLLE, Venet. 1621 (L). L. MERCATUS, Francf. 1624 (L). J. TH. SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1643 (L). VOLMAR, Marburg, 1662 (L). MARCHE, Kilon, 1666 (L). D. GERVASI, Lucca, 1673 (I). L. VERDUC, Paris, 1685 (F). J. G. GRUHLMANN, Hal. 1703 (L). Another work, Hal. 1704 (L). Another, Leipz. 1706 (G). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1703 (L). MUSTINGER, Argent. 1713 (L). LUTHER, Erford, 1745 (L). A. FLACH (*of the thigh*), Argent. 1723 (L). PFANN, Erlang. 1745 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1746 (L). FR. CH. JUNCKER, Hal. 1761 (L). T. BORDENAVE, Paris, 1764 (L). A. PORTAL, Monspel. 1764 (L). P. POTT, Lond. 1775. SIR A. COOPER (*dislocations and fractures of the joints*), 5th edit. Lond. 1826. An American edition by J. D. GODMAN, Philad. 1825. J. C.

WARREN (*luxation of the hip-joint*), Cambridge, Mass. 1826.

LUXEUIL, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Saline waters, at the town of Luxeuil, at the foot of the Vosges, in the department of Haute Saône. Five springs are thermal, and two cold. They seem to contain carbonic acid, carbonates of iron and lime, and muriate of soda; and are employed as aperient, tonic, and stimulant.

LYCAN'CHĒ (*Path.*) λυκαγκη, from λυκος, 'a wolf,' and αγχω, 'I strangle.' *Wolf quincy*, *Wolf choak*. — As *Cynanche* means *Dog choak*. See LYCOIDES.

LYCANTHRO'PIA (*Path.*) from λυκος, 'a wolf,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man': *Lycalon*, *λυκαων*, *Insania lupi'na*. A variety of melancholy, in which the person believes himself to be changed into a wolf, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

(G) Wolf'ssucht, Wolfswahn-sinn, Wärfuch.

WRITERS. J. FR. WOLFESHUSIUS, Lips. 1591 (L). J. DE NYAND, Paris, 1615 (F). MEI, Wittenb. 1650 (L). NIFANIUS, Giess. 1654 (L). GOLDNER, Wittemb. 1664 (L). WOLFIUS, Wittenb. 1666 (L). MÜLLER, Lips. 1673 (L). SALZMANN, Argent. 1749 (L).

LYCOI'DES (*Path.*) λυκοειδης, λυκοειδης, from λυκος, 'a wolf,' and ειδος, 'form.' *Lup'o similis*. An epithet for a species of cynanche, absurdly attributed to excessive retention of sperm in its reservoirs, and its passage into the blood.

LYCOPER'DON (*Mat. Med.*) from λυκος, 'a wolf,' and περδω, 'I break wind.' *L. Bovis'ta*, *Crep'itus Lup'i*, *Puff-ball*, *Bull Fists*, *Mol'tipuffs*, *Bovis'ta*. The puff-ball dries into a very fine, light, brownish dust, which is, sometimes, used as a mechanical styptic to arrest hemorrhage. (F) *Vesseloup*.

(G) Kugelschwamm.

LYCOPER'DON TU'BER, *Tu'ber*, *Truf'fle*, *Agriocastanum*, *Trubs*, *Tu'ber ciba'rium*, *T. Gulosorum*, *Tu'bera Ter'ra*. A fleshy, firm body, unknown in its mode of reproduction, which is found under ground, especially in different parts of France, Italy, &c., and is much esteemed as an aliment. It seems to belong to the Champignons, and has a particular perfume. Aphrodisiac virtues have been ascribed to it.

(F) *Truffe*. (G) *Trüffel*.

LYCOPO'DIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *L. Clava'tum*, *Cingula'ria*, *Muscus clava'tus*, *Club-moss*, *Wolf's-claw*. This is

the largest of the European mosses. The dust, which fills the capsules of its spikes, is very inflammable, and hence has been called *Veg'etable Sulphur*; — and, also, *Fari'na* seu *Pull'vis*, seu *Sel'men* seu *Sulphur Lycopodii*, (G) *Bärlappsaamen*, *Hexenmehl*, *Trutenmehl*, *Alpmehl*, *Pillennmehl*, *Wurmmehl*, *Klopfpulver*, *Blitzpulver*, *Moospulver*, &c. It is used in France to roll pills and boluses in: and, in Medicine, as a desiccative, in the excoriations to which infants are liable. It is collected chiefly in Switzerland and Germany for commerce.

LYCOPODIUM SELA'GO, *Muscus erectus*, *Up'right Club-moss*, *Fir Club-moss*, *Up'right Fir-moss*. The decoction of this plant acts violently as an emetic and purgative; and was formerly, on this account, used as an abortive. It is also employed to kill vermin.

LYMPH (*Anat.*) *Lym'pha*, from *λυμη*, 'water,' by changing *ν* into *λ*. *White Blood*, *ραμα*, *Oche'ma*, *οχημα*. A name given to the fluid, contained in the lymphatic vessels and thoracic duct of animals, which have been made to fast for 24 hours.

According to CHEVREUL, the lymph of the dog contains water, fibrine, albumen, common salt, subcarbonate of soda, phosphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime. The properties and composition of lymph vary considerably, according to the part whence the lymphatic vessels obtain it. Generally, it is under the form of a transparent, slightly alkaline fluid, sometimes of a madder-red or yellowish color, — of a spermatic odor, and saline taste; soluble in water, — the solution becoming turbid, when mixed with alcohol. When left to itself, it coagulates. The clot or solid portion becomes of a scarlet red, if put in contact with oxygen; and of a purple red, if placed in carbonic acid.

According to some physiologists, the lymph is the product of internal absorption in different parts of the body; flows along the lymphatic vessels, uniting with the chyle, and is poured with it into the veins; thus becoming one of the materials of the blood. According to others, the blood, when it reaches the arterial radicles, is divided into two portions, — the one red, which is carried to the heart, — the other serous or white, which is absorbed by the

lymphatic vessels, and constitutes the lymph.

LYMPHATIC (*Anat.*) *Lymphaticus*, *Roriferus*. That which relates to lymph.

The *LYMPHATIC SYSTEM* is that particular system of organs, which is inservient to the formation and circulation of lymph. These organs are, —

1. The *LYMPHATIC GANGLIONS* or *GLANDS*. See *GANGLION*.

2. The *LYMPHATIC VESSELS*, — *Lymphæductus*, *Ve'næ lymphaticæ*, *Ductus serosi*, and *Va'sa lymphatica*. These are very numerous. Arising at the surface of membranes and of the tissue of the organs, they carry into the veins the lymph from those parts. Lymphatic vessels are found in every part of the body. Wherever they are met with, however, they form two orders, — one *superficial*, the other *deep-seated*; — the two orders frequently communicating with each other.

Lymphatic vessels are generally smaller than arteries and veins. They are very thin, diaphanous, and cylindrical; but they present, here and there, more or less considerable dilations, caused by valves in their interior. They are slightly tortuous in their course: their anastomoses are very numerous, and they often cross each other, forming successive plexuses. Of the arrangement of the extreme radicles we are ignorant. All the branches, before joining the principal trunks, pass through lymphatic ganglions, in which they subdivide almost *ad infinitum*.

They are formed of an outer cellular membrane and an internal coat, similar to that of the veins: of the latter, the valves are formed. All the lymphatics of the body ultimately discharge themselves into the subclavian and internal jugular veins. Two of these trunks are considerably larger than the others: the *thoracic duct* (q. v.), and the great trunk of the right side, — (F) *La grand veine lymphatique droite*. The former receives the lymphatics of the abdomen, of the lower extremities, the left side of the thorax, the left upper extremity, and the corresponding side of the head and neck: — the latter receives those of the right upper extremity, and of the right side of the head, neck, and thorax. (G) *Lymphgefäss*.

WRITERS. — HEWSON, Lond. 1771. S. TH. SÖMMERING, Cassell. 1779 (L). LINDNER, Hal. 1787 (L). ASSALINI, Turin, 1787 (L). P. MASCAGNI, Senis,

1787 (L). B. N. SCHREGER (*irritability of*), Lips. 1789 (L). DE KONING (*diseases of*), Lugd. Bat. 1793 (L). G. J. WOLFF, Lingen. 1795 (G). BÖCKMANN (*dropsy and irritability of L.*), Erlang. 1800 (L). W. CRUIKSHANK, Lond. 1799.

LYMPHEURYS'NA (*Path.*) from *lymp'ha*, 'lymph,' and εὐρύνω, 'I dilate.' Morbid dilatation of a lymphatic vessel.

LYMPHOCHE'ZIA (*Path.*) from *lymp'ha*, 'lymph,' and χεῖω, 'I go to stool.' Serous diarrhœa (q. v.)

LYMPHO'SIS (*Phys.*) The preparation or elaboration of lymph.

LYMPHOT'OMY (*Anat.*) from *lymp'ha*, 'lymph,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the lymphatics.

LYNCE'US (*Pharm.*) λυγγεὺς. A collyrium, mentioned by GALEN and PAULUS of Ægina, and recommended for the removal of callous excrescences, and for improving vision.

LYNCH'S EMBROCA'TION (*Pharm.*) An emollient nostrum, formed of olive oil impregnated with bergamot and other essences, and colored with *alkanel root*.

LYNGO'DES (*Path.*) from λυγξ, 'the hiccough.' *Feb'ris lyngo'des*. A species of fever, commonly intermittent, of which the hiccough is a prominent symptom.

LY'RA (*Anat.*) λυρα, 'the lyre.' *Psalterium*, *Cor'pus Psallo'ides*, *Ly'ra Da'vidis*. The under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix is impressed with numerous transverse and oblique lines, which have been so called from some resemblance they bear to the ancient lyre.

(G) Leier, Harfe.

LYSIMA'CHIA NUMMULA'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Creeping Loose Strife*, *Money Wort*, *Nummularia*, *Hirundina'ria*, *Centimor'bia*. This plant was formerly accounted vulnerary. It has been considered to possess antiscorbutic and astringent qualities, and has been used in leucorrhœa.

(F) *Herbe aux écus*.

(G) Pfennigkraut.

LYSIPO'NION (*Pharm.*) λυσιπονιον. Name of an antidote, mentioned by MYREPSUS.

LY'SIS (*Path.*) λυσις. Solution. A name given to crises, which are ope-

rated insensibly; that is, gradually and without critical symptoms.

LY'NSONS, DAN'IEL (*Biogr.*) Physician at Bath, in England; died in 1800. WORKS. *Essay on the effects of camphire and calomel in continued fevers, &c.* To which is added, an occasional observation on the modern practice of inoculation, &c. Lond. 1771. 8vo. *Practical essays on continued and intermitting fevers, dropsies, diseases of the liver, the epilepsy, the colic, dysenteric fluxes, and the operations of calomel; with an appendix, and some observations on the use of a decoction of the inner bark of the common elm in cutaneous disorders.* Bath. 1772. 8vo. *Further observations on the effects of calomel and camphire; upon the effects of calomel in dropsy; upon Bath waters; upon epilepsy:—also on the effects of a decoction of elm bark in cutaneous eruptions.* Bath. 1777. 8vo.

LYSSODEC'TUS (*Path.*) λυσσοδηκτος, from λυσσα, 'canine madness,' and δακνιμι, 'to bite.' *Hydroph'obus, ἰδιοφοβος*;—*Cane rabido morsus*. One who has been bitten by a mad dog, or is actually laboring under hydrophobia.

LYTE'RIOUS (*Path.*) λυτηριος. An epithet, given to those signs, which announce the solution of a very violent disease.

LY'THRUM SALICA'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Lysima'chia purpu'rea*, *Salica'ria*:—the *Com'mon or Purple Willow Herb*. The herb, root, and flowers possess a considerable degree of astringency, and are used, occasionally, in the cure of diarrhœa and dysentery, leucorrhœa, hæmoptysis, &c.

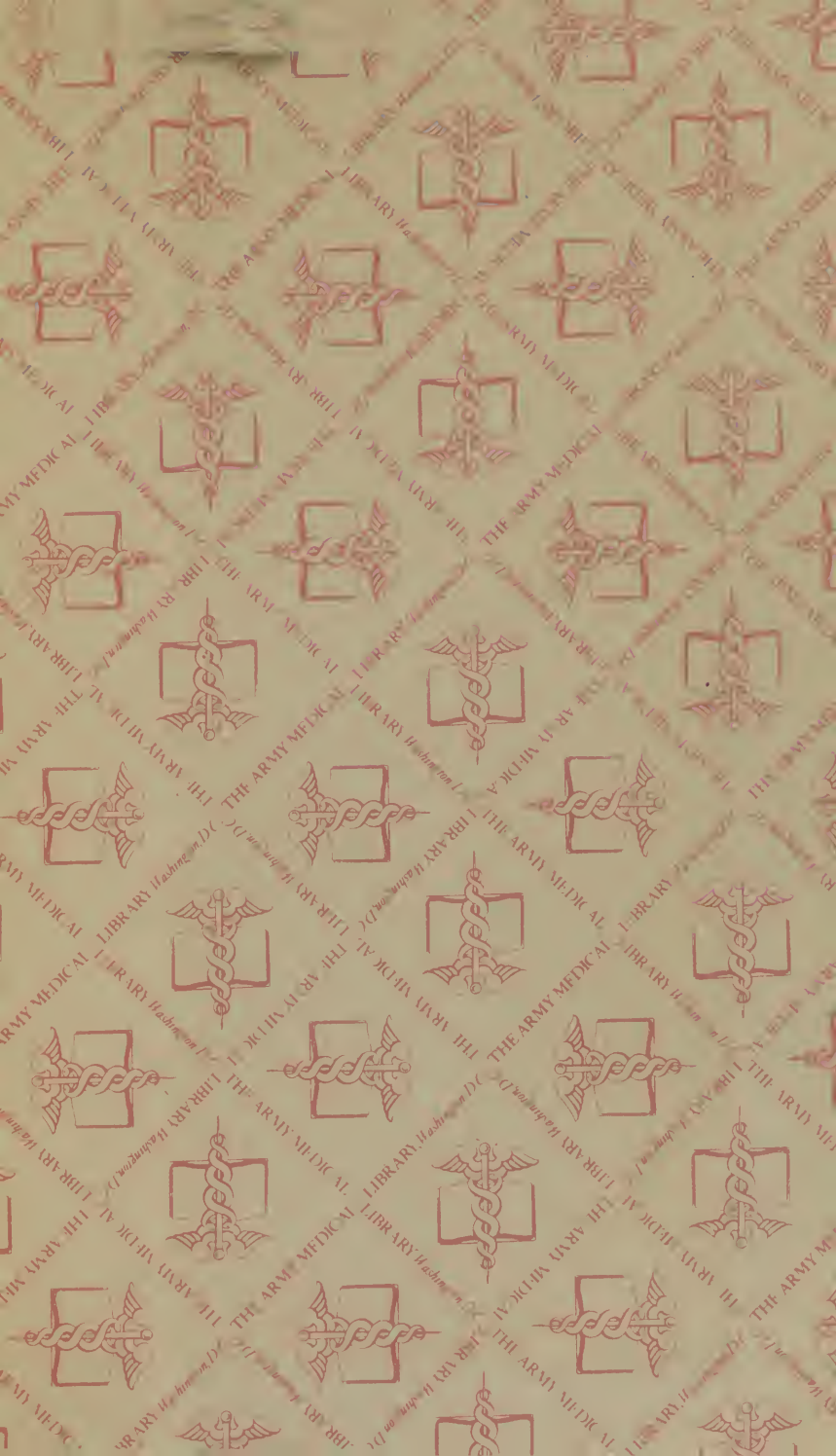
(G) Rother Wiederich, Brauner Weiderich.

LYTTA VITTA'TA (*Mat. Med.*) *Can'tharis vittata*, *Pota'toe Fly*. Four species of meloe, that blister, are found in the United States. The *lytta vittata* feeds principally upon the potatoe plant, and, at the proper season of the year, may be collected in immense number.

The potatoe fly resembles the cantharides in every property, and is fully equal to them.

(F) *Cantharide tachetée*.





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